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# A HISTORY

OF

# HAVERFORD COLLEGE

A

# HISTORY

OF

# HAVERFORD COLLEGE

FOR THE

## FIRST SIXTY YEARS

OF ITS EXISTENCE

Prepared by a Committee of the Alumni Association

Haverford college. Alumni association.

PHILADELPHIA
PORTER & COATES
1892

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# HISTORY OF THIS HISTORY.

To Him be the glory forever! we bear
To the Lord of the harvest our wheat with the tare;
What we lack in our work may He find in our will,
And winnow in mercy our good from the ill.—WHITTIER.

IN the year 1877 the Alumni Association of Haverford College adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five members, "with full power to procure the preparation and publication of a descriptive and illustrated history of the College from its beginning as a School to the present time, as speedily as practicable." This committee consisted of Benjamin V. Marsh, Charles E. Pratt, Charles Roberts, Francis B. Gummere and Howard Comfort. They set to work in earnest, held frequent meetings and accumulated much valuable material; they asked a graduate of the College to undertake the work of editing, and obtained his consent. A visit to Europe in pursuit of health compelled the latter to abandon the work when very little had been actually written; and the committee, in their report to the Alumni in the following year, "doubt whether enough suitable material can be obtained to make a volume of much size," and ask to be discharged. They were, however, continued, nine other names added to the committee, and the editorship was in that year placed in the hands of another Alumnus, who "kindly undertook the labor of compiling the work." It is not needful to recount the various reports of this committee, and their disappointment, after several years' promises, at find-



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ing that little or nothing had really been accomplished. Suffice it to say that in 1884 the intention was abandoned and the committee discharged. In 1888 the project was revived, and the undersigned was asked by the Alumni to undertake the preparation of a history. The invitation was accepted on condition that he was permitted to appoint an associate committee of such persons as he might designate to assist him. This proposition having been acceded to, the following Alumni were named on this committee, to wit: Dr. Henry Hartshorne, class of '39; Dr. James J. Levick, of '42; Richard Wood, of '51; James Wood, Honorary A.M.; Henry T. Coates, of '62; Charles Roberts, of '64; Allen C. Thomas, of '65; Howard Comfort, of '70; Francis B. Gummere, of '72; John G. Bullock, of '74; Seth K. Gifford, of '76; John C. Winston, of '81; George Vaux, Jr., of '84; and Charles H. Burr, Jr., of '89. These gentlemen all took hold of the work with such zeal and industry, every one of them actively participating, that each one is entitled to his share of the editorial credit as fully as the Editor. Howard Comfort, who had been very active in obtaining materials in 1877–8, acted as Assistant or Vice-Editor, and John C. Winston as Secretary, while Allen C. Thomas wrote up the Library, and Charles H. Burr, Jr., Athletic Sports. To each of the others was assigned a period in the narrative—the Editor, an Introduction and the first three years of the History; Dr. Hartshorne, the period from 1834 to '39; Dr. Levick, 1839 to '46; Richard Wood, '46 to '52; James Wood, '52 to '56; Henry T. Coates, '56 to '60; Charles Roberts, '60 to '64; Francis B. Gummere, '64 to '72; Seth K. Gifford, '72 to '76; John C. Winston, '76 to '81; and George Vaux, Jr., '81 to '90. James Wood also undertook an introductory chapter on Education in the Society of Friends

prior to the founding of Haverford. We are further indebted to many persons outside of the committee for valuable materials, and, especially, to President Sharpless for a statement of the present condition of the College, and to Professor W. S. Hall for a History of the Scientific Departments, which latter has been incorporated, like the paper on Athletic Sports by Charles H. Burr, Jr., and one by Howard Comfort on the Alumni Association, in the general narrative. Professor Hall also supplied the description of the Museum and Apparatus. John G. Bullock, of the class of '74, kindly and most efficiently undertook the illustration of the book, and Porter & Coates its gratuitous publication. Acknowledgments are due to Marriott C. Morris, class of '85, and to Franklin B. Kirkbride, class of '89, for photographs, and to John Thomson for compilation of the Index.

This description of the allotment of the labor will be found necessary to account for the singular diversity of style, treatment and length of the different chapters, which, while constituting a defect inseparable from the plan adopted, may also lay claim to the merit of affording a pleasing variety in the writing. At the same time, the Editor having necessarily been given a *carte blanche* to modify the papers submitted, it may be that their style has been marred in the editing, and cannot fairly be attributed entirely to the imputed authors. But while that functionary has endeavored to a certain extent to minimize the diversity of style and to harmonize the whole, it must be candidly admitted that it was found a very difficult if not an impossible task. Omissions had to be supplied, excessive notices of prominent characters cut down, overlappings, and in some cases errors, corrected; short papers

lengthened and long papers shortened, on his Procrustean bed. Of course, there are inequalities that cannot be smoothed out by editing—some writers viewing the subject from one point of view, and some from another; one being statistical, another sentimental; one jovial, another grave; one redundant and another brief. It could not be otherwise than that a "crazy-quilt" book thus patched together must somewhat lack homogeneity. For this, and whatever other defects may be discovered, and the many which we hope may be undiscovered, we can only crave the indulgence of our readers. The narrative covers but sixty years; but they were years of struggle and development that may not be surpassed in interest by any which follow them.

PHILIP C. GARRETT, *Editor.*

# PROEM.

Men who love their Horace all know, by heart, the seventh ode of the fourth book; and every one loves his Horace who has studied it under President Chase. So that when your old Haverfordian glances at the latest catalogue and meets so many names unknown or unexpected, it is inevitable that he repeat certain lines of the poet who has made melancholy a luxury:

> Damna tamen celeres reparent cælestia lunæ;
> Nos, ubi decidimus
> Quo pater Æneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus,
> Pulvis et umbra sumus.

We who nearly sixteen years ago looked with awe at the names of graduates in the catalogue, simple Freshmen as we were—we who felt "the desire of a moth for a star" when we saw great King and his fellows of '69 carry off their green-ribboned diploma—we too are gone down where father Æneas and the happy Tullus bide—we too are dust and shadow; while your Charter Schools and your Grammar Schools in their swift cycles more than repair the losses of the heavens where we shone.

It seems impertinent for us to speak to the fresh and ruddy life at our old college, we whose cheeks wear a Stygian hue. We are now nigh three lustres gone in graduation. What do these youngsters want with voices from the tomb? Shall we sing them of Elysian fields? They will curl the lip at old Dorian men, degenerate enough not to have mowed off the asphodel and started a cricket-crease.

Nay, is not the name "Dorian" itself *pulvis et umbra?* Let us rather keep a ghostly silence, save for the chance Odysseus who may dig the trench and pour the blood and bid us unseal our lips.

Odysseus, meanwhile, does come. But our words can be of the past alone—of those days "when the consuls wore long beards;" when we called ourselves boys, and Ardmore was Athensville; when Litzenberg's was the Pillars of Hercules, the city a Fortunate Island, and even Whitehall a furtive and perilous pleasure, a place, so the sages among us said, where they put a dash of sherry in your oyster-stew, though others averred it was but some cunning spice; —we have no skill to sing save of that remote time. What else could we sing?

We know not your Haverford of to-day; a new observatory, you tell us; new gate-posts "of massive granite," cushions in the meeting-house, "four colored men" in the dining-room—O our Sabine homeliness amid these Persian trappings! Two years ago, at the Great Feast,[1] we heard a brother cry: "Away with these signs of caterers and such un-Roman luxury (truly, this was after he had put aside the desire of meat or drink), and give me a half-hour of Jo and Amos and Shanghai!"

Yes, we cling to the old ways, as the prophet Jeremias bids us. And why, pray, should not Haverford boys glorify the past and make really classic those scenes and those days when they tasted the best that life can give? Why should not some "scholar-gypsy" haunt for us the slopes that stretch westward from the old road and the meadow? Why should not Black Rocks and the brawling current of Mill Creek become for us Homeric? "Some of

[1] See the collation at the jubilee in 1883.

the expressions (in Clough's delightful epic) come back now to my ear with the true Homeric ring," says Arnold in graceful tribute to the genius of his friend; and he gives as instance the lines: "Dangerous Corrievreckan. . . . . Where roads are unknown to Loch Nevish." Something of this Homeric ring, as of an unsung epic, haunts the old Haverfordian's ear when the familiar names come back to him. That little stream now, which rises north of the old railroad embankment, winds through the narrow arch, slowly fills up the skating-pond, and then slips away through the wood and meadows to the south, where they call it Pont-Reading, vex it with dams, and now and then find a cat-fish in it—is it too tiny for the muse?

Then the heroes and deeds of the consulship of Plancus, how fast they are fading into the realm of myth, how well they deserve a pious singer! Where are the errant cats that haunted the skirts of the grove, and prowled, not unwary of hoarse cry and cadent brick, even to the edge of the "area?"

We could sing a little Iliad of a fence which the Managers once built about that gruesome brown box called the railroad station, and of the gate, beyond which no undergraduate was to set his foot. For in the dead of night profane hands wrenched that gate from its well-oiled hinges and heaved it on a passing freight train. Whither did the fates whirl thee, O gate? Now, fence and station and the firm rails themselves are all vanished from the spot; but the Mickies of Kilkenny still filch chestnuts from the great tree hard by, just as they did of yore; for, lo, these things abide alway.

We could sing, too, an Odyssey of the wanderings, bibacious or amatory, of thee, great Rooty of the stately lie—lie that not four nor four times "four colored men" could con-

coct in these degenerate days! Thee, too, Joseph, brother of Rooty—we mind thee too. Oxford bore thee—Oxford in pleasant Chester vales—and there some god had given thee that grace that neither wasp nor hornet, nor whatsoever beareth and useth a sting, could work thee woe—a grace that made thee glad in the mowing-field. Where, too, is Boll? Alas, men tell that he was lured away of Bacchus, and sought the vines of far California, deserting his kin; but all these things lie upon the knees of the gods.

You, too, Haverfordians that are, will you not sing the places and the heroes of to-day? Never mind the essays on morals and history and philosophy—the sad, bad world is full of them; they strew our path like burs—but chant us the scrapes and the pranks of your mighty ones. And then in turn some boy of us will emerge, Orpheus-like, from the Hades of graduation, dragging his Eurydice of recollection after him, and he will sing you legends of the dim past; of the days when we had "bounds" and "deductions" and (in senior year) a daily lunch of pie; of the days when Congdon batted and Rose bowled, and King took great "extras" in "private."[1]

Such names and such deeds will he sing you, till you shall confess that your noontide was not without a flaming East to herald your splendor, till you shall look not all in scorn upon the men who came before you, and who labored in the vineyard when the laborers were few.

F. B. G., of '72,

*In the Haverfordian for* 1885–1886.

[1] The written examination was so called to distinguish it from the old public and oral examinations. For a while the custom prevailed of giving extra marks, so that with 100 for perfect, a mark like 102 or 104 was now and then obtained in a given subject. This was the case about 1869, and probably for twenty years previous to that date.

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## CHAPTER I.

# INTRODUCTORY.—ENVIRONMENT.

Within the land of Penn,
The sectary yielded to the citizen,
And peaceful dwelt the many-creeded men.—WHITTIER.

PENN BOUNDARY-STONE.

BEFORE entering on the history proper, which it is the immediate purpose of these pages to narrate, it may not be unprofitable to revert to the surroundings of the institution to which they refer, and form some conception of the ante-natal influences that bear upon our history, as well as, by comparison, of the contrast between the state of things over half a century ago and in the Year of Grace 1890, when this narrative is made.

The Commonwealth of Penn, the scene of his "holy experiment," and the city of Penn, named by him *Philadelphia* Brotherly Love, in witness of the same experiment, were most potent factors in the evolution of the America of the Nine-

teenth Century. Indeed, they may be said to be, if not the corner-stone, at least one of the chief corner-stones of that Temple of Liberty. "The Edinboro' of America," founded early in the seventeenth century on Massachusetts Bay, has frequently been credited with most that is fundamental, intellectually, in this country; and that she holds a prominent place in literary, if not in all intellectual things, cannot be denied. But there was too much that was combative and destructive in the early composition of that heroic little colony, too much that was stern and unbending in politics, too much that was selfish, bigoted and persecuting in religion, to make the best material for the highest type of a free Republic. Democratic liberty must not be liberty to a class or to a sect, and subservience of all other classes, sects and opinions, but liberty to all alike. It must even include Quakers and aborigines. This was hard to the Massachusetts mind. She hung the Quaker, and was at constant warfare with the Indian until he was exterminated from her borders. The peaceable teaching of Christ, in her opinion, did not apply to heretics and heathen. It was otherwise with the followers of Penn, who, even in the seventeenth century, announced those views of civil and religious liberty, which, in the nineteenth, the descendants of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock are fain to accept.

C. F. Richardson, in his book on American Literature, devoted many pages to the early history of the Puritan colony and its paramount influence on the life of the nation, literary, political and religious, while he gives scant credit to the colony of Penn. He says briefly of it: "When the Friends fell into a minority they were still potent, but their range of ambition was more limited than that of the Massachusetts Puritans;" while, in the course of his dissertation

on the latter, he makes this remarkable assertion: "Personal liberty, in politics and religion, was, *of course*, not generally secured *in the American colonies* at first." It was, however, secured in the province of Pennsylvania at the first, before the end of the seventeenth century; and "to the everlasting honor of the Quakers be it recorded, the first of her laws was 'concerning liberty of conscience.'" "To the resolution and strong will of the Quakers," a writer has said, "we owe one of the greatest of our rights, freedom of conscience, without which civil liberty is a name." The underlying idea of Quakerism is "a spiritual democracy;" and there is little reason to doubt that "the Constitution of Pennsylvania served largely as a model for that of the great Republic, which was built and launched in its metropolis, then the largest city on the continent." Haverford College was within ten miles of this metropolis. It was on the edge of the celebrated Welsh tract, and that portion of it, the transference of which to Delaware (then Chester) County was regarded by our Cymric ancestors with such famous indignation.

These worthy people had emigrated to the New World with the desire to live quietly apart from the people around them. Governor Penn, the Proprietary, had given them reason to expect their wishes would be gratified. In a letter of instructions to the Surveyor-General, he directed that the Welsh tract should be laid out in accordance with the understanding with him—*i.e.*, contiguously as one barony, the intention of the Welsh settlers being to conduct their own affairs separately from the rest of the colony, and in own language, as a county palatine. Tempted by the prospect of peace and quietness in the new land, the settlers swarmed over from Haverford West and Bryn Mawr, from

Pembroke, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Montgomery, Radnor and Merioneth shires, and for a while dwelt in peace. During the sad days of financial distress which darkened Penn's declining years, however, he wrote to his agents to be vigorous in the collection of quit-rents; whereupon, in their zeal, the rents were assessed upon the whole forty thousand acres, heretofore exempt; and, in spite of the original assurance of the Proprietary himself, a line was run between Philadelphia and Chester counties, which divided the Welsh tract in two parts. A pathetic appeal was made from what they, at least, regarded as a grave act of injustice. "Being descended," says this appeal, "of the antient Britons, who always in the land of our Nativity, under the Crown of England, have enjoyed that liberty and priviledge as to have our bounds and limits by ourselves, within which all Causes, Quarrels, crimes and tithes were tryed and wholly determined by Officers, Magistrates and Juries of our own language." Their spirited claim did not avail, and the reservation was thrown open for settlement by others. Doubtless it seemed to them an act of glaring wrong, and seriously marred their pleasant pictures; but it is a striking commentary on the obliterations wrought by time that these ancient Britons are now completely merged, and all lines between them and their English-speaking neighbors have vanished, no distinction remaining save the old Welsh names. The early dissensions probably account for the quiet obscurity of the annals of this part of the colony, of which we hear little, and the Welsh settlers were not, perhaps, much in accord with William Penn.

They were a generous people. "If a newly arrived emigrant," says Dr. Smith in his history of Delaware County, "or a poor Friend stood in need of a house, it was built for

him; of a plough or a cow, he was provided with one." Haverford Monthly Meeting contributed £60 14s. 11d. in 1697 to relieve the distress of the people of New England, caused by the inroads of Indians. Not only the religious, but also secular affairs of the townships appear to have been conducted, in those primitive times, by the Meeting. One of their minutes, in 1693, ordered that the inhabitants of the townships of Haverford and Radnor "should pay

LLEWELLYN'S HOUSE (CASTLE BR'TH).

one shilling towards ye taking of wolves." The old milestones, the Merion Meeting House and the Llewellyn farmhouse, were standing in recent years—the latter, an object of admiration for its quaint appearance and its small, heavily leaded window-panes, being where William Penn was seen in prayer, the Llewellyn Castle Br'th. A rock is also shown where the great proprietor is said to have dined;

but few distinguishable traces now remain of those earlier days of the colony.

American history is thick in the vicinity. The revolutionary battle-fields of Brandywine and Germantown, the scene of the Paoli massacre, and the famous winter encampment at Valley Forge, during the dark days of the Revolution, are all near at hand. The independence of the mother country was declared and proclaimed from the State House steps in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1776. In Philadelphia, also, the Continental Congress sat and "imbibed the great principles of toleration from the atmosphere of William Penn."

The influences that surrounded the cradle of the Republic are those that surround Haverford College. The birthplace of Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy—so pronounced a Republican that he declined the honor of knighthood proffered by the king—has been a favorite resort of the students, being in the same county and easily reached in an afternoon walk. Had the college existed in his boyhood, some of his letters, preserved in the collection at Independence Hall, would, perhaps, have been more grammatical. In the adjoining county at Stenton, the country seat of James Logan, Penn's Secretary of State, afterward Governor of the Province, it is believed the sextant, commonly called Hadley's sextant, so important to navigators, was invented by a man named Godfrey. Logan was a Friend, and founder of the Loganian Library, now a branch of the Philadelphia Library. The Haverford Loganian Society was named in honor of him. In another adjoining county (Lancaster) Robert Fulton, the perfecter of steam navigation, was born. Here also lived John Fitch, who laid claim to the invention of the steamboat,

and who sailed one on the Delaware before Fulton's more successful experiment on the Hudson. In Philadelphia also was founded in colonial times, by Benjamin Franklin and others, the American Philosophical Society, still prominent among learned bodies; and here, in later days, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences was also founded. Franklin here "drew lightning from the skies" and made his other discoveries in science. Here has been long the seat of the great medical schools of the country, the location of the United States Mint, the centre of multiplied manufacturing industries, the depot of the mines of nickel, zinc, iron and coal, the only beds of true anthracite being found in the eastern counties of Pennsylvania. The valleys of the Schuylkill and Lehigh rivers abound with furnaces, and the former swarms with mills and resounds with the roar of myriads of spindles and the rattle of looms. The Flora Cestrica of Dr. Darlington reveals the abundance of botanical resources in the county, including many plants important to medical science. Important discoveries in palæontology have been made in the adjoining county of Chester, in a basin near Phœnixville, and others near York; and two of the rarer monsters of the prime—Hadrosaurus Foulkii and Laelaps Aquilunguis—were discovered near the Delaware River, on the New Jersey side, and the latter named by Professor Cope of this college. The whole State abounds in materials for extended object-instruction; and the nearness of Philadelphia, with its libraries, and the collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the American Philosophical Society, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, of coins at the Mint, of relics at Independence Hall, etc., has been of value to the nascent college, its professors and students. It is in some respects

also a model city, for its hundreds of benevolent institutions of every kind, for its unexampled development of the idea of a home for working people, not in tenement houses, but nearly every mechanic and laborer occupying a home of his own; for its rectangular streets and numerous parks or city squares; also for the clearness of its air and cleanliness of its house-fronts, due to the almost entire absence of bituminous coal. At the time of the origin of our school the predominance of the Quaker element in the population had long ceased, and it constituted probably less than one-tenth of the whole, yet its influence survived in a certain sobriety, an absence of ambition and pretence, and a contempt for the purely æsthetic, which have caused the city to be described, very unjustly, as "The Paradise of Mediocrity."

The sixty years of the existence of Haverford as a school and college have probably witnessed a greater development in the intellectual life of the civilized world than any like period preceding it. It has been a half-century filled with instances of amazing progress in science, art, literature, commerce and invention. So abundant are these instances, that to enumerate them would require volumes, instead of the few pages in which we may here briefly advert to them, and specialists would be a necessity to recite the achievements of every department of thought and industry. To recall the state of things in 1830 is a difficult feat, even to the venerable survivors of that era. For a youth of the present day to picture it in his fancy would imply a brilliancy of imagination very rare. One can scarcely realize the possibility of getting on at all with the means and materials available at that period for everyday purposes. To study by the faint glimmer of a tallow dip

or the whale-oil lamp, which was then the highest expression of art for purposes of illumination, would tax the optics of the present day beyond the consent of oculists. But it was only about the time of Haverford's origin that lighting-gas came into use, the first successful application of gas to this purpose having been made in this country in 1821. Petroleum with its various refinements was unknown—for the oil fever following the finding of oil in Western Pennsylvania was an undiscovered disease—and the improved Argand and other burners, which gave to headlight oil a brilliancy in the student lamp, rivalling that of gas, and a softness and steadiness which excelled it, had not been invented. So great was the doubt as to the feasibility of safely distributing gas and lighting it that a most distinguished citizen, a Philadelphia lawyer, no less a person, in fact, than the great Horace Binney, denounced its use as criminal in that it would lead to endless conflagrations and explosions. It will appear, notwithstanding, from the following history that it was afterward introduced at Haverford, and has there had its day. The splendors of electricity as a common illuminator were then not dreamt of. Now there are over 500 towns and cities lit by gas, with a capital of fifty millions or more invested in the plant, and no inconsiderable amount is already expended upon electrical appliances for the same purpose.

Systems of transportation have been revolutionized more than most other things, and their change affects more than many others the experience of youths going to and from school or college. The origin of our institution saw the days of Conestoga wagons—those great lumbering wains which were then the principal means of conveying merchandise between the "East" and the "West." It is true the rail-

road, with all its wonderful possibilities and results, was then springing into existence. But it was in its earliest days, and bore little resemblance, in point of speed, machinery or roadbed, to the magnificent iron highway of half a century later, which binds the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has been perhaps the principal means of developing the young and plucky nation of the first quarter of the nineteenth century into one of the wealthiest and most powerful people on the face of the globe. The greatest of these artificial highways in the world ran by the doors of Haverford School, and its construction was begun about the time of Founders' Hall. For many years its western terminus was on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River, which was then pretty far west, and it was only the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Many of the older students can remember the red covered bridge, known familiarly as "the Columbia Railroad bridge," which spanned the Schuylkill near Tom Moore's cottage, a short distance below the present Belmont, and the inclined plane up which the cars were drawn by means of a stationary engine at the top—in those days regarded as a necessary piece of engineering. A student still living remembers a train being precipitated down the plane, and one car plunged into the Schuylkill, with fatal results to its occupants. The rails were laid on iron chairs, which were set in cubical stone sills; and the tradition is that the road was made to wind about, so as to stop at the various farms on the road; the serpentine course of the road was more likely due to an insufficient knowledge of the value of a straight line for high speed, and of the heavy wear and tear of curves, and to an effort to cheapen the cost of construction by rounding hills and valleys. At first, the cars on this railroad were drawn by horse-power.

In point of fact, the establishment of Haverford School was contemporaneous with the dawn of railroading. J. L. Ringwalt, in his "Transportation Systems of the United States," says that "While the period between 1825 and 1830 was peculiarly important in movements which laid the groundwork for preparations for railway construction, it can scarcely be said that any railway intended for miscellaneous traffic was completed and in successful operation in the United States before 1830. That is, therefore, the year from which the growth of the American railway system is generally dated." The Switchback at Mauch Chunk and in Panther Creek Valley was in use in 1820, but was a gravity road, with stationary engines for the inclined planes, as it continues to be, indeed, seventy years later. The Darlington Railway in England was opened in 1820 for local traffic, and the Liverpool and Manchester in 1829. Our Friend, Josiah White, who was at one time a manager of Haverford, was the leading engineer of the Lehigh region at that period; and Professor Silliman said in 1830 that Josiah White wrote in a public document that he did not think it economical to run railway cars faster than six miles an hour, on account of wear and tear. That was one mile faster than Fulton ran his first steamboat on the Hudson. It was not until 1828, the year after the Friends' separation to which is ascribed the origin of our college, that the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act providing for the construction of a railway, by the State, from Philadelphia through Lancaster to Columbia, and thence to York. This was the nucleus of the first of the great trunk lines, the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose route, at first, and for forty years, lay between Founders' Hall and Haverford Meeting House, and past the very door of what half a century later

is the cottage occupied by Ellis Yarnall. It was only in 1829 that the first genuine locomotive was run in America, on the railway connecting the coal mines of Northeastern Pennsylvania with the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The engine was imported from England and weighed about seven tons. The first steamship, the "Savannah," had crossed the Atlantic ten years earlier, in 1819, and the most rapid development of steamboat construction, for river navigation, had taken place in the thirteen years preceding 1830.

Anthracite had not long supplanted hickory for fuel. John Biddle, of Philadelphia, a youth in 1830, tried burning it himself, and found it was merely stone and would not burn. He was afterward President of the Locust Mountain Coal Company, one of the large miners of anthracite. In 1825, the entire quantity sent to the Philadelphia market was 750,000 bushels, not over 10,000 tons.

Land in the vicinity of the college was probably worth from one-tenth to one-twentieth of its present value. A fortune of $100,000 was what a million would now be. The population of Philadelphia was 169,000. That of New York was about the same, but she was beginning to outstrip the rival city, which had, until some ten years earlier, been the recognized metropolis, in the race for commercial supremacy. Of course, the whole face of the country was rural and pastoral, nor was it then, nor for many years after, dotted with handsome villas, now so numerous not only thereaway, but for many miles to the west of Haverford. The ideas of Friends were much simpler, and their standards of life more modest; and plainness in dress and manners, and the peculiar garb, were rated much higher.

The natural sciences were comparatively little developed,

especially the knowledge of chemical facts, which, in their application to the industries, have had so large a part in the development of the country's wealth. The manufactures of the United States, which required such long fostering care on the part of the general government to bring into being, in competition with the established facilities of the Old World, were yet in their infancy. Not only were the hun-

OLD MERION MEETING HOUSE.

dreds of manufacturing industries with which New York and Philadelphia are crowded, and which represent every variety of product, then unborn, but the numerous cities which originated in some particular manufacture, such as Lawrence, Lowell, Fall River, Pullman, Elgin, Waltham, etc., had not then sprung into being.

The West was bounded by the Mississippi River; that was

the very far West. It was hardly expected that the country would *ever* extend farther than the alluvium of that vast waterway. Ohio was "out west," and the young giant cities which now threaten to overshadow the eastern metropolis had scarcely shown their heads. The El Dorado of the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains were myths of the future. The railway, the reaper and mower, the sewing machine, have rendered settlement, growth and existence possible in these virgin lands of the Occident. It was not till twenty years later that America became the principal source of supply of the precious metals for the world, and an American watch was a rarer commodity than an American book. And how much is implied in electricity, of electro-plating, and electro-lighting, and telegraphing, and telephoning, and a hundred things besides! It was then a schoolboy's curiosity, and little more, and the friction electrical machine was its illustration; no dynamos, Voltaic piles nor Ruhmkorf coils had been devised. But even the capacities of the telescope in exploring toward the periphery of the universe, and the microscope toward its centre, had not been greatly evolved, still less those of the spectroscope, with its marvel of records from across the ocean of space.

We have touched lightly upon the comparatively infantile state of things sixty years ago, and upon some of the surface changes in the land we live in; but it would be unpardonable to omit mention of the stupendous political event to which our national politics pointed at that period, which was consummated half-way between then and now, but which was then inconceivable, for we were in the fulfilment of only the earlier portions of Joseph Hoag's vision[1]—an

[1] Those who have not read this remarkable vision, before the War of the Rebellion, can hardly appreciate the uncanny impression its successive fulfilments have created.

event which involved a social, political and moral revolution in this country, and which was one of the great events in the history of the world—that "irrepressible conflict" which cost a million lives and thousands of millions in money, which reft a continent in twain for four years, and set five million slaves free from their chains.

In 1830, so deeply was the United States Constitution founded in the affection and confidence of the living generation that any attempt at its overthrow, or menace to the existence of the Union, seemed impossible. The anti-slavery discussion had begun, but had not attained national dimensions, nor caused much alarm even to the volcanic slaveholders. So tremendous have been the results, upon the national character, of the embittered political controversy, and, still more, of the continental war that in one great convulsion terminated the controversy, that the state of things sixty years ago can scarcely be conceived a quarter of a century after the war. A civil war, of the magnitude of this one, does not involve a country for four years, without a tremendous stimulation of the nation's activities. It rouses the whole nation from its lethargies, energizes it, and especially broadens and enlarges its enterprises. A million of the young men of a nation cannot be taken from the quiet fields of commerce and literature and agriculture, and plunged into the negation of all law and of all moral restraint, but the law and the restraint of military superiors, without a great enfranchisement of thought, a great removal of limitations, and a lively flow of that nation's blood into new channels, following in the reaction. Such a war leads to an immense crop of murders and robberies and arsons, but also to a vigorous crop of new ideas, of inventions, of discoveries and magnificent undertakings. In 1830 the nation was still in its state of lethargy.

Another event which had not happened at that time was the gold fever which followed the discoveries of the precious ores in California in '49. Planting, as it did, the American standard and an American population on the Pacific Coast, it proved the forerunner of a new civilization and of marvellous expansion of the nation's growth clear across the continent, 3,000 miles, from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific. With what rapid steps thereupon followed the awakening of Japan, the steam navigation of the Pacific, the contact of the Anglo-Saxon with the Spaniard and the succumbing of the Spanish conquest to the Anglo-American, the girding of the continent with zones of iron, the irrigation of the deserts, the vanishing of bisons and red men before the advancing horde of conquering Caucasians, with its inevitable vanguard of border ruffians! And these, following each other with dizzy speed, were things undreamt of at the era of which we write.

What has resulted? It is difficult to define the limits of the influence of these unprecedented events upon human development. Upon this nation it was immense. Not only were fortunes built up "beyond the wildest dreams of avarice," but the paralyzed half of this continent, where the barrenness of nature seemed to be in collusion with the indolence of man to render prosperity impossible, has been awakened from its slumber of centuries. The desert has been literally made to "blossom as the rose," and dreary and hopeless marshes and sand-dunes have become instinct with life, and thronged with busy hives of industry. The dull Mexican, a compromise between Spaniard and Indian, still lingers dazed in his one-story adobes, while the bewildering blaze of the new American civilization flashes past him, surrounds him and consumes him. Mag-

nificent land-locked harbors, never before utilized, have become busy with steam propellers and white with sails of commerce. Glorious mountains and valleys, cascades and lakes, unvisited save by the foot of the savage or the Aztec and that of wild animals, have been converted into crowded resorts of wealthy seekers for health and pleasure, vying with the Alps of Switzerland. And, more remarkable than all, lands thought capable of yielding only the prickly cactus, or equally worthless vegetation, by the simple process of irrigation have been transformed into productive plantations, and are supplanting Italy and Spain in their rich harvests of the orange, the olive and the vine. And thus, within forty years, there has arisen, upon the Western slopes of this continent, upon shores thitherto almost as mythical as the classical shores of the Golden Fleece, a civilization as advanced as that upon the Atlantic Coast, a Pacific metropolis more populous, and busier, and more prosperous, than any found along the Atlantic forty years before the discovery of gold, a new intercourse with the great nations of Eastern Asia, that is coloring with new light the thought of both hemispheres, fresh paths for commerce over the Pacific seas, and all this carrying the centre of population and influence far toward the setting sun.

Nor, turning our eyes to Europe, was Italy unified, nor the thirty States of Germany consolidated under the Hohenzollerns into the powerful German Empire; and France, our ancient ally, remained a monarchy. The revolutionary agitation of 1848 had not occurred.

These historic conditions—the emancipation of millions of slaves, the consolidation of European empires, the peopling of the American Continent, the magnetic attraction of the Oriental and Occidental civilizations, and the amaz-

ing progress of art, science, discovery and invention—must needs exert a powerful impulse upon the youthful minds born and bred in the midst of them.

And although Haverford, after the manner of the quiet sect to which it belonged, has modestly pursued its course through it all, we believe it has kept well abreast of the progress of its generation, and wielded an influence which,

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, RADNOR.

albeit not great in itself, is disproportionately great for its size.

Education in the United States was in a very different stage of advancement at the time when Haverford School was established from that which it has attained since. In Pennsylvania, especially, general education was in a deplorably backward condition. An old edition of the "Encyclo-

pædia Americana" says that little had been done in Pennsylvania for common school education in 1830. In the report of the Society for the Promotion of Public Schools, dated April, 1831, it is stated that during the preceding year the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen was 400,000, of which there were not 150,000 in all the schools of the State. There was no legislative provision for the support of schools.

In the adjoining States of Delaware and Maryland somewhat more progress seems to have been made. In Delaware there was a school fund, the income of which was distributed to such towns as would raise a sum equal to that which was received, and in Maryland some attempts had been made to establish a general system of primary education.

A free school, known as the Walnut Street Charity School, had been started in Philadelphia in 1799; and, as has been seen by the existence of a Society for the Promotion of Public Schools, efforts had not been wanting to provide for the establishment of a system of free public schools; but, with the deliberation characteristic of the State, nothing had as yet resulted.

It was otherwise in the New England States, whose systems of free schools had been carried to a considerable degree of perfection. More was frequently done there by the towns in their separate capacity than the law of the State required. In the city of Boston, for instance, with a population numbering at that time less than 62,000 inhabitants, eighty schools were supported with 7,430 pupils; and there were 155 private schools in the city giving instruction to 4,018 pupils; making a total of 11,448 pupils, or nearly one-fifth of the entire population, and which may therefore be supposed to include nearly every child of suitable age to attend

school. The State of Connecticut had a fund, derived from the sale of lands, of $1,882,261, the income of which was appropriated to the support of common free schools, founded on the great principle that elementary education should be so free as to exclude none, and the schools so numerous as to be within the reach of all. In the whole of New England, with a population of less than 2,000,000 at that time, there were upward of 10,000 public schools, besides great numbers of private schools, boarding-schools and academies, and eleven colleges.

New Jersey had a small school fund, which, together with a tax on the capital stock of banks in the Commonwealth, was distributed in small sums to assist schools, very much as in the State of Delaware.

The provision in the State of New York was fairly liberal, although slender in comparison with recent years. Of 9,062 school districts, into which the State was then divided, and which were provided with school-houses, furniture and fuel at the cost of the district, 8,630 made returns, and 499,424 scholars were taught, partly by the aid of funds from the State treasury, and partly by a town tax.

In March, 1831, the New England system of free schools was introduced in Ohio; but little had been done for education in the Western States, and still less in the Southern, over which, indeed, slavery cast its withering shadow for thirty years more, if it has not, lengthening as its sun set, darkened their intellectual horizon even down to the present day.

How much has been developed since, not only in the wider recognition of the broad principle laid down early in Connecticut, so essential in a republic, that none should be excluded from the advantages of a free education, but also in the appreciation of technical and art education, kinder-

gartens, and the relative position of primary schools; in the multiplication of colleges and true universities for higher and specialized training, and in the exhaustive discussion of the whole subject! Haverford, even as a school, was really quite well advanced in the scale in its early days, and has shared in the common evolution of the science since.

Other changes have happened in the last sixty years, not less impressive or significant than those which we have thus hastily sketched, although, as we have intimated, largely resulting from the changes of thought and changes in the drifts and currents of thought, but notably a much greater freedom and independence of—shall we say the superstitions of mediæval days?—yes—but, moreover, of all trammels save the sincere and earnest quest for truth. That great social movement, which is equallizing and levelling all classes and conditions of men, and recognizing the equality of less favored races, which, although enforced as a doctrine in the Christian Testament, began to be enforced as a fact by the Black Death and Magna Charta, has made great strides in this era, and the consequent strife between wealth and labor, which seems rapidly approaching a crisis.

We refer to these things in order to aid our readers in realizing what conditions were absent in 1830, and making due allowances for what Haverford was at first, as well as to give due credit to those pioneers of the higher education in the Society of Friends who, through manifold obstacles and discouragements, succeeded, under Providence, in establishing this foundation.

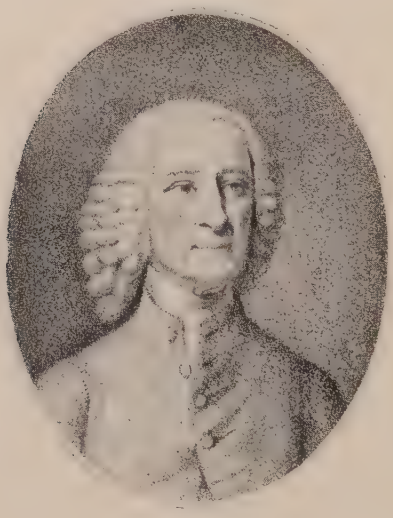
We shall now endeavor to show what education was within the Society prior to the foundation, and then the steps which led immediately to the founding of the school.

## CHAPTER II.

# EDUCATION IN THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS BEFORE THE FOUNDING OF HAVERFORD.

To those heroes be all honor,
They beheld the far-off goal—
Brick and stone, with these they built not,
But they shaped the human soul.—EDWARD BROWN.

FROM the time of its rise, the Society of Friends has taken a deep interest in education. Among those associated with its founder were graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a number who had enjoyed the advantages of the higher continental seats of learning. George Fox valued very fully the importance of instrumental agency in the Divine economy, and especially in the work of education.



DR. JOHN FOTHERGILL.

In 1667, according to his journal, he had recommended the establishment of a boarding-school for boys, and another for girls, for

the purpose of instructing them "in all things civil and useful in the creation." The latter was forthwith established at Shackelwell, and the former at Waltham, with Christopher Taylor, a man of learning and talents, as headmaster. He had been an eminent minister in the Established Church, and held in very high esteem. Among his works are two school-books. He subsequently held office in the infant colony of Pennsylvania, where he died in 1686. Another of the teachers at Waltham was a graduate of a German university, who had also become a convert to the new doctrines. All the arrangements were worthy of the large and enlightened mind of the founder of the Society.

By 1671 Friends had fifteen boarding-schools, and, doubtless, many others for day scholars. They declared: "We deny nothing for children's learning that may be honest and useful for them to know, whether relating to Divine principles, or that may be serviceable for them to learn in regard to the outward creation." The ordinary English branches and Latin, with arithmetic and occasionally higher mathematics, were taught. An elementary book for teaching the Latin language was prepared and published by Friends, so as to avoid what they called the "heathenish books" generally used.

With the same object George Fox assisted in preparing a primer, which went through several editions. The one issued in 1706 was entitled, "Instructions for Right Spelling and Plain Directions for Reading and Writing True English, etc., with several delightful Things very useful and necessary for young and old to Read and Learn." George Fox, John Stubs and Benjamin Furley also issued a book entitled, "A Battle-Door for Teachers and Professors to learn Singular and Plural," etc., etc.

Robert Barclay, who favored classical schools, wrote, "And, therefore, to answer the just desires of those who desire to read them, and for other very good reasons, as maintaining a commerce and understanding among divers nations by these common languages, and others of that kind, we judge it necessary and commendable that there be public schools for the teaching and instructing of such youth as are inclinable thereunto, in the languages."

Thomas Ellwood speaks in his journal of having made some progress in learning when a boy, and lost it, adding, "Nor was I rightly sensible of my loss therein, till I came amongst the Quakers. But then I saw my loss, and lamented it, and applied myself with the utmost diligence, at all leisure times, to recover it. So false I found that charge to be which, in those times, was cast upon the Quakers, that they despised and decried all human learning, because they denied it to be essentially necessary to a gospel ministry, which was one of the controversies of those times."

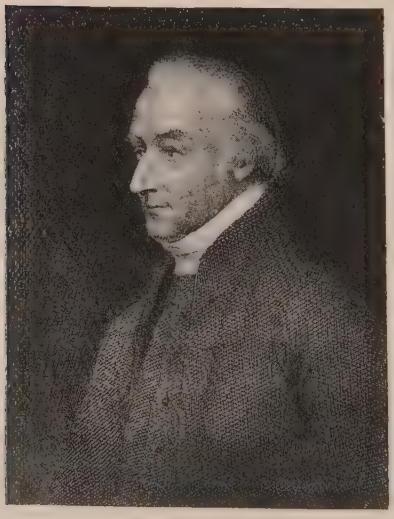
An incident recorded, relative to Wadsworth School, shows that the French language was taught there, and also that the Scriptures were regularly and publicly read. A charge was made in print that the Bible was never read to the scholars. A direct negative was immediately given to this assertion "by the French teacher;" and a certificate from several of the neighbors, not Friends, who were well acquainted with the school, asserts that "some portion of the Old or New Testament was daily read in the school, so that the whole Scriptures were read in order." Such a course of training must be considered very liberal for a time when literary education was not general, and when women rarely shared in any advantages of the kind.

In the light of recent events one of the most remarkable publications of the early Friends was a tract by John Bellers, a member of London Quarterly Meeting, issued in 1695, and republished in 1696, entitled, "Proposals for Raising a Colledge of Industry of all useful Trades and Husbandry, with Profit for the Rich, a Plentiful Living for the Poor, and a Good Education for Youth," etc. After quoting Sir Matthew Hale, that "a sound, prudent method for industrial education for the poor will give a better remedy against these corruptions than all the gibbets and whipping-posts in the kingdom," he appeals to Parliament to encourage the enterprise, and to the thinking and public-spirited to contribute money, which E. Skeat and H. Springet will receive. Many of his arguments are very familiar in our day, and "to answer all objections," in his language, "would be to empty the sea."

In 1697 Bellers' co-operative plan was recommended by the morning Meeting and Meeting for Sufferings. The Quarterly Meeting of London and Middlesex advised Monthly Meetings to encourage schools for the education of poor children, that they may be fit for employment, and it was suggested that the rooms at meeting houses be allowed to be used free, when convenient. About 1702 a house appears to have been obtained at Clerkenwell, in the suburbs of London, and fitted up as a school and workhouse. In 1790 the minutes of the committee state that very little advantage in point of gain has arisen from the labor. In 1811 the school was remodelled, and labor ceased to form a part of systematic instruction. There had evidently been too much desire for profit.

In 1697 the question of "breeding up schoolmasters" had been considered, and in 1715 the Yearly Meeting ac-

knowledged "that the want of proper persons amongst Friends, qualified for schoolmasters, has been a great damage to the Society in many places." Meetings were recommended "to take care that some weighty, suitable Friends go and inspect schools and families of Friends in the several counties; and to see that the advice of Friends be duly answered in this great concern." Care was also to be taken that "poor Friends' children might freely partake of the benefits so far as would be useful to them." In 1711 "the Friends that are schoolmasters signifying that they desire to have a meeting among themselves on second-day in the afternoon at the third hour, in the next Yearly Meeting week to advise with each other concerning the education of youth," the Meeting approved of it.



LINDLEY MURRAY.

The subject of increased facilities for education claimed the earnest attention of almost every Yearly Meeting, from 1700 to 1740, and minutes upon the subject were regularly sent down to the subordinate Meetings. The great burden of these was for "godly care for the good education of children in the fear, nurture and admonition of the Lord." The General Epistle of 1700 said: "It is the earnest desire of this Meeting, for the Lord's sake, the honor of His name and truth, and the good of posterity, that a godly care be taken by you for the due

education of Friends' children." Thus the subject was constantly pressed upon the attention of Friends. This fact proves the existence of a good degree of education among the members, for otherwise they would have rested quietly in ignorance of its value. At one time the Yearly Meeting sent a large committee to visit all the meetings within its compass to secure increased attention to the subject; at another (1760) their advanced idea of education is shown by the lament that "the number of scholars of reputation for learning is very inconsiderable." A great step was taken by the establishment, in 1779, of Ackworth School under liberal endowment. It was founded largely through the efforts of Dr. John Fothergill, the eminent physician and philanthropist. Not long after, Lindley Murray, a Friend, reared in Pennsylvania, settled in that part of England. Few men of his day exerted themselves so much for education. Ackworth was a school for the whole Yearly Meeting, but soon there was a demand for increased facilities, and more local schools were required. Thus, Sidcot was established in 1809; Wigton in 1815; Croydon in 1823; Tottenham in 1828; York Boys' School in 1829, and that for girls in 1831; and, subsequently, those at Rowden, Penketh, Ayton and Saffron-Walden. It is noticeable that four of these dates are nearly contemporary with the founding of Haverford. For nearly a century the subject of education had been under the especial care of the Meeting for Sufferings, and had received very earnest attention. In 1837 the Friends' Educational Society was formed, and, by holding frequent conferences, and through other means, steadily advanced the cause among the membership.

As early as 1675 the question of education appears on the records in Ireland. Among the schools kept by Friends

there was one at Ballitore, opened about 1725 by Abraham Shackleton, and conducted by his family for more than seventy years. Here Edmund Burke, whose warm friendship for Richard Shackleton was terminated only by death, was prepared for Trinity College, Dublin.

When Friends crossed the Atlantic to settle in America, they brought with them a high appreciation of the importance of mental culture and discipline, but the circumstances surrounding them in their new homes were not the most favorable for the establishment of schools for their youth. Families were often remote from each other, and the physical demands upon them required all their energies. Nevertheless, we find by their records that they very soon gave intelligent attention to the education of their children. Almost everywhere Preparative or Monthly Meeting schools were established, and Friends were eager to take advantage of every educational opportunity that was offered, where their children would not be exposed to injurious influences.

New England Yearly Meeting in 1695 advised "that schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, who are faithful Friends and well qualified, be encouraged in all places where there may be need, and that care be taken that poor Friends' children may freely partake of such education as may tend to their benefit and advantage." In succeeding years the Yearly Meeting gave urgent advice in reference to the establishment of schools in the various subordinate meetings, and in 1737 "Friends of ability were desired to give their children opportunity to learn the French, German and Danish languages."

In several of the Monthly Meetings throughout New England there were schools of considerable reputation, and those upon the island of Nantucket, at New Bedford and in

Rhode Island were widely known. But Friends desired facilities for a broader training than those schools afforded, and in 1780 the Yearly Meeting directed that a fund be raised by subscription for the establishment of a boarding-school, to be under the direction and care of the Meeting for Sufferings. It was recorded, however, that "the circumstances of Friends with regard to property were generally very limited at this time, and the sums subscribed were mostly small." Moses Brown, who had kept the subject before the Society, contributed $575, and the school was opened in 1784 at Portsmouth, R. I., with Isaac Lawton, an eminent and eloquent minister, as teacher. Because of inadequate support, however, it was discontinued in 1788, and the remainder of the fund was placed at interest, and Friends were encouraged to increase it by donations and bequests. Under the care of Moses Brown it had reached $9,300 in 1814, when he gave for the purpose forty-three acres from his farm at Providence. With liberal subscriptions from many others the school was opened in an unfinished and unfurnished building, 1st month 1st, 1819. Moses Brown, who was then over 80 years of age, could neither wait for sufficient means nor for teachers trained for the profession, so that wealthy and cultivated Friends offered their services without pay.

MOSES BROWN.

Among them was Dorcas Gardener of Nantucket, subsequently the wife of Dr. Paul Swift of Haverford.

In 1822 the school received more than $100,000 by the will of Obadiah, son of Moses Brown.

From 1832 to 1835 Dr. John Griscom, one of the founders of Haverford, was principal, and the salary of $1,500 per annum seemed so large to some that those who were anxious to secure his services appear to have offered to contribute the excess over $1,000 or $1,200. Dr. Griscom had been one of the first to teach and lecture on chemistry, and Halleck's famous poem "Fanny" mentions a certain building as "sacred to Scudder's shells and Dr. Griscom."

The subject of the guarded religious education of the youth appears to have engaged the attention of Friends in New York at an early period, though no definite action is found upon the records of their Yearly Meeting until 1779. At that time, and at the meetings of the following years, the subject was referred to the careful consideration of the subordinate meetings, and they were requested to appoint committees to have the oversight of all schools that had been or that might be established. Steps were taken for the creation of funds for educational purposes. Subscriptions were taken and many donations received, which formed what was called a "permanent fund." This was increased by a number of legacies. In 1794 Nine Partners Quarterly Meeting recommended the establishment of a Yearly Meeting Boarding-School. In the following year the proposition was united with, and ten acres of land with commodious buildings were purchased at Nine Partners, in Dutchess County, where a school was opened 12 month 20th, 1796.

The Yearly Meeting gave special attention to the maintenance of its permanent fund, the income of which was

used for the education of the children of Friends in limited circumstances. In 1799 £476 18s. 0d. were collected for this purpose, and in another year $3,425. Subsequently legacies amounting to $10,000 were received. This permanent educational fund is still maintained.

William Penn had received a liberal education at Oxford, and among those who accompanied him to Pennsylvania were a number of Friends who were learned scholars, proficient in the knowledge of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and some of the modern languages, as well as in mathematics.

Penn's Frame of Government, written in England early in 1682, contains the following: "That the Governor and Provincial Council shall erect and order all public schools, and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions in the said Province. . . . That all children within this Province of the age of twelve years shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want." When about to sail for America he wrote to his wife about their children, "For their learning be liberal. Spare no cost; for by such parsimony all is lost that is saved."

Penn's Frame of Government was accepted without material alteration, and soon after his arrival the "Great Law" was passed, containing the following provisions: "That the Laws of this Province, from time to time, shall be published and printed, that every person may have the knowledge thereof; and they shall be one of the books taught in the schools of this Province and Territories thereof. . . . And to the end that poor as well as rich may be instructed in good and commendable learning, which is to be preferred before wealth, Be it enacted, . . . That all

persons in this Province and Territories thereof, having children, and all guardians and trustees of orphans, shall cause such to be instructed in reading and writing, so that they may be able to read the Scriptures and to write by the time they attain to twelve years of age; and that then they be taught some useful trade or skill, that the poor may work to live, and the rich if they become poor may not want; of which every County Court shall take care. And in case such parents, guardians or overseers shall be found deficient in this respect, every such parent, guardian or overseer shall pay for every such child five pounds, except there should appear an incapacity in body or understanding to hinder it."

"At a Council held at Philadelphia, ye 26th of ye 10th month, 1683. Present: Wm. Penn, Propor. and Govr.; Th. Holmes, Wm. Haigue, Lasse Cock, Wm. Clayton."

"The Govr. and Provcl. Councill having taken into their Serious Consideration the great Necessity there is of a School Master for ye instruction and Sober Education of youth in the towne of Philadelphia, Sent for Enock flower, an inhabitant of the said Towne, who for twenty year past hath been exercised in that care and Imployment in England, to whom having Communicated their Minds, he Embraced it upon the following Terms: to Learne to read English 4s by the Quarter, to Learne to read and write 6s by ye Quarter, to learne to read, Write and Cast accot 8s by ye Quarter; for Boarding a Scholar, that is to say, dyet, Washing, Lodging, and Scooling, Tenn Pounds for one whole year."

"At a Council 11 month 17th, 1683, it was proposed that Care be Taken about the Learning and Instruction of Youth, to Witt: a Scool of Arts and Sciences."

After Penn's return to England he wrote Governor Thomas

Lloyd, instructing him to set up a public Grammar School in Philadelphia, which he agreed to incorporate. According to the Memorial, Lloyd "was by birth of them who are called gentry." He was a graduate of Oxford and one of the ablest and most accomplished of the colonists. His early death in 1694 was an incalculable loss to Penn and the colony.

In 1697–8 the school was chartered by Governor Markham. In 1701, as Penn was about to return from America the second time, he granted a charter under the corporate title of "The Overseers of the Public School founded in Philadelphia," etc. This charter continued the control by the Monthly Meeting. In 1708 Penn granted another charter extending the privileges and powers. The preamble of this document recites that "Whereas, the prosperity and wellfare of any people depends in a great measure upon the good Education of Youth and their early instruccon in the principles of true religeon and vertue, and qualifying them to Serve their Country and themselves, by breeding them to reading, writing and learning of languages, usfull arts and Sciences, Suitable to their Sex, age and degree, which cannot be effected in any manner So well as bye erecting publict Schools for the purposes aforesaid," etc. The control of the school was vested in fifteen overseers, with perpetual succession, under the title of "The Overseers of the Publick schoole, founded in the town and County of Philadelphia, in Pensilvania," etc. The overseers named in the charter were leading men of the infant colony—viz., Samuel Carpenter, Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thomas Story, Anthony Morris, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, John Jones, William Southeby, Nicholas Waln, James Logan, Caleb Pusey, Rowland Ellis, Samuel Preston and James Fox.

A third charter was granted by Penn in 1711. Jonathan Dickinson, Nathan Stanbury and Thomas Masters take the place of Jones, Southeby and Fox as overseers. A common seal with Penn's coat-of-arms and the inscription, "Good instruction is better than riches," was included. As vacancies occur among the overseers they or the major part of them are "directed and enjoyned to nominate, elect and appoint one or more discreet, religious pson or psons into ye room and place, rooms and places, of every Such overseer or overseers So dying, surrendering or being so removed, within forty days," etc.

The school has long been known as the William Penn Charter School, and among the masters have been Anthony Benezet, Robert Proud and Charles Thomson, afterward Secretary of the Continental Congress, and Charles and Joseph Roberts.

The Public Schools and Friends' Select Schools were eventually found to fill the place the Charter Schools had been intended to occupy. After continuing in operation nearly 200 years the Charter Schools were closed and a new system inaugurated, largely through the efforts of Charles Yarnall, one of the overseers. This resulted in the opening of a school of the highest grade for boys in 1875. It was placed under the care of a Haverford graduate, Richard M. Jones, as head-master, and started with sixteen pupils on the property adjoining Friends' Twelfth Street Meeting House. Under his judicious management it has steadily increased, and has now (1890) 360 pupils.

The renowned Francis Daniel Pastorius, who probably possessed, according to Judge Pennypacker, more literary attainments and produced more literary work than any other of the early emigrants to this province, was one of

the Friends who taught in Pennsylvania about the year 1700.

A number of schools were established and maintained by Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, some of which were known as "Select Schools." They did good work, but there was a feeling that greater good might be accomplished by having a large institution where advanced studies might be pursued.

In 1790 Owen Biddle issued a tract entitled, "A Plan for a School on an Establishment Similar to That at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, Great Britain, varied to suit the Circumstances of the Youth within the Limits of the Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Introduced with the Sense of Friends in New England, on the subject of Education; And an Account of some Schools in Great Britain, to which is added Observations and Remarks, Intended for the Consideration of Friends." The subject received much consideration, and, finally, a committee of the Yearly Meeting purchased for £6,083 6s. 8d. ($16,222.22) a farm of over 600 acres, at Westtown, in Chester County, and erected large and substantial buildings thereon, where the since celebrated boarding-school was opened on the 6th of 5th month, 1799, with Richard and Catherine Hartshorne as superintendent and matron.

JOHN GRISCOM.

By 1802 the total cost of the premises had reached $46,020.19. This had been the largest and most important school conducted by any Yearly Meeting of Friends on either side of the Atlantic.

From "The Life and Times of John Dickinson," by Charles J. Stillé, LL.D., a valuable work just published, it appears that Governor Dickinson had much to do with the establishment of Westtown. In 1782 he made a liberal donation to the College of New Jersey. In 1783 Dickinson College at Carlisle was incorporated, and was so named by charter "in memory of the great and important services rendered to his country by his Excellency John Dickinson, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council, and in commemoration of his very liberal donation to the institution." In 1786 Governor Dickinson and his wife gave to Wilmington Monthly Meeting of Friends £200 to facilitate education of poor children and the children of those not in affluent circumstances, without any distinction of religious profession. But, to quote Dr. Stillé, "The benevolent enterprise which at that time Mr. Dickinson and his wife had most at heart seems to have been the establishment of a free boarding-school under the care of Friends. In 1789 he offered to the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia a considerable sum toward the endowment of a school under their care, in which the pupils should be instructed in the most advantageous branches of literature and in certain practical subjects. The Meeting for a long time hesitated to assume the trust. . . . His proposition led to a long correspondence. . . . In 1794 the Yearly Meeting agreed to establish the school at Westtown, and the benefaction of Mr. Dickinson and his wife was transferred to that body toward its support." When Haverford

came to be founded, about forty years later, Governor Dickinson's daughter was among the largest subscribers to the stock.

Friends of Baltimore Yearly Meeting felt a like interest with Friends elsewhere in the education of their children, but no definite action appears to have been taken by the Yearly Meeting until 1815, when a committee was appointed to take subscriptions for the establishment of a boarding-school. By the following year $25,000 had been subscribed, and in 1817 a farm of 358 acres near Sandy Spring Meeting House in Montgomery County, Md., was purchased, and work was at once begun to fit it for the object intended. In 1819 the school, known as Fair Hill Boarding-School, was opened with fourteen scholars. The number was increased in the following year to sixty. Samuel Thomas and wife were the first superintendents, and at one time Benjamin Hallowell, who subsequently prepared General Robert E. Lee in mathematics for West Point, was among the teachers.

The school appears never to have been prosperous, and it was suspended in the year 1826 for the want of sufficient support. The property was subsequently rented to private parties for school purposes, and finally was sold and the proceeds devoted to the education of Friends' children.

A committee of North Carolina Yearly Meeting reported in 1830: "There is not a school in the limits of the Yearly Meeting that is under the care of a committee either of a Monthly or a Preparative Meeting. The teachers of Friends' children are mostly not members of our Society, and all the schools are in a mixed state;" "which brought the meetings under exercise for a better plan of education." A committee was then appointed to prepare an address to

the subordinate meetings on the subject, and the result was the establishment of a few excellent Monthly Meeting Schools, and finally of a Yearly Meeting Boarding-School at New Garden, now Guilford College, in 1836–7.

Friends west of the Alleghanies had not time to do much in the way of establishing schools before Haverford was founded. Ohio Yearly Meeting, however, had taken action by directing subscriptions to be taken for a Yearly Meeting Boarding-School, which resulted in the establishment of that at Mount Pleasant in 1836.

Subordinate meetings had sustained a number of successful schools before that time.

In addition to Dr. Fothergill and Lindley Murray, already alluded to, Joseph Lancaster, with all his faults, had done much to promote education, and so had William Allen. The Society of Friends, moreover, had produced many men of distinction in various branches of science and letters; among whom were John and Peter Bartram, Peter Collinson, John Dalton, Dr. Thomas Young, Benjamin Robins, Richard and William Phillips, William Curtis, Dr. Lettsom, Luke Howard, William Darlington, Enoch Lewis, Bernard Barton, Thomas Say, the naturalist; Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy; Amelia Opie, William and Mary Howitt, Anthony Purver, whose translation of the Bible we value; John Woolman, whose pure writings have been used as a model of style at Harvard; and Goold Brown, the grammarian. Such a list, moreover, affords evidence in itself of the appreciation of education in the Society.

The efforts of Friends to promote education, of which this brief narrative has been made, were largely directed toward fitting their children "for business" and "for the

ordinary duties of life." They resulted in little more than laying a good foundation for a more generous culture, into which comparatively few had opportunities for entering. A desire was gradually developed for better facilities for higher education than had yet been enjoyed. A need was felt for a culture of that broad, generous kind which develops the whole powers of a rational being, and qualifies him, so far as circumstances will allow of it, to act not in one sphere only, but wherever his talents and his situation in life may lead him. Friends saw that a good education must be broad, so that a man may carry with him some breadth into his subsequent career, and thus have a steadying, conserving, enlightening influence upon the community around him. They saw that it should be the aim of such an education not so much to impart knowledge as to develop the power of acquiring it, to train the youth so as to enable him easily to grasp whatever special knowledge his future position in life might demand, and to teach him to observe, to think and to act.

It is the object of this volume to record one of the important results of these desires.

## CHAPTER III.

## GENESIS, 1830–33.

O faithful worthies, resting far behind
In your dark ages,—since ye fell asleep
Much has been done for truth and humankind.—WHITTIER.

THERE seems to be no documentary evidence that the founding of Friends' Central School, afterward Haverford School, and Haverford College, was due to the great schism which, in 1827, rent asunder the Society of Friends in America. It is rather a matter of rumor and circumstantial indication. But the coincidence of time points to that supposition; and the discussions of the day in the Orthodox branch of the Society, which was agitated for some years after the separation, by a search for the causes of such a widespread and unexpected prevalence of Arianism within the body, give color to the same inference. Among the causes assigned was a lack of education, especially of a higher education, among Friends. The Bible Association of Friends took its rise about the same time, under a belief that sufficient attention had not been given to the reading of the sacred writings. Another product of the times was *The Friend, a Religious and Literary Journal*, begun in 1827, published weekly, and at that time the only organ of Friends in America. The columns of *The Friend*, known in latter times, by *double entendre*, as the "Square Friend," reflected the thought of that wing of the original body which founded Haverford, and which was the wing recognized as the true or

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, 1833.

parent body by the courts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In the columns of that journal during the years 1830 and 1831 appeared a number of articles, evidently from able pens, on the subject of education, and about the same time a Friends' Academy on South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, under the care of the Overseers of Public Schools (represented fifty years later by the Penn Charter School, adjoining Twelfth Street Meeting House), and a Friends' Select School on Orange Street in the same city, were advertised. At the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia in the 4th month, 1830, a committee was appointed, consisting of five Friends from each Quarterly Meeting, to "enter fully into a consideration, in all its parts, of the deeply interesting subject of the right education of our youth." This committee made a report before the close of the meeting, signed on its behalf by Hinchman Haines and John Forsythe, which, aside from recommending that "the price for the board and tuition of children, members of our own Yearly Meeting, at the boarding-school at West Town be reduced to sixty dollars per annum," dealt chiefly in generalities. It laid stress on the "great and discouraging difficulties on every hand," and stated that the "first and most important step toward the accomplishment of the great object" was that Friends should "dwell under a sense of its magnitude, and of their own responsibility." There was therefore very little direct practical result from this movement, and it merely goes to show, with the other indications, a general anxiety on the subject of education. The first of a series of earnest and ably-written papers on education, signed "Ascham," had appeared in *The Friend* about a month before the Yearly Meeting. In the course of this, the writer said, "I wish to enable my readers to consider the state of education amongst us in

connection with the sentiments of writers whose authority is now almost universally received. I do not hesitate to express my conviction, that when the plans of instruction which now obtain among Friends are submitted to this test, and their results compared with the progress of society, the achievements of science, and the increased influence of letters, we shall be found to have made no advance in any wise commensurate with the advantages we have enjoyed, or with the responsibility which our standing in the community imposes upon us." It is interesting to note that this writer states it as "an undeniable fact, that the progress which has been made during the last half century (preceding 1830) in the different branches of knowledge has very far exceeded that of any other period of equal duration." Ascham's articles are outspoken in favor of a classical education, which another writer opposes as unchristian; the former comes boldly out for "enlarged and liberal systems of instruction in the Society of Friends," and says, "We must first make our youth perfect masters of the languages of antiquity, if we would have them to be familiar with the wisdom of her authors." The last of "Ascham's Essays," five in number, appeared in *The Friend* of 5th month 22, 1830, and they appear to have struck a key-note, for in the following number but one of that journal was the subjoined notice, viz.: "Those Friends belonging to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, who are favorable to the establishment of a seminary for teaching Friends' children the higher branches of learning, are invited to attend a meeting, to be held at the committee-room in Mulberry Street Meeting House, on 6th day, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon." The communications to *The Friend*, from different pens, on the subject of education, continued to appear, evincing the warm interest that

had been thoroughly aroused. In one of these, published on the 10th of 7th month, signed "H. G.," were the following telling passages: "Many of the early ministers in the Society, whom we consider as the brightest ornaments of our church, were men that had received a liberal education; and there is no doubt that, under the sanctifying power of Divine Grace, it contributed to enlarge the sphere of their usefulness, in religious as well as civil society. Barclay, Loe, Penn, Fisher, Penington, Claridge, Caton, Elwood, Parnell, Camm and Burrough were all men of liberal education; and the first four were bred at college. . . . At no subsequent period has the Society been able to enroll amongst its ministers so large a number of men of liberal education and highly cultivated minds, as those who adorned its early days; and I apprehend it will readily be admitted by all who are familiar with its history that, if we are to judge from the effects produced, the ministry has never been more pure, powerful and convincing, nor its testimonies and principles more faithfully maintained, than during that period of persecution and suffering." In the 9th month appeared another paper, entitled "Schools," over the signature "E. G.," in which the writer "urges the fact on the calm and serious consideration of every unprejudiced mind, that the wants of our religious Society do imperiously require the establishment of a school for teaching young men and boys the higher branches of learning," adding, further on, "It is a fact which, though painful, ought to be known to our members, that many children of Friends are placed at the colleges of other religious societies, such as Yale, Princeton, Muhlenberg's on Long Island, and at the Roman Catholic College in Maryland. The latter has frequently had as many as six or eight at once."

Meanwhile, the ball had been set rolling, for the meeting called in Mulberry Street Meeting House had been duly held, and, through what agency does not appear, one had also been held in Henry Street Meeting House, New York, nearly a month earlier, and only two days after the notice of the Philadelphia meeting appeared in *The Friend*. The object of these conferences was identical, viz.: "To take into consideration the propriety of establishing a central school for the instruction of the children of Friends in the advanced branches of learning." There is every probability that the coincidence was not accidental, but that New York and Philadelphia Friends had prearranged this concert of action. The minute adopted at the Henry Street Meeting, which was held 5 mo. 24th, during the week of the New York Yearly Meeting, Samuel Parsons presiding as clerk, is interesting as elucidating the motives and ideas of Friends of that day with reference to the projected seminary. We, therefore, give it entire:

"The important object, on account of which Friends have met, engaged the serious deliberation of the Meeting, which led to Friends imparting their views and feelings thereon; and it was the united sense of the meeting that, in order to preserve our youth from the contaminating influences of the world, its spirit and its maxims, whilst receiving their education—and to keep this interesting class of the Society, its hope and promise, attached to the principles and testimonies of Friends—a school be established in some central position, and to an extent adequate to the wants of Friends on this continent, in which a course of instruction may be given as extensive as in any literary institution in the country, plainness and simplicity of dress and deportment be strictly maintained and enforced, and

the minds of the pupils be at the same time imbued with the principles of the Christian religion, as always maintained by the Society of Friends, that they may be thus prepared under the Divine blessing to become religious men and useful citizens. It appeared to be the opinion of the Meeting that such an institution would be most useful under the supervision and management of the contributors."

They then appointed a committee, consisting of John Griscom, Thomas Cock, Samuel Parsons, William F. Mott, Mahlon Day, William Birdsall, Humphrey Howland and Asa B. Smith, "to meet with and compare with Friends of other parts of the United States on the subject, and to call a meeting in this city to report the result of their proceedings." On the 18th of the following month the first meeting convened in Philadelphia, and appointed Thomas Kimber clerk. After noting the conclusion of the meeting in the sister city, Thomas Evans, Daniel B. Smith, Edward Bettle, Thomas Kimber, Isaac Collins, George Stewardson, Samuel R. Gummere, Isaiah Hacker, Uriah Hunt, Henry Cope, William Hodgson, Jr., and John Gummere, a committee of rare ability and distinguished attainments, were named to unite with the New York committee and report to a future meeting. The scheme developed rapidly. A second meeting was held on the 7th of 7th month, and the committee came prepared with a draft of a constitution, which had already been submitted to the New York Friends and received their qualified, though not conditional, approval, a number of modifications being modestly proposed by them, which were rather summarily disposed of at the Philadelphia Meeting by the minute, "The alterations therein suggested, not being deemed suitable at the

present time, are not adopted." Samuel Parsons, in transmitting these, had said, "We wish it to be clearly understood that these are merely suggestions, which are not to embarrass your proceedings, but to be passed over, unless any of them meet your views." They related to the minimum age of students, a minimum charge for board and tuition, a qualification of the preambular provision that the teachers were to be members of the Society of Friends, and one or two minor matters. The report and constitution "were adopted, and recommended to the attention of Friends," and the whole subject referred back to the committee for the purpose of taking measures—in conjunction with the Committee of Friends in New York—for procuring the contributions and support of Friends throughout the different Yearly Meetings. The report of the committee to which we append their proposed draft of a constitution was as follows, viz.:

"To the committee appointed on behalf of Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting to digest and arrange a plan of a central school for the education of Friends' children in the higher branches of learning.

"The sub-committee appointed at the meeting held on the 18th, report that they have met and examined the subject committed to them, and having had the company of Samuel Parsons, one of the committee appointed by the meeting of Friends in New York, have agreed to submit the following outline of a plan for accomplishing the very desirable objects in view. In proposing the sum of $40,000 for the capital stock of the Association, the committee have supposed that fifty acres of land in the vicinity of Philadelphia could be purchased for $8,000, and that the requisite building could be erected and furnished for $24,000, and

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F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

they have allowed $8,000 for apparatus and library. Supposing that fifty scholars be obtained, their board and tuition will yield $10,000. The boarding of fifty boys is estimated to cost $90 each per annum, making $4,500; salary of Principal, $1,500; salary of two teachers, $2,000; amounting to $8,000, and leaving a profit of $2,000, which will be an interest of 5 per cent. on the capital invested. Whatever may be thought of these estimates the committee hope that the attention of Friends may not be diverted from the attainment of the principal objects in view by a difference of sentiment respecting them.

(*Signed*)—Daniel B. Smith, Edward Bettle,
John Gummere, Samuel Gummere,
Thomas Evans, Thomas Kimber.

*Philadelphia*, 6 *mo.* 28, 1830."

Friends of a later day, who have the light of subsequent events to turn a red light on these figures, may be forgiven a smile at their sanguine calculation; but our predecessors, it is to be remembered, had a subscription paper to hand around as the sequel to their report, and must be pardoned the tempting form in which they were obliged to present an opportunity for investment. They were simply business men. Here followed the "Outlines of a Plan:"

"Whereas, the members of the Society of Friends have hitherto laboured under very great disadvantages in obtaining for their children a guarded education in the higher branches of learning, combining the requisite literary instruction with a religious care over the morals and manners of the scholars, enforcing plainness and simplicity of dress and deportment, training up the children in a knowledge of the testimonies of our Religious Society, and carefully

preserving them from the influence of corrupt principles and evil communications;

"It is therefore proposed that an institution be established in which the children of Friends shall receive a liberal education in ancient and modern literature and the mathematical and natural sciences, under the care of competent instructors of our own Society, so as not to endanger their religious principles or alienate them from their early attachments.

"In order to carry the foregoing views into effect, the following outlines of a plan are submitted, of which it is proposed that the third and fourth articles be the fundamental articles of association:

"Article I. The Association shall be called 'The Contributors to Friends' Central School.'

"Art. II. The stock of the company shall consist of 400 shares of one hundred dollars each, the contributors being at liberty to increase the stock by new subscriptions, if at any future period they shall deem it expedient.

"Art. III. The contributors shall be members of the Religious Society of Friends; and certificates of stock shall be transferable to members of that Society only.

"Art. IV. A person holding one share and less than three shares shall be entitled to one vote at the meetings of the contributors; a person holding three shares and less than five shares shall be entitled to two votes; a person holding five shares and less than ten shares shall be entitled to three votes; a person holding ten shares and less than twenty shares shall be entitled to four votes; and a person holding twenty shares and upwards shall be entitled to five votes; provided, always, that no person shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the contributors, to vote by proxy, or otherwise to partake in the management or direction of the insti-

tution unless he be at the time a member of the Religious Society of Friends. The votes may be given in person or by proxy.

"Art. V. The contributors shall meet annually on the —— day of —— month, at which time a Clerk, Treasurer and Board of Managers shall be elected by ballot.

"Art. VI. The affairs of the contributors shall be conducted by a Board of twenty-four Managers, in addition to the Clerk and Treasurer.

"Art. VII. The institution shall be situated at a convenient distance from Philadelphia.

"Art. VIII. The full course of instruction in the school shall include English literature, mathematics, natural, intellectual and moral philosophy, the Greek and Latin languages, ancient literature and natural history. Opportunity also to be afforded for instruction in the French, German, Spanish and other modern languages.

"Art. IX. The course of instruction shall be conducted under the direction of the Managers, by a Principal and a sufficient number of teachers.

"Art. X. No scholar shall be admitted to the school under the age of twelve years, nor without the approbation of the Managers, and having passed a satisfactory examination before the Principal and teachers as to his proficiency in the requisite preparatory studies.

"Art. XI. Examinations for the admission of scholars shall be held twice in each year, and scholars shall not be admitted at intermediate times, nor for less than one year.

"Art. XII. The full course of instruction shall consist of not less than four years.

"Art. XIII. The price of boarding, washing and tuition, exclusive of modern languages, shall be $200 per annum.

"Art. XIV. The domestic economy of the house shall be under the management of a steward and matron.

"Art. XV. The scholars shall be Friends and the children of Friends. The children of contributors and those recommended by contributors shall have the preference when the school is full.

"Art. XVI. The net profit of the school shall be divided among the contributors, provided it does not exceed five per cent. per annum on the capital stock. The surplus over this amount shall form a contingent fund, to be applied under the direction of the Managers, for the general benefit of the institution."

It would, perhaps, be superfluous to say that the hope of profit on the stock was not realized, but that, on the contrary, there was seldom a time in the history of the first sixty years when the school or college was not a severe drain on the private coffers of its friends to supply deficits and pay off debts. Very probably, however, the possibility of dividends implied in the sixteenth article of the plan facilitated obtaining subscriptions to the stock.

Clearly there was no intention at this time of making the institution a college. Not that the idea was excluded by the outline of a curriculum, for this was generic enough in its terms, and comprehensive enough, to render a college course possible within the limit of their meaning. But the minimum age of students was twelve years, and the Faculty to consist of a principal and two teachers at very moderate salaries, as stated in the committee's report, though not in the plan intended for publication. Teachers, moreover, as well as contributors, managers and pupils, were all to be members of the Society of Friends, and undoubtedly when the bitter controversy of 1827, with its animosities and

prejudices, was still rankling in the minds of Friends of one branch of the Society, it was much more difficult than now, more impossible, if there are degrees of possibility, than now, even to find within the Society a supply of professors to keep the ranks of a Faculty full. Nothing more was the aim of its founders than a school of very high standing, and so it was called.

The joint committee of members of New York and Philadelphia Yearly Meetings, as soon as the summer heats were over, issued a circular, addressed to individual Friends, reciting the concern which lay at the root of the movement, sketching the proposed plan, and concluding with these words: "Although it is evident that, in order to raise so large a sum, a strong and united effort must be made by Friends favorable to education throughout the Society, we do not doubt of accomplishing a good of so great a magnitude. We believe that if the present favorable opportunity be allowed to pass unimproved, many years will elapse before another effort can be successfully made for the purpose. We therefore solicit thy co-operation in promoting these views by thy own personal subscription, and thy influence among thy friends and acquaintance."

Among the signatures to this circular appears the name of Goold Brown, the grammarian, apparently substituted for that of Mahlon Day, a much-esteemed Friend, whose sad fate, many years later, in 1854, as one of the lost on the steamship "Arctic," has attached a melancholy celebrity to his name. It is to be presumed that he declined to serve on the committee. Appended to the circular was a supplement, signed by nineteen other names of Friends in various parts of the Union, commending the movement as "highly deserving the favour and support of Friends."

The appeal met with unexpected success. It was dated 10th month, 1830, and so prompt was the response that when the first meeting of contributors was held on the 18th of the 11th month, the committee reported that more than the whole $40,000 had been subscribed. The names of 120 Friends had been obtained, agreeing to take 435 shares, or $43,500 in amounts varying from one share to twenty. Four Friends, viz.: Thomas P. Cope, Sally Norris Dickinson (daughter of Governor John Dickinson, author of the "Farmer's Letters"), and Elizabeth and Anna Guest, subscribed to twenty shares each. It is a commentary on the current views at that day as to female education, that although three out of four of these largest contributors were women, there is no evidence that a thought entered any one's head that justice and expediency alike would have dictated the policy of according to girls, equally with boys, the benefit of the new foundation; for it would probably have doubled the number of students and saved the institution from its premature financial embarrassment. Of the remaining shareholders, six subscribed ten shares each, thirty-six five shares each, and the rest smaller amounts. The subscription was certainly very liberal and most encouraging to those who had assumed the burden of the new enterprise, and gave undeniable evidence of the deep hold which the subject had taken on the hearts of Friends. As was apparently expected, judging from the naming of a site convenient to Philadelphia, before an effort was made to obtain contributions, a large part of the money, about three-fourths of it, in point of fact, was subscribed by Philadelphia Friends, who, at that time, far exceeded their brethren of other Yearly Meetings, both in numbers and in worldly estate. So animated were the

committee by the result of their labors that they recommended the contributors to increase the sum to be raised to $60,000; which was unanimously agreed to, more than forty of the contributors being present, and a committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions. One of the committee was Wm. Hodgson, Jr., afterward a leader in the secession from the Yearly Meeting of a small body known as the Olive Street Friends.

Before the contributors adjourned at this time, they named two other committees, one consisting of Thomas C. James, Philip Garrett, Thomas Shipley, Henry Cope, Daniel B. Smith, Thomas Evans, Thomas Kimber, Samuel Bettle, George Stewardson, Edward Bettle, Benjamin Jones, Isaac Collins, Bartholomew Wistar, Samuel B. Morris, John Gummere, Charles Yarnall, Thomas Cock, Joseph King, Jr., William F. Mott and Daniel Cobb, "to draft a constitution for the government of the company;" a rather cumbersome committee, and one would think a smaller one would be more useful; but it is interesting, because there is hardly a man of them whose name is not represented in connection with the college in succeeding generations. The other committee was "to look out for a suitable situation for the location of the school," and this proved no easy matter. It was composed of Isaac Davis, Lindzey Nicholson, Thomas C. James, Samuel Bettle, Israel Cope, Thomas P. Cope and George Williams.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble again on the ninth of the next month, at seven in the evening, at the committee room in Mulberry Street Meeting House; at which time forty-eight contributors attended, evincing the continued interest felt in the enterprise by the little sect for whose good it was originated. On this occasion a draft

of a constitution was produced, amended and adopted; and a committee, consisting of Thomas C. James, Thomas P. Cope, Isaac Collins, Philip Garrett and Thomas Shipley, was appointed to "apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at such time as they may think expedient, for an act of incorporation for this Association, predicated on the Constitution which has now been adopted."

As the two committees have undertaken tasks that will consume much time—more than might have been anticipated, indeed—let us here digress a little, and revert to the somewhat questionable plan adopted by the committee, of holding out the inducement of a dividend for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the Association. No business man, certainly, would make an investment on the basis of their estimate, expecting a dividend on a bare five per cent. margin of gross profit without an allowance of one dollar for required improvements, depreciation in values, unexpected contingencies, or even ordinary repairs. It is hardly conceivable that the committee expected it themselves. Yet there is scarcely a doubt that money was subscribed by people little able to spare it as a donation, in the vague hope of dividends. The case is fairly stated by President Samuel J. Gummere in an address before the Haverford Loganian Society, delivered 10th mo. 6, 1865. He says, "The want of such an establishment was not felt with sufficient force by that class whose interests in regard to the education of their sons it was designed to serve, to make it an easy matter to procure at once the requisite amount of funds. Indeed, it was *deemed necessary to present the project in the light of a profitable adventure*, and to solicit subscriptions not merely as contributions to the cause of learning and morality, but as investments in a safe and dividend-

paying stock. The fact, however, soon became evident that so far from being a source of profit to the stockholders, the institution would not even be self-sustaining; and as it was idle to look for legacies or donations while the dividend-paying feature was retained, an effort was soon made, which in most cases was successful, to induce the holders of stock to sign away all claim to any surplus that might accrue, in order that such surplus should always be devoted to the procuring of additional facilities for imparting sound and liberal instruction. In a few instances, I think, those unwilling thus to bind themselves found purchasers for their stock at its par value, though I know of at least one original subscriber who is still in the habit of inquiring '*what the prospect is for a dividend?*'" Little came from the effort to increase the capital stock from $40,000 to $60,000 until about four years later, when financial distress drove the Managers to a resolute effort to accomplish the increase.

Those who subscribed from philanthropic motives, no doubt, felt that the success of the project was assured, while those whose sanguine temperament led them to flatter themselves that they were making a dividend-paying investment soon began to realize their mistake, and closed their portemonnaies. We consequently learn little more of any further additions to the stock subscription at this time, and, indeed, the history of the next three years throws scarcely a ray of light on the subject. In their annual report for 1834, the Managers stated that their expenditures amounted to $62,000, while their total resources did not exceed $45,000, or very little more than was reported one month after the issue of the first circular. This was a crisis "of peculiar anxiety on the part of the Managers," thus "deeply involved in debt," and they set to work to retrieve their fortunes by obtaining

the additional subscription to the capital stock, for some years contemplated; and such was the liberality again manifested that in 1836 they were able to report that the whole amount of stock subscribed was $64,300.

Meanwhile, the committee which had been appointed to select a site for the new institution were busily at work and found it no easy matter. It was not until about eighteen months after the first meeting, and a year after the success of the appeal was assured, that a property was actually bought. There are indications of divergent sentiment as to where the school should be placed, which increased the delay. We cannot better describe the situation than by transcribing a letter from Thomas P. Cope to Samuel Parsons, in the midst of the controversy.

In the interval between the last meeting, which we have recorded and the writing of this letter, occurred, on the 30th of 12th mo., 1830, another meeting of the corporation, and one of much importance; for the first organization was then formed for the management of the institution, and it is the same in form which has been followed ever since. This organization consisted of a Secretary, who was more properly clerk or presiding officer (after the manner of Friends in those days, even at business meetings); a Treasurer, and twenty-four Managers, to wit: Secretary, Henry Cope; Treasurer, Benjamin H. Warder; Managers, Samuel Bettle, Thomas P. Cope, Thomas C. James, John Paul, Isaac Davis, Abraham L. Pennock, John G. Hoskins, Thomas Evans, Daniel B. Smith, Thomas Kimber, Charles Yarnall, George Stewardson, Isaac Collins, Samuel B. Morris, Bartholomew Wistar, John Gummere, Thomas Cock, Samuel Parsons, Lindley Murray, Samuel F. Mott, John Griscom, Gerard T. Hopkins, Joseph King, Jr., and Benjamin W. Ladd.

The new Managers were authorized to select a site and purchase the ground for the school, thus superseding the committee of the corporation, which, until then, had been under appointment for that purpose; they were also empowered to contract for and superintend the erection of the necessary buildings. It was six months later that Thomas P. Cope, who appears to have been prominent on both committees, wrote the letter to Samuel Parsons, of New York, to which we have alluded. He writes, under date of 6 mo. 29th, 1831:

"Dear Friend—Thy acceptable favor of the 24th reached me next day, and would have received an immediate acknowledgment, but as the Board was to convene that evening, I hoped by waiting a few hours to have it in my power to communicate something more decisive on the subject of an election. There was a bare quorum present, owing, in part, to the absence of several from the city; and the assembled members concluded to adjourn until Third day evening, and to cause notices to be served on those who were not present, that the Board would then consider the subject of a site.

"I much regret what has taken place, and more especially do I lament that differences on this matter have arisen among us. Whether there is, as thou hast heard, a majority for Burlington, and only five or six opposed to it, will be manifested by the result. I have not scanned opinions, nor electioneered to carry a favorite measure, and I cannot, consequently, say whether a majority may or may not have committed themselves; but, be that as it may, I am persuaded the school cannot be fixed there, in that unity which ought to govern in the case, and which, in my apprehension, is essential to the success of the undertaking. I have always supposed that we want, in the first place, a healthy situation—not one which may be so occasionally, but which has acquired a long-established reputation for

salubrity—and even the neighborhood free of malaria—may I add, both moral and physical; that it should be, secondly, near enough to the city to admit of easy and daily access; and, thirdly, that it must be in the immediate vicinity of a Meeting for worship, and a respectable body of Friends. These I have supposed essential to any location, to which should be added enough land to constitute a respectable farm, so that whenever Friends are prepared for it the Fellenberg system may be tried and an extensive botanical garden be established.

"If these ends can be attained I shall be content; and I have made up my mind that I will cheerfully yield my own predilections to the settled judgment of the body wherever fairly expressed. I also, at the same time, am free to say that I know of no situation within our command which combines so many of these advantages as that owned by Thomas Thomas, in Upper Darby. It was not my original choice; but when it was suggested on all hands, as a *sine quâ non*, that the school must be near a Friends' Meeting, it decided me, after much reflection, in its favor. It may not be all that we desire, yet I am induced to think favorably of it, because I know of no other equal to it—no other within a reasonable distance of it, near to which there is so respectable a body of Friends, unless in some village, and to all such villages objections are urged. Besides, the neighborhood is considered to be exemplary for its morality. The situation is high and healthy, and the soil productive. No running stream passes through it, but it is abundantly supplied with springs of excellent water.

"The farm called 'Willing's,' one of those we visited when thou wast here, is said to be surrounded by a population not remarkable for sobriety; and the nearest body of Friends are those of Darby Meeting. To have a meeting of Friends there, would, in the present state of things, be impracticable. The place known as 'Capt. Kiley's' which, thou mayest recollect, we also visited, is badly watered, and in poor condition. Part of it is also flat and swampy, and

there is but little wood on it. After saying so much I may be permitted to add, that if rumors have reached you so have rumors reached us; and among them, that Dr. Cock, S. F. Mott and thyself disapprove T. Thomas's place. If that be true, why I shall have only shown my folly in telling thee of my preference for it. Having written thus much, I have concluded to wait the decision of Third day evening before I finally close.

"29th.—We have had our meeting, our consultation and debate, but have made no choice of a seat for the school. Burlington was not named; Willing's farm had one, perhaps two advocates; T. Thomas's had a large majority in its favor; but, as three or four Friends opposed that location, its advocates would not press it; and after adding three persons to the committee, previously consisting of five, we adjourned.

. . . . . .

"We must now do as James Coburn used often to tell us in his preaching, 'exercise our situation.' May we be favored to dwell in everlasting patience, and perhaps all may yet end right.

Very truly and affectionately thine,

THOMAS P. COPE."

Little more has reached the historian as to this difficult quest, until, as appears from a second letter, which, haply, and happily for this history, as in the case of the one above, fate has rescued from the flames, the search was crowned with a happy result in the unanimous choice of the ground upon which the college stands. This letter was addressed by Daniel B. Smith to Richard Mott, on the 24th of the 11th month, 1831, about six months, therefore, after the above. The first part of the letter treated of another subject. He thus continues:

"I am thy debtor for a long and interesting letter, received from thee in the early part of the present year,

on the subject of the Central School. The difficulties of finding a site that pleased all parties have at length been overcome, and a farm purchased which even I, who was so bent upon going to Burlington, think an admirable location. Samuel Parsons can give thee a much better description of it than I am able to, and I shall, therefore, refer thee to him for the particulars. We shall proceed at once with the preparations for the building, and I hope to see the institution opened in a year from this time. The views expressed in thy letter will, I trust, govern, or, at least, influence the managers; and in order to carry them into effect, a principal means must be the proper kind of head for the institution. A man not occupied with the drudgery of teaching or farming, having the charge of the boys in the intervals of study, and representing the institution to visitors, should be procured. He must be a gentleman in his manners, endued with habits of order and method, affable and companionable, religious, grave, yet cheerful. If such a man, of high standing among his friends, should feel it to be his religious duty to the opening of an institution so important in its consequences to our Society, would it not be almost a guarantee of its success? If thou shouldst know of such a one, whisper in his ear a message from me, that the monitions of the

"Stern daughter of the voice of God"

are never to be disregarded with safety.

Thy affectionate friend,

Daniel B. Smith."

"Further deponent saith not;" as to differences, love seems to have prevailed in the midst of and over them all, and they were completely healed. The first annual report of the Managers to the contributors was made on the 19th of the 12th month, 1831, and refers to this subject as follows: "Immediately after their appointment a committee was charged with the care of procuring a suitable farm for

locating the school. This committee diligently attended to their duty, and examined every place offered for sale within ten miles of the city, that was at all likely to answer the purpose. The difficulties in the way of our being suited were, however, great, and seemed for many months insuperable. . . . The only farm which united the suffrages of the whole Board, is a farm which has recently been offered to us, and which we have since purchased for the sum of $17,865. It is an oblong tract of 198½ acres, lying on both sides of the Haverford Road, near the ten-mile stone, and extending from that road to the Pennsylvania Railroad, being nearly south of the eight-mile stone on the Lancaster Turnpike. There are about twenty acres of woodland, distributed in small groves, well adapted for ornamental cultivation. The soil is a light sandy loam, easily cultivated, and a part is in very good condition. It is well watered. A narrow strip of land, nearly the whole breadth of the farm, lies on the southwest side of the Haverford Road. Mill Brook, a branch of Cobb's Creek, runs through this part of the tract, being the boundary line along a part of it, and, passing through our land the remainder of the distance, in which there is a fall of seven feet nine inches. A small branch of Cobb's Creek passes through the eastern section of the land, and is an unfailing stream with a fall of thirteen feet. There is water power on either of these streams, it is thought, sufficient to raise water to the highest spot on the farm. There are, in addition, two fine springs of water. There is also a quarry of good building-stone. The grounds have a slope to the south and southeast, and leave little to be desired on the score of beautiful scenery, or eligibility for building. The Pennsylvania Railroad passes along the

northern boundary of the place, and cuts off a small portion of it. Haverford Meeting is held on an adjoining farm, and is a branch of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting." The Managers then apologize for making a larger purchase than had been intended; state that "they have authorized contracts to be made for quarrying stone and cutting timber for the building, which it is intended to commence with the first opening of spring;" promise "a wise liberality" in the plan for the building, and reiterate as "the great and fundamental principle of our Association—an education in strict conformity with the doctrines and testimonies of our Religious Society;" and, lastly, appeal once more for the increase of the capital stock to $60,000.

We shall have occasion to refer again to the continual stress laid by the early Managers upon compliance with the doctrines and testimonies of the Society of Friends, which seem to have been construed in a remarkably rigid sense.

It will be observed that the farm actually purchased was not that of Thos. Thomas, in Upper Darby, upon which a large majority of the Board had united their votes at their meeting in the 6th mo. previous, but that, in deference to the minority, that property was abandoned in favor of one owned by Rees Thomas in Haverford township. The records of the Board are innocent of any reference to differences of opinion, and merely refer in the barest way to the final conclusion of a desirable purchase. We are left entirely in the dark as to the grounds of this variation of opinion, but the outcome of it all was good; for the Managers did not overstate the beauty or the advantages of the new location, and very probably these surpassed those of any of the competing "plantations," as they are called in the old title-deeds. In the midst of a pastoral country, smiling with abundance,

and on a ridge commanding distant glimpses from the tree-tops and house-tops, the land on the one hand descends in deep and shadowy ravines to the beautiful valley of the Schuylkill; while, on the other, the Delaware winds like a white silken thread, doubled and twisted in the emerald woof around it. Few dells are more charming than the bosky dell of Mill Creek, and few landscapes more pleasing

SCENE ON MILL CREEK.

to the eye than the broad and diversified view from Prospect Hill, bounded by the blue mountains of the Pennsylvania Berks. The farm was well selected for increase of value, for the Pennsylvania Railroad ran past its gates, and the first half century enhanced its worth two thousand per cent. Historically it was interesting, being a part of the Welsh tract of 40,000 acres ceded by William Penn to

certain ancient Britons, and near the venerable Merion Meeting House where our Welsh ancestors worshipped. A copy of the original deed, by which the proprietor conveyed the tract of which this is a part to Richard Davies, is preserved among the archives of the corporation, and may be interesting to our readers, in spite of its legal verbiage. It is as follows:

"This indenture, made the 17th day of June, one thousand six hundred and eighty and two, and in the CCCiiii year of the reign of King Charles the Second, over England, etc., between William Penn of Worminghurst in the County of Sussex, Esquire, of the one part, and Richard Davies of Welchpooler, in the County of Montgomery, Gent, of the other part. Whereas, King Charles the Second, by his letters patent, under the great seal of England, bearing date the fourth day of March, in three and thirtieth year of his reign, for the consideration therein mentioned, hath given and created to the said William Penn his heirs and assigns, all that tract or parcel of land in America, with the islands therein contained and thereunto belonging as the same is bounded on the East by Delaware River, from twelve miles distant North of Newcastle town to the three and fortieth degree of Northern Latitude, and extendeth Westward five degrees in Longitude, and is bounded South by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from Newcastle aforesaid Northwards and Westwards to the beginning of the fortieth degree of Northern Latitude, and then by a straight line Westward to the limit of Longitude above mentioned, together with divers great powers, pre-eminences, authorities, royalties, franchises and immunities, and hath created the said tract of land into a province or signiory by the name of Pennsilvania, in order to the establishment of a colony

and plantacon in the same, and hath thereby alsoe further granted to the said William Penn his heirs and assigns from time to time power and licence to assign, aline, grant, demise or enfeoff such parts and parcels of the said province or tract of land as hee or they shall think fitt to such person or persons as shall be willing to purchase the same in fee simple fee tayle or for term of life or years to be holden of the said William Penn his heirs and assigns as of the signiory of Windsor, by such services, customs, and rents as shall seem fitt to the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, and not immediately of the said King, his heirs and successors, notwithstanding the statute of Quia Emptores terrarum, made in the reign of King Edward the First. Now this indenture witnesseth that the said William Penn as well for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-five pounds sterling money to him in hand paid by the said Richard Davies, the receipt whereof he the said William Penn doth hereby acknowledge, and thereof and for every part thereof doth acquit and discharge the said Richard Davies his Executors and Administrators as of the rents and services hereinafter reserved, hath alined, granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed, and by these presents doth alien, grant, bargain, sell, release and confirm unto the said Richard Davies in his actual possession (now being by virtue of a bargain and sale to him thereof made for one whole year by indenture bearing date the day next before the date of these presents, and by force of the statute for transferring of uses into possession) and to his heirs and assigns the full and just proporcon and quantity of one thousand two hundred and fifty acres of land (every acre to be admeasured and computed according to the dimencons of acres menconed and appointed in and by

the statute made in the three and thirtieth year of the reign of King Edward the first) scituate, lying and being within the said tract of land, or province of Pennsylvania, the 1,250 acres to be alloted and sett out in such places or parts of ye said tract or province and in such manner and at such time or times, as by certain concessions or constitucons bearing date the 11th day of July last past, and signed, sealed and executed by and between the said William Penn on the one part, and the said Richard Davis and other purchasers of land within the said tract or province, of the other part, as agreed, limited and appointed, or hereafter to be signed, sealed and executed by and between the said parties, shall be agreed, limited and appointed. And also, all the estate, right, title and interest of him, the said William Penn, of, in and to the said 1,250 acres. To have and to hold the said 1,250 acres and every part and parcel of the same to him the said Richard Davis, his heirs and assigns forever to be holden in free and common socage of him the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns as of the said signory of Windsor, yielding and paying therefore unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns the chiefe or quit rent of one shilling for every hundred acres of the said 1,250 acres att or upon the first day of March forever in lieu and stead of all services and demands whatsoever, and the said William Penn for himself, his heirs and assigns, doth covenant and agree to and with the said Richard Davis, his heirs and assigns in manner and following, that is to say, that he, the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns shall and will, by and before such time or times as for that purpose are limited and appointed in and by such constitution or concessions made or hereafter to be made as aforesaid, clear, aquit and discharge the said 1,250 acres soe to be sett

out as shall be therein appointed, and every part of the same of and from all manner of tytles and claymes of any Indian or native of the said tract or province, and also that he, the said Richard Davis, his heirs and assigns, shall and may quietly and peaceably have, hold and enjoy the said 1,250 acres and every part thereof according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, without the least disturbance or interruption of him, the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons whatsoever, claiming or to claim from by or under him or any of them, and further that he, the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns, shall and will, from time to time, make, do and execute all such further and other act and acts, thing and things, conveyances and assurances whatsoever, as by or in pursuance of, or according to the true intent or meaning of such concessions or constitutions so made or to be made as aforesaid, shall be agreed and appointed for the better conveying and assuring of the said 1,250 acres to him, the said Richard Davis, and his heirs, to the use of him and his heirs. And lastly, it is the true intent and meaning of all the parties to these presents for the better preserving and securing the title of the said 1,250 acres, and the said Richard Davis doth, for himself, his heirs and assigns, covenant, promise and agree to and with the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns that he, the said Richard Davis, his heirs and assigns, within six months after such time as a Public Register shall be appointed and settled within the said tract or province, shall and will cause and procure these presents or sufficient memorandums of the same to be entered and inrolled in the said Register in such manner and sort as shall be for that purpose ordained and appointed. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have to

these present indentures interchangeably sett their hands and seals dated the day and year first above written.

WM. PENN.

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of
BENJ. GRIFFITH,
THO. COXE.

Recorded ye 30th $\frac{mo.}{3}$, 1684."

Then follows William Penn's receipt for £25, "being for the purchase of 1,250 acres of land in Pennsylvania," dated the 17th day of June, A.D. 1682, "annoque R. R. Car. Sed. Anglia, &c., CCCIIII."

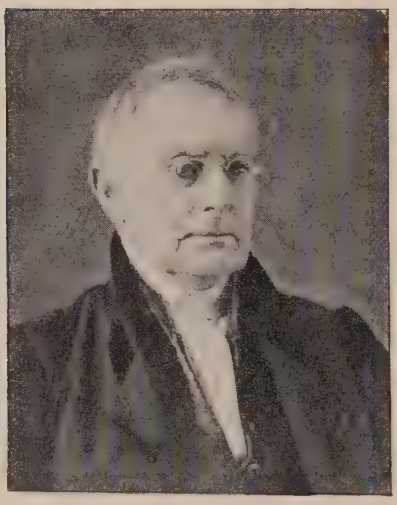
This indenture is curious and interesting for several reasons; the singularity of its phraseology and orthography, intermingled with phrases and expressions, verbiage, perhaps, it may be called, the use of which has reached the present day unaltered; the light it throws upon the character of William Penn's tenure of Pennsylvania, in its relation to the Crown, as a seigniory, and the nature of his transfers, subject to payment of a yearly quit-rent of one shilling per 100 acres forever, "in lieu of all services and demands;" the reference to the definition of an acre by statute of King Edward I; its guarantee against all Indian "claymes and tytles;" and lastly, the provision, thus early, for that invaluable registry of deeds to real estate, which has so facilitated transfers of real property in the province to this day.

Changes of ownership occurred rapidly. We find next that on the 19th of August, "in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, James 2d, the King of England, and in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and eighty six," Richard Davis, of Welchpool,

deeded 410 acres of this land to Thos. Ellis, yeoman; Francis Howell, yeoman; Morgan David, husbandman; Francis Lloyd, shoemaker; and James Thomas, yeoman. The consideration paid to William Penn in 1682 was about ten cents of our money per acre, and one shilling sterling per annum. This sale was made for £32 15s. lawful money of England, or about 40 cents per acre, subject presumably to the same ground-rent. The next deed which appears is dated the 25th day of the Twelfth Month (the numeral name of the month being here used for the first time), 1703. "Ellis Ellis, of the township of Haverford, in the county of Chester, yeoman, son and heir of Thomas Ellis, of the township and county aforesaid, yeoman, deceased, to all people to whom these presents shall come, sendeth greeting. Know ye that the said Ellis Ellis, as well for and in consideration of the Naturall love which he hath and Beareth unto Robert Wharton of the township aforesaid, cordwainer, and Rachel, his wife, being the natural daughter of the said Thomas Ellis, as for the consideration of the sum of fifty shillings current silver money of Pennsylvania, Hath given, granted, etc.," 255 acres of Thomas Ellis' land, in accordance with his last Will and Testament.

But it is not needful for us to trace the ownership through the various hands into and out of which it has successively passed. No metes and bounds are given in any of the deeds hitherto cited. But there is a "patent" to Thomas Ellis and Company (presumably the same Thomas Ellis as above), for 791 acres, which recites a most elaborate and devious boundary, and this recital has, no doubt, been an important contribution to the identification of the links in the chain of title. It is true the marks were almost all of a variable or perishable kind—"a corner tree," "the courses of

Mill Creek," "a lyne of trees," etc.; but one or two names are given of the owners of neighboring land, and these furnish a valuable clue to the location of the tract described in the patent. Few traces remain, two centuries later, of the outward landmarks of that day. The "temporal" things, which "are seen," have passed away. The "things which are not seen," the names of people and places, remain to recall the past; Merion, Radnor, Haverford, Llewellyn, Morris, Owen, Reese, and a host of other names bear record to the origin of this settlement in the ancient principality from which the heir to the throne of Britain derives his title. A few of the old milestones have outlived the wrecks of Time, bearing the legendary three balls which characterized William Penn's coat-of-arms, when the weather had worn away all details of its inscription. The old Merion Meeting House, in spite of restorations and renovations, survives to remind us of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, King Charles. A few small leaded window-panes, the genuine product of the sixteen hundreds, and not mere imitations thereof, tell the simple tale of two centuries; but aside from these, little, as we have said, remains but ghostly names. But the beautiful contour of the hills is there yet. The blue of distance is the same as then. The streams may be less brimming



THOMAS P. COPE.

and less mossy, but are charming still; and if the shade of Rees Thomas or Ellis Ellis were to revisit the ancient scene, it may be that his acres would be as recognizable as the wheat-field at Gettysburg is to-day to the veteran who survived the terrors of that bloody field, and more so than Bellamy's Boston of A.D. 2000 will be to the Adamses and Quincys of 1890.

But we must resume our narrative. Lovely as the environment was, it was only, for our purposes, a fair body without the soul, until it became the home of intellect, and was vitalized by an active organization, filled with the lofty purpose of evoking the mental powers of our youth, and at the same time sweetening a life of mental activity in the outward world with goodness and the gracious influences of a pure religion.

As yet the organization was not completed by an act of incorporation, and this was to be the preliminary to any inception of the actual work of education.

We have seen that, on the last day but one of 1830, the first Board of Managers was chosen, and that they appointed two committees, one of which was charged with procuring a charter. Let us now turn to this effort in the course of which, as in the procuring of a site, unexpected obstacles appeared. In this, as in the other matter, the same indefatigable manager is our principal chronicler. On the 15th day of the 1st month, 1831, or about a fortnight after the first Board was elected, Thos. P. Cope wrote as follows to Wm. Boyd, a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania:

"I forwarded, by the mail of yesterday, to Jesse R. Burden, of the Senate, a memorial, signed by myself and others, on behalf of the 'Friends' Central School Association,' soliciting a charter. The religious Society, of which I am a member,

have long and deeply felt the necessity of a school in which their youth might receive a liberal education. With the view of accomplishing this object, a number of us have associated, and voluntarily subscribed a considerable sum, intending to purchase a farm in the vicinity of this city, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for teachers, pupils, etc. We have no ambitious views, and confine ourselves to a capital of $60,000, of which between $40,000 and $50,000 have already been contributed. We wish our boys not merely to acquire a lettered education, but to be taught husbandry and other useful branches of domestic industry. Some debts must, of course, be contracted, and responsibilities incurred. Hence the utility of a charter, that each subscriber may know, and estimate the extent of his liabilities, and that all who enter into contracts with the Association may have a speedy remedy for the recovery of their dues.

"Now, should this scheme meet thy approbation (and I cannot doubt that it will), I claim thy good services in promoting the speedy passage of a law in our favor. Charles J. Ingersoll will present our memorial to the House of Representatives, and he is furnished with a bill prepared for us by Charles Chauncey, Esq.

"Believe me to be, as ever, thy friend,

"THOMAS P. COPE.

"*To William Boyd, Esq.*"

Ten days later he again writes to the same Assemblyman: "To-day I have a letter from C. J. Ingersoll, of the House of Representatives, containing the unwelcome intelligence that the Committee on Charters had agreed to report against our application. . . . I am convinced that our views and motives are not well understood, or that other reasons than such as have been assigned occasion mistrust towards us. It is alleged against us, for instance, that the confinement of our views to one religious denomination is

repugnant to the feelings which prevail in the Legislature. But why should it be? Is not every charter granted to a religious congregation obnoxious to the same exception? We support our own poor, and educate our own children, at our own expense. Why not, then, give us a charter to protect us from the interference of others in our exclusive concerns? We interfere with nobody, and voluntarily and readily join our fellow-citizens in raising funds for the support and instruction of the common dependents on public bounty. We ask no aid from any other denomination, and ask none from the public purse. Now what possible burden or injury can a charter, granted to us, inflict on any one else?"

A letter which he addressed on the same day to Jesse R. Burden, of the Senate, reveals the fact that stress was then laid on a feature of the institution that has since been abandoned—that is, the limitation of students to the sons of Friends. He writes: "The feature in our bill, which confines the operations of the Association to members of the religious Society of Friends, should, I think, be conclusive evidence that we have no desire to make proselytes, or to interfere in the education of children belonging to other sects," and he refers later, obscurely, to some dispute in which Senator Burden appears to have feared the passage of this act might embroil the Legislature. "Nor can it," he says, "by any necessary consequence, involve the Legislature in the unhappy dispute alluded to. It would seem to me, that to connect the pending question with that controversy would be to travel quite out of the record." On the 4th day of the 2d month, T. P. Cope renews the argument with Senator Burden thus: "It has been objected to the Roman Catholics, that Protestant

children, admitted into their seminaries, have, in consequence of the course of instruction pursued in them, and the influence of the priests on their tender and undisciplined minds, been converted to the Catholic faith. The Presbyterians have been accused of similar practices, ambitiously striving, by their plans of school instruction, to bring over to their peculiar doctrines the offspring of other Christian professors. I do not allege these accusations, nor vouch for their correctness, but I may be excused for asserting that we, at least, meditate no such contrivances, and have, in our bill, effectually cut ourselves off from the exercise of them, in expressly excluding the children of other denominations from an entrance into our institution."

It soon became evident that insidious efforts were on foot to defeat the school bill. The Legislature blew hot and cold. C. J. Ingersoll wrote: "The objection to the Sunday School Union was that it contemplated proselytes. The objection to the school you propose seems to be that you disclaim proselytes, and will have none but your own followers." The bill was attacked, first on one ground and then on the other. The correspondence between Thos. P. Cope and the members of the Legislature continued for many weeks, they, on the one hand, keeping him advised of the arguments adduced against granting the charter, and he, on his part, perseveringly refuting them. At last the title of the bill was assailed, and the source of the attacks was revealed in the dissident Friends who had separated in 1827, and who now objected to the use of the word "Friends" in the title of "Friends' Central School." This objection was promptly met by dropping the word, and "Haverford School Association" was substituted. The

puerile objection was then raised, that Friends had not been accustomed to avail themselves of charters, an allegation as false as it was weak, the chairman of the committee reminding the legislators that Wm. Penn himself received a charter from Charles II, and that New England Yearly Meeting had been incorporated. At last Isaac Collins repaired to Harrisburg, to remain there for a time and urge the passage of the bill, and the perseverance of our Friends was shortly after rewarded with triumph, and we will close our rather lengthy allusion to this subject with a reference to two other letters of the chairman, addressed to Isaac Collins, in the first of which, adverting to the repeated concessions made by the committee, he writes on the 2d of 2d month, 1833, "It cannot be doubted that, hereafter, when the excitement, which at present prevails, shall have given place to calmer feelings, we shall be able to obtain any reasonable addition to our charter. Dr. Gibbon tells me, after quoting the new provision, that it appears to be satisfactory to all parties." The second letter, penned three days later, says: "It is extremely gratifying to find that our bill received the unanimous vote of the Senate; it argues well for its passage in the Lower House." And it passed.

The charter secured, new matters of pressing importance confronted the management. To procure a superintendent and instructors of such character as to assure success in building up the school, to erect suitable buildings, and yet "keep within the bounds of their circumstances, and be just in the payment of their debts," to lay out and plant the beautiful park, for which Nature had already done so much, and to make a satisfactory arrangement for the profitable cultivation of the farm, all claimed early attention. A library was to be built up; collections to be accumulated

illustrative of natural history, archæology, etc.; astronomical and physical apparatus to be acquired, and all of these must, as yet, have a beginning. The Managers also had, as we have seen, horticultural, agricultural and mechanical designs on the students; but these probably never materialized to the extent of their expectations.

To the meeting of contributors, held in the 5th month, 1832, the Managers had reported a plan for building, which resulted in the erection of Founders' Hall, and stated that they had "not been inattentive to the duty of providing competent teachers," although no arrangements to that end were matured. It had been agreed "to erect a stone building, 3 stories high, 110 feet long by 28 feet in depth, for the accommodation of the pupils. The kitchen and dining-room are in the basement story, a large collecting-room and two schoolrooms are on the ground floor, and the second and third stories are divided into 64 chambers, 9 feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$, for the accommodation of a single pupil in each. At each end of this building, and at right angles to it, is a building 50 feet by 28 feet for the accommodation of the families of the principal and one of the teachers. The office of the Managers and the infirmary will be in one of these wings, and the library and an additional schoolroom in the other." At the following annual meeting, in 1833, the Board were able to report that the building had been erected and was under roof, "nearly according to the plan agreed upon. It is expected the house will be finished in the course of the coming autumn." They further reported that committees had been "intrusted with the duties of providing furniture, books and apparatus, and of maturing a plan of instruction; in all which progress has been made, and

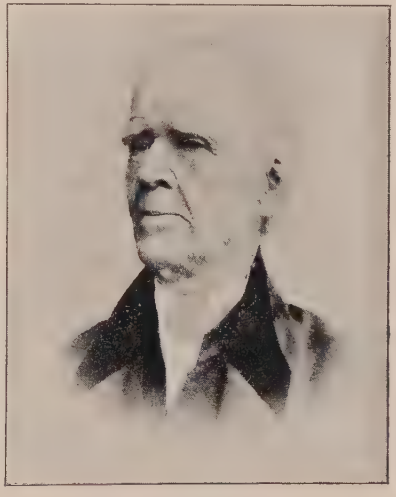
partial reports have been given in to the Board." An orchard had at this time been planted with apple and peach trees, but very little had been done in the way of planting ornamental trees or shrubbery. A great transformation in the appearance of the ground took place in one year, and in about two years, through private contributions, and the employment of William Carvill, a competent English gardener, to superintend operations, the rough and unsightly surface of the ground was transmuted into regularity and beauty. At the time of the opening, which occurred in the autumn of 1833, the building stood surrounded in wet weather by yellow mud. "The soil was poor," one reminiscent writes; "the surface of the ground was rugged, broken and rain-washed; the yellowest mud adhered in heavy masses to the boots. . . . The only access to the place was by the rough lane from the Haverford Road, the ground through which the avenue passes to the turnpike not having formed part of the original purchase."

A plan of the orchard above referred to is extant, with marginal memoranda, giving the names of nearly sixty different varieties of apples planted, besides 100 assorted peach trees, 24 assorted plum trees, 20 Seckel pears, 10 St. Germain pears and 18 assorted winter pears. A marginal note states that "of the original planting of 495 trees, 146 died, chiefly during the hard winter of 1835–6; when the snow disappeared, it was found that the rabbits and mice had barked most of the trees beneath the snow. In 1844, these trees of the first planting were most healthy and vigorous, had begun bearing, and some of them measured 38 inches girth at the ground.

A lease of the farm had been made on the 21st of the

1st month, 1832, to Davis Sill for one year from the first of 4th month, for the sum of $500, reserving "the field on which the schoolhouse is to be erected," and reserving also free access to the stone-quarry and woodlands for building materials; the tenant to pay for grass-seed, and to pay "all taxes of the said farm." This lease was renewed to the 1st of 4th month, 1834; but for some unexplained reason, a new lease was entered into on the day after Christmas with Stephen M. Trimble to farm the place on shares. This elaborate document is interesting in sundry particulars, but is too long to transcribe. It reserved "to the said Association the exclusive benefit and controul of the piece of woodland north of the schoolhouse, the garden and lawn adjoining, the stone-quarry, a piece of ground for a botanical garden not exceeding four acres, sufficient room for a bathing place, and ground on which to erect a meeting house, should it be wanted, to be hereafter selected by the Managers, with ingress and egress to and from the same and the woods." Another provision was that, "In case the Managers shall determine to have an inn kept on the premises, it shall be according to their directions," etc., "the price for accommodations at the inn to be twenty-five cents per meal, and the same sum for a horse at hay per night." Farming a dairy must have been not much more profitable in those days than inn-keeping, for the farmer was bound by his lease to furnish new milk to the college at 3 cts. and skimmed milk at 2 cts. per quart during half the year, with a slight advance in the winter months, and butter at 17 cts. per pound. His swine were to be allowed the privilege of fattening in the orchard. If building was to be done, he was to board the hands at 10 cts. per meal, including lodging, and to pasture horses kept

for the use of the school at 50 cts. per week. We think it must be admitted that if the Association did not earn money enough to pay one dividend, it was not for want of a good bargain with the farmer, or else that a wonderful improvement has taken place in the value of farm produce since that era. The Friends' Meeting was then held in a frame dwelling, afterward the property of Haydock Garrigues, west of his residence, "where, on Monthly and Preparative Meeting days, the men were accommodated in the parlor, and the women in the kitchen." The addition of the school to the number in attendance rendered these modest quarters quite inadequate, and led to the movement, to which reference is made in Stephen Trimble's lease, for the erection of a new meeting house, and the present Haverford Meeting House is the result.



SAMUEL HILLES.

But the most important of the concerns that weighed heavily on the founders was the selection of a head for the institution and of a competent corps of instructors, for a college is not a collection of stones, but of men. And this duty they discharged, with signal success, in proportion as they did it prayerfully and under Divine guidance. Their choice for a Superintendent fell upon Samuel Hilles, of Wilmington, Delaware, whose venerable appearance in after-

years, as assistant clerk in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, will be remembered by many of our readers. He was, perhaps, the last to represent the liberal section of that body in any prominent official position, and was a man of singular urbanity, gentleness and sweetness of Christian life. The three instructors who were selected as his associates in the faculty, or council, as it was then called, were all men of unusual distinction intellectually. One of them, Dr. Joseph Thomas, the distinguished author of Thomas's Biographical Dictionary and Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World—both books involving great learning and an immense amount of research—still survives, more than half a century later, a monument to the ability with which this intellectual edifice was constructed. Dr. Thomas was the teacher of Latin and Greek, the objections to acquiring those heathen languages having been overbalanced by the arguments of old Roger Ascham. He was born in Cayuga County, New York, in 1811, and passed his childhood in the country. A passionate love of chemistry led him in a singular way to the study of the classic languages; for reading that Sir Humphrey Davy had discovered a new gas, and named it chlorine, from the Greek word Χλωρός, green, he conceived that he must study Greek in order to understand chemistry. He therefore acquired a love for the classics. In 1830 he went to the Polytechnic School at Troy, for one year, and graduated there, and in the Fall of 1832 he entered at Yale; but his health failing, he went home before receiving his degree, and the baccalaureate was sent after him. It was then that he went to Haverford; but most of his colleagues being older and married, much of the care of the boys devolved on him, and he found it too great a strain, and only remained a short time, returning,

however, to teach at Haverford many years later. In the spring of 1837 he graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and practised a good while, but with no great success, and returned to teaching. His great life-work, however, was the writing of two works, which should have immortalized his name. The Doctor says his friend Josiah Leeds once said to him, he "wished he would write a book which would tell how to pronounce geographical names." Upon this challenge, he set to work and produced the Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, a work requiring immense labor and research, which he performed with great fidelity. In the pursuit of this he travelled much, visiting Egypt, Arabia and India, at much expense and risk, having been besieged in Delhi during the Sepoy rebellion. The work was so well received that he undertook another of great value, a Dictionary of Biography. Unfortunately, he derived little, either of remuneration or fame, from these great works, his publishers applying their names to them, and driving a hard bargain with him for compensation.

John Gummere was instructor in mathematics, and a noble man, if he had a little of the eccentricity of genius. Of him we shall hear later.

But it was Daniel B. Smith who, by common consent, was recognized as giving Haverford its tone, and building up the young school into a really worthy educational institution, "who was for Haverford," says Lloyd P. Smith, the late learned librarian of the Philadelphia Library, and who was no mean authority, "what Dr. Arnold was for Rugby—the great teacher who made Haverford what it was—a man, if ever there was one, of genuine culture. His influence was in the direction of liberal studies, of a wide range of thought, of an enlarged view of science." Another student,

a professional man of eminence, says: "I do but speak the sentiments of my class when I say that Daniel B. Smith was the animating spirit of the place. It was he who moulded the character, shaped the destiny, influenced the future of its students." While he combined much dignity of manner with an agreeable suavity in his ordinary intercourse with men, he was a man with whom no student would dare to trifle, his character being formed in a sterner mould than that of his leading associates. He was professionally respected by his scholars, and, as a foil to whatever there was of sternness in his composition, the delightful cheeriness of a nature always sunny shone forth conspicuously in the happy temperament of his wife, who was much beloved by the students for many acts of kindness and generosity. We might enlarge upon the virtues of these truly noble personages, but here is not the place for any ample biography. Enough has perhaps been said to show what was the stuff with which a foundation was laid, which was destined to have an enduring influence upon the culture of American Quakerism. Such, then, were the four massive yet comely corner-stones, upon which the superstructure was to be reared. These were the true founders—men whose personal traits and whose work entitle them to monuments in perennial brass. And such was the simple but strong organization, characteristic of our fathers, with which they began this higher educational system. No obelisk or costly sarcophagus marks the resting-place of its founders. Let it be for us to preserve them in undying memory!

Before closing this chapter, we must not forget to revert to the one principle which, to the founders, was a ruling motive in organizing the school. They kept constantly in view the importance of enforcing upon the students an ad-

herence to the "doctrines and testimonies" of the Society of Friends. The two went together; but the stress, at least in published ordinances, was laid on what were familiarly known as "the testimonies," and which had reference to the Friends' form of dress, the use of the singular pronouns *thou* and *thee*, and the numeral names of the days and months; and abstinence from complimentary titles. Our worthy forefathers attached what seems now an unnecessary weight to these testimonies as bearing upon a religious life, but they were very sincere in their conviction that these were essentials to true Christianity, and a protection, a sort of amulet, against the assaults of the unwearied adversary.

Soon after the opening of the school, therefore, the Managers issued a code of printed rules, from which we quote the following, to show how circumstantially they sought to guide the youth under their care into the "strait and narrow way:"

"As the object of this school is to afford an education to the youth of our religious Society consistent with its principles, the Superintendent and teachers should have this important concern mainly in view, and, by example and precept, encourage the students to plainness in dress and address, and endeavor to instil into their minds a love and esteem for our doctrines and testimonies. The students are required to dress consistently with the simplicity of our profession; and, as deviations in this respect have been apparent, either from misapprehension or other cause, it seems necessary to be more explicit; it will, therefore, be expected hereafter, of any student admitted into this institution, that his body-coat, round jacket and waistcoat shall be single-breasted and without lapels or falling collars, and where any of these are figured, they

shall be of patterns consistent with the plainness required in the other parts of the dress—the students to wear hats, caps being excluded."[1] It is notable that there was no specification of Christian doctrine in this rule.

Another regulation requires that "no periodical publications except *The Friend* (meaning the Philadelphia *Friend*) are to be brought to the school for the use of the students, nor any books excepting school books, which shall be subject to the approval of the Council. The Council shall also have charge of the library, and regulate the distribution of books to the students." Some of these rules have a slight flavor of the monastery, and we fear, from sad instances of flagrant deviation from rectitude in after-life, that under this *regime* they were no more effectual than would have been a more liberal system in preventing such deviations. As might be inferred, the other requirements corresponded in severity with those to which we have alluded. One of these stipulated: "The students will be expected at all times to keep within the enclosures around the school building, except when they may have express liberty from the Superintendent to pass beyond them;" and another provides that "when a student obtains liberty to extend his walk beyond the prescribed limits, it is to be distinctly understood that he is not to enter or even to go to any house whatever, unless he shall have at the same time obtained permission from the Superintendent for that purpose." Other requirements were "that no student shall pass into any

[1] The soft hat and round-crowned Derby hat of felt had not then come into use, and boys commonly wore a cap something like a Navy cap, so that the above requirement meant, even for young boys, a stiff hat of low crown somewhat like that worn by men, but usually with the characteristics of a Friend's hat.

other chamber than his own, and that at all times, whether in the day or in the night, when the students are in their chambers or in the adjacent passage, they shall avoid all unnecessary conversation with each other." They were to "conform in all their deportment to strict decorum, to use the plain language, to avoid cutting their names or otherwise defacing or wasting either their own property or that of each other or of the institution, and in general to abstain from any act which in their judgment would not be likely to be sanctioned by those under whose care they are placed." The practice of smoking and chewing tobacco was to be altogether avoided.

It was reasonable to expect that so rigid and specific a code would fail of its object. But those were the days when in primary schools the dunce-cap and rattan reigned supreme, and it was many years before the management of Haverford School discovered that the most effective way of insuring the observance of the rules of morality and decorum by students is to throw them on their manly honor.

The regulation as to a peculiar dress is referred to, however, especially to emphasize the fact, which has been apparent throughout, that Haverford was regarded at its origin simply as a Friends' Select Boarding-School. Such, indeed, the members of the Legislature, who were asked for their votes, were assured was its object; such the original Articles of Association made it; and such the two fundamental or unalterable Articles indicated it was to be kept, inalienably. Without anticipating the history, we may only say here that the stress of circumstances forced the Managers to the wise conviction, a few years later, that the only safety lay in a relaxation of the terms of the bond.

To this necessity, so often the mother of wisdom, while we must recognize it as also the *daughter* of Providence, we owe it that the school ultimately opened its doors to others who were willing that their sons should be educated under the fostering care of Friends, and that it afterwhile blossomed out into a college of highly respectable standing. To this we owe it that the munificent bequest, which has excelled all other gifts and bequests many-fold, came from one who was not a member of that religious body, although bound to it by many ties of kinship and affection, but whose well-beloved and lamented son was educated within Haverford's walls. And, on many accounts, we cannot regret that misfortune resulted in an abandonment of the severe and iron-bound regulations which ill became that benignant liberality of thought and charity of opinion that so grace the halls of learning.

JOHN GUMMERE

F. GUILLAUNST PRINT.

## CHAPTER IV.

## EARLY DAYS—1833–39.

Have you no traditions—none
Of the court of Solomon?—Mary Howitt.

A multitude of new duties pressed upon the attention of the Managers after the organization was effected. The school was not to be opened until the 28th of 10th month, 1833. But a system of instruction was yet to be devised; and this was difficult, for a great deal was to be taught by a very small Faculty. It was decided that the teacher of mathematics would "undertake the department of natural philosophy, and perhaps also of chemistry, at least for the present; and botany will very properly fall within the province of the Superintendent, in case horticultural labor be adopted as a regular portion of every day's occupation for the pupils." No provision had yet been made for "natural history, English composition (including rhetoric and logic), civil history, modern literature and moral philosophy" up to the 7th month of that year; "in all of which," says a report from the Committee on Teachers, "according to the principles adopted by the Managers, instruction must be given to the pupils." Furniture was to be bought—the building was not entirely completed—provision must be made for a supply of water. A preparatory class was resolved upon, to which boys might be admitted "who have acquired a knowledge of reading, writ-

ing and arithmetic." These might be under twelve years of age, the minimum limit fixed for entrance into the Third Junior Class. In reporting upon the appointment of teacher of mental and moral philosophy and English literature, the committee entered into a disquisition on the serious importance of that department, and the exalted character of the person who should fill the position of its teacher, and stated that their colleague, Daniel B. Smith, had consented to accept it, concluding by recommending his appointment.

Another perplexity presented itself to the minds of the Managers. The Friends' Central School Association had adopted a constitution, certain articles of which were unalterable. Could its incorporated successor, the Haverford School Association, legally re-enact the 3d, 4th and 6th Articles and render them unalterable, according to the 10th Article? And if the corporation could not, could they in any way put it out of the power of a mere majority to alter them? Two of the most eminent lawyers of the time, Charles Chauncey and Horace Binney, were consulted on this and other points of less importance, and gave it as their opinion that the new corporation had the power desired, to re-enact and make unalterable the said articles. The Managers little imagined then that, in twelve years from that time, they would themselves seek from the same eminent counsel a means of escape from the "fundamental and unalterable" provisions.

Matters went forward steadily. The two leading teachers were to receive $1,500 each, and a residence was to be provided for each of them. The farmhouse was modified to accommodate Daniel B. Smith's family, and a piazza built across the north front. The government was managerial.

"Samuel B. Morris and George Stewardson were appointed to assist the Superintendent in the purchase of provisions for the family." The Council submitted to them an elaborate plan of study and arrangement of hours: the latter may be interesting to our readers, because it shows the simplicity and rule of those early days. The Managers concluded to adopt the report "for the present," as follows:

"The students to rise in summer at half-past five, in spring and autumn at six, and in winter at half-past six. A bell to be rung at this time, and half an hour to be allowed, at the end of which all the students are to make their appearance, dressed and washed, in their several school-rooms, to answer at roll-call, and hear the reading of a suitable portion of Scripture. The remaining time till breakfast to be passed here in private study and preparation for the lessons of the day, under the charge of the Superintendent.

"Breakfast to be ready in summer at seven, half-past seven in spring and autumn, and eight in winter. One hour to be allowed for breakfast and recreation. The time from the expiration of this hour till school time to be passed in winter (being half an hour) in gymnastics or other suitable employment, at the discretion of the Superintendent, and in spring and autumn in horticultural labor or otherwise, under the same direction. School to commence at half-past nine and continue till half-past twelve, except on meeting day, when it is to continue but one hour. The roll to be called at the opening of the school. Dinner at one o'clock. The time from half past twelve to two to be allowed for dinner and recreation. School to commence with roll-call at two, and continue in winter until half-past four, and in spring, summer and autumn

till five o'clock, except on Seventh Day afternoon, when there is to be no school. From the close of the school till six o'clock to be appropriated to active exercise, under the direction of the Superintendent. During the proper season, it is supposed horticultural labor will be most suitable. Supper at six o'clock. From six to seven to be appropriated to supper and recreation. From seven to eight to be passed in the lecture-room. From eight to nine to be passed in the general school-room in private study and preparation for lessons, under charge of the Superintendent. The roll to be called at eight o'clock. The evening to be closed with suitable serious reading by the Superintendent. The students to go to bed at nine o'clock. The evening of Seventh Day to be appropriated to washing, etc." The plan then proceeds, with similar circumstantiality, to prescribe the routine for First Day, and the disposition of classes for study.

Active efforts were set on foot to obtain contributions to a cabinet of natural history, which were crowned with considerable success, especially in the mineralogical branch; and simultaneously a movement was begun to accumulate a "Scientific and Classical Library." One matter that caused the Managers concern was the providing of a convenient place for worship after the manner of Friends, and as it was understood that Radnor Monthly Meeting of Friends were desirous of erecting a meeting house in the neighborhood, it was decided to grant an acre of ground for the purpose and an appropriation of $400, provided the house was solidly built of good material and the plan approved by the Board. This concern was the ground of much negotiation between a neighbor named Samuel Garrigues and the Board, the former desiring to sell the As-

sociation four acres of his land for the purpose, coupled with conditions of his own. This proposition was declined; but the Monthly Meeting having refused their offer of an acre, and proceeded to enlarge the house they were occupying, the Board ultimately found it best to buy two acres of Samuel Garrigues, which they proceeded to deed to trustees appointed by Radnor Monthly Meeting for the purpose desired. These two acres were situated on Buck Lane, where the meeting house was erected and connected by a board-walk with the school, the Canal Commissioners consenting to the construction of a bridge over the railroad, which was built by the school at an expense of several hundred dollars more. A high palisade fence was also made, extending from the gate near the station along the railroad and around the woods to the kitchen garden.

The next step in the line of school organization was the appointment of William Gummere and John Collins as teachers of the Introductory School, and benches were placed at the west end of the large school-room for the use of their pupils when assembled. It was also determined to appoint an assistant to the Superintendent, "with powers and duties somewhat similar to those exercised by the Governor, as he is called, at Westtown." A bathing-pond was made, presumably the one which was in the edge of the woods formerly, near Llewellyn's, and some gymnastic "fixtures" were erected for the use of the students. In a gush of enterprise, the Managers expended some $500 on two railroad sidings, one in the city at Thirteenth and Willow Streets, and one at the school, and bought a freight car, which they believed would economize freights on coal, gravel, manure, etc., "permission being granted by the Canal Commissioners." How long this economizer con-

tinued in use is not apparent; all trace of it seems to have vanished now. Other improvements, as pavements, a wash-house, wagon and slaughter-house, spring-house, etc., had to be made. A water-supply for family use was at first obtained by a pump from a well sunk in the area around the house. But a more permanent and abundant supply was had by constructing a dam, race, water-wheel, pump and other machinery to deliver the water from "a never-failing spring" at the school, using for its propulsion the waters of Cobb's Creek. The cost of this entire plant was about $2,500, and the pumping capacity of the works was 20,000 gallons daily. But we are anticipating, for the last improvement was not in operation till some time after the school was opened.

This momentous event occurred at the time anticipated, twenty-one students being present at the opening. These were B. Wyatt Wistar, Henry H. Collins, Alfred M. Collins, Owen Jones, John S. Haines, J. Liddon Pennock, Dillwyn Smith, William Yarnall, D. Offley Sharpless, Samuel B. Parsons, Charles L. Sharpless, William Gummere, James A. Morgan, William S. Hilles, Benjamin R. Smith, Clarkson Sheppard, Joseph Walton, Francis T. King, Robert Canby, Edward Tatnall, and J. Dickinson Logan.

Shortly after the opening of the school this minute of the Managers was sent out for the guidance of parents and guardians, together with the rules referred to in the last chapter: "The supplies to the students being ample, it is believed that neither the comfort nor the reputation of the institution will be promoted by placing money in their hands, and it is earnestly recommended to parents and others who send students to the school, to place such sums as they may think expedient to furnish them with for

clothing, etc., in the hands of the Superintendent, to be dispensed to them at his discretion."

In 1834 Samuel Hilles resigned the position of Superintendent, and the Council or Faculty was reconstructed as follows:

John Gummere, Superintendent and Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Samuel J. Gummere, Assistant Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Daniel B. Smith, Teacher of Moral Philosophy, English Literature, etc.

William Dennis, Teacher of the Latin Languages and Ancient Literature.

William Gummere, Assistant Teacher of the Latin Languages and Ancient Literature.

Benjamin H. Deacon, Teacher of the Introductory School.

Benjamin F. Hardy, Assistant Superintendent.

In the summer term of 1836, the number of students was seventy-six. Most of these were from Philadelphia; but several came from New York, and a few from New Jersey, Maryland and North Carolina.

By this time many improvements had been made in the equipments of the institution. The water-works were completed; still later William Carvill, a skilful English gardener, was engaged in planting the clumps of trees which have ever since adorned the lawn, making the "Academic shades" of Haverford; and the students found a pleasant recreation in tending their flower-beds, which lay not far from the site on which the greenhouse was afterward erected.

The first commencement of the institution took place in 1836, Thomas F. Cock and Joseph Walton composing the

graduating class. Both of them survived to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the opening of the college in 1883, and both still survive in 1890.

Seventy-nine students were named in the catalogue of the school in 1837. This was the largest number present in any year before the erection of Barclay Hall.

The second graduating class, in 1837, consisted of nine members. The third commencement witnessed the completion of the course of study by but two; the fourth, in 1839, was composed of six graduates.

In the latter year a further change had been made in the Faculty, which then consisted of the following officers and teachers:

Isaac Davis, Superintendent.

John Gummere, Teacher of Mathematics.

Daniel B. Smith, Teacher of Moral Philosophy, English Literature, etc.

William Dennis, Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages and Ancient Literature.

Samuel J. Gummere, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Benjamin V. Marsh, Assistant Superintendent.

Besides the foregoing almost statistical account of the period from 1833 to 1837, more familiar reminiscences are here in place. For some of these, going back to the very birthday of the school, we may borrow material from the record of the semi-centennial celebration, embracing remembrances contributed by one of the first year's group of students, John Collins. He writes in part as follows:

"Let us look out on the scene that met the eyes of the first students of Haverford School in the late Fall of 1833. Standing on the long piazza, on the south side of Founders'

Hall, there was nothing to indicate what the lawn was to be in after-years. Fields divided by post and rail fences, the corn or wheat stubble standing here and there amid orchards whose gnarled trees showed signs of age and decay, or a clump of brushwood varied the landscape. In the middle ground lay the long, low farmhouse, where for many years visitors to the school could find more congenial accom-

BUCK TAVERN.

modation than at the Buck Tavern, to the north of the institution. The whole view was hemmed in by the long reach of gray woods in the distance. On the other side of the building, the grove of trees, in all the wildness of nature, shut in the prospect, but it was to us an attractive spot when summer heats came on. Many a lesson was learned and rehearsed in those shady walks, and there the youthful botanist or entomologist began his scientific researches.

The latter class was so indefatigable that it was said every old stump was uprooted, and not a single bug or beetle could be found within a mile of Haverford.

"Our path to the old meeting house led us through these woods, over the West Chester Railroad, on a narrow plank bridge. Many a silent sitting did we patiently attend, and though to some the unbroken stillness may have been irksome, yet, doubtless, to not a few they were seasons of communion with Him who 'must be worshipped in spirit and in truth.'

"As usual with boys, savage or civilized, we had and we enjoyed our out-of-door athletic sports. Jumping, leap-frog, running, and even sawing and splitting wood were eagerly practised. Few were our indoor amusements when rain made the paths around the house almost impassable, save on narrow boards laid down on the soft and slippery micaceous soil. In those early times all music was under ban, and most games of chance and skill were prohibited. Yet it happened that the simple Jews-harp would find its way to the school despite all the precaution of the committee. If an offender was detected, the harp was at once taken from him and a rebuke administered. Yet more and more instruments secretly came until (as report would have it) a barrel had been filled with the tongueless harps.

"The room at the southwest corner of the building was at first a sitting-room and library, while the corresponding one at the other end of the house was used as a parlor. Between the main entrance and the east end was the lecture-room, from which, in the Fall of 1834, a part was partitioned off to serve for an introductory class-room. A water-color sketch by one of the teachers, taken during recess, represents its appearance at the time. At one end

was a collection of curiosities, prepared specimens of birds, coins, varieties of wood, etc. These formed the nucleus of the museum now in the second story. In the picture just mentioned is seen, through the window, a ball-alley at the side of the wood. This, too, may have been the germ of the excellent gymnasium now adjoining the main building.

"There were bounds, beyond which we were not allowed to pass without special permission. The distance around was a mile, and one of the then students delighted to make the run every day before breakfast, the state of the weather permitting. Others attempted the feat, but none could equal the pace of our swift runner, whose race was ended long ago.

"Not long after the opening of Haverford it was judged best to engage some one as attendant and care-taker of the boys, both in and out of the house. Whether we of those times were worse than the present generation we would not decide, but some considered such an individual a useless appendage to the management of the school, and sought every means to avoid his espionage."

It is related of this "care-taker" that on one occasion he traced two students to the famous White Hall, where there was a bar. Upon his entrance, the suspects concealed themselves behind the counter, when this official, first assuring himself that there were no witnesses, asked for a drink; whereupon the unblushing youths popped up and "turned the tables." Probably the story is exaggerated; he may have ordered lemonade; but this and other similar stories show the inexpedience of such a system, which is peculiarly distasteful to young men of "spunk." The name of this official has, in consequence, been handed down to posterity (we presume unjustly) surrounded by odium that will never be effaced.

"The office was abolished on finding that the result was not satisfactory.

"Part of the second floor was divided into very narrow apartments, suggestive of solitary confinement. Some of

STUDENT'S BEDROOM IN FOUNDERS' HALL.

the larger boys could readily reach to either side with outstretched arms, and the meagre furniture consisted of a very narrow bedstead, a small cherry wardrobe with two drawers, a smaller table, a chair, and a minute looking-glass in the plainest possible frame. The outlook was from

half a window. A correct drawing of one of these dormitories is to be seen in Alumni Hall. Other accommodations were much in the same style, yet, withal, we were content. It was the wise policy of the founders of Haverford to maintain, as far as possible, rigid simplicity throughout. Believing that strict economy was necessary at the outset, there was no wasteful expenditure." The students performed their daily ablutions in the open area around Founders' Hall, whether the temperature was at 90° Fahr. or 20° below zero; it is doubtful whether this contributed to vigor of constitution. The bathing-rooms, which were fitted out with five or six bath-tubs, were in the east end of the basement, now used for the meetings of the Y. M. C. A.

"Few in number, our interests, our sports, and even our studies brought us nearer to one another than otherwise would have been the case. Our teachers, too, had greater opportunities to note our individual characters. An almost parental tie existed between them and some of the boys, rendering the restraints of discipline almost unnecessary. They loved to watch our sports upon the play-ground, and would enjoy a hearty laugh with us when occasion would prompt it.

"Uniformly kind in manner, Samuel Hilles won the respect of every one, yet could, when need was, administer a scathing rebuke with the friendliest feeling toward the offender. With equal sympathy did his amiable wife attend to our personal wants in health or sickness, or, in the parlor, lead in lively talk, encouraging each bashful boy to join therein. Dear in our memory to this day is the fostering care of these beloved ones, now laid to rest.

"A passing tribute is justly due to the venerable teacher

of moral and intellectual philosophy—Daniel B. Smith. Well do some of the highest class recollect our first lesson in Abercrombie, when he began to teach us to think. Making some commonplace remark, he asked us, in a minute or two, to recall and tell him the succession of thoughts suggested by what he had said. It was an amusing as well as a useful exercise—a fit introduction to mental training and consecutive reasoning unfamiliar to us all. So, too, we learned, as, perhaps, we had never learned before, the art of studying. From this naturally followed the expression of ideas—first, vocally, then in writing. By him we were taught to think, to speak, to write. His instructions were also peculiarly valuable in the study of classic or of foreign languages—giving us a facility, a force, and accuracy of rendering not otherwise attainable. He it was that foresaw that something apart from our daily lessons was needful for our mental improvement, and the practical development of the knowledge we gained by private study or in the class-room. Hence the organization of the Loganian Society—the discipline of the mind, the knowledge of parliamentary rules, and the training of the diffident tyro in public speaking which it has conferred, can be known only by those who, since its formation, have taken an active part in its various exercises.

"Nor must we forget the venerated name of John Gummere, whose rare mathematical ability, evinced by his published works, was appreciated by all who came under his instruction."

This dear friend's virtues will be commemorated in another chapter. The students remember him with the respect due to his exalted character, albeit they did not hesitate to play their pranks in that day with Friend Gum-

mere's profound abstraction during study. The signal for these fits of abstraction was a peculiarity which he had of turning down one of his thumbs when lost in thought. This he frequently did during the gathering of the students in the collecting-room, and no sooner was the thumb turned than study on their part was at an end. They talked, they read what they pleased, they even left the room and cut all sorts of capers, and so long as the thumb was down they were sure of escape from observation. A timely signal from one of the students when the brown study was at an end, and instantly every boy was in his place.

It was on the 21st of 1st month, 1834,[1] that a number of the students of the school assembled to form an association for mutual improvement in literature and science. Joseph Walton, Jr., John Collins and Bartholomew Wyatt Wistar, as committee, prepared a constitution.

The name of Haverford Loganian Society was given, in recollection of Logan, the intimate friend of William Penn.

Its objects were stated to be improvement in composition and elocution, the investigation of various scientific and literary subjects, and the formation of a museum and cabinet of natural history, and of a library.

The President was in all cases to be an officer of the institution; the Vice-President to be chosen from the Senior Class each year; the Secretary from the Junior Class. The other officers were a Treasurer, Curator, and Librarian, and standing committees on different departments of scientific observation were to be appointed.

[1] The ensuing pages are partly reproduced from "Haverford Revived," an address by Dr. Henry Hartshorne, commemorating the revival of the school after its temporary suspension in 1845.

It was thus designed to place the teachers and students on a footing of equality, making the Society an institution democratic in its nature. On its floor no *ipse dixit* was infallible; the learned professor of mathematics could there assert no problem without proof; and even the authority of our leader in Virgil and Medea could be disputed.

The connection of graduates and others leaving the school was maintained by the establishment of an honorary membership, to which they became entitled.

On the 26th of 2d month, 1834, the Society was resolved into five committees: one on general literature, one on mathematics and natural philosophy, one on botany and mineralogy, and one on zoölogy; each to furnish a report at least once in two months.

Provision was also made for the delivery of essays and recitations.

About two months later, the President reported that the Managers had granted to the Society, for a botanical garden, the piece of ground now occupied by the garden and greenhouse, and extending below them toward the farmhouse lane. A gardener was soon obtained, and subscriptions were set on foot for furnishing plants and other materials. There were difficulties in the way of this horticulture, for we find on minute, three weeks later, "Resolved, That the Society finish the extermination of the daisies in our garden to-morrow afternoon, at 20 minutes past 5."

Some commencement of a greenhouse must have been already made, as it is alluded to, although not distinctly stated. The cabinet of minerals and of dried plants, and the library, were also from time to time added to by the members and their friends; and barrels were sunk in the ground, under the direction of the Zoölogical Committee,

for observations on the descent of the larvæ of the seventeen-year locust.

A plan for the erection of a greenhouse, at a cost of six hundred dollars, was reported by the President, 8th month 27th, 1834. It was to be forty feet front on the south, a part to be occupied as a carpenter shop.

The officers elected for the next year were: Daniel B. Smith, President; Clarkson Sheppard, Vice-President; Jonathan Fell, Secretary; John Hunn, Treasurer; Francis T. King, Librarian; Joseph Walton, Jr., Curator.

In the 11th month, a circular was referred to the Committee on Meteorology from the American Philosophical Society and Franklin Institute, conferring as to the best means of promoting the advancement of meteorology. It was useful in facilitating and encouraging regular and accurate observations upon that subject, which were inaugurated and are supposed to have been kept up for forty years.

Two hundred and fifty species of plants were presented by David Thomas, of New York. The greenhouse was completed in the 12th month.

In their literary performances great activity and punctuality now characterized the members. Essays, recitations and debates followed each other in lively order. In discussion, their united wisdom decided the classic studies to be useful; the French Revolution a useless pestilence; the future condition of the Indians, if moved west of the Mississippi, was prudently left undecided. There were no prophets among them, for it was determined that unlimited immigration would be beneficial to this country; but a very judicious veto was issued against capital punishment.

In 2d month, 1836, four prizes were awarded, after competition, for the best essays by members. Burke's Works, in

three volumes, was the first, Aikin's British Poets the second.

The fruit, consisting of strawberries, raspberries and cherries, belonging to the Society, was this summer so considerable as to require the special care of a committee. The duty of assisting them, however, in disposing of it, was cheerfully and effectually performed. The first fruits, as strawberries, oranges, etc., were usually given to the Superintendent or teachers and their families.

A handsome collection of hyacinths and tulips was obtained for the garden, whose rich colors and fragrance are strongly impressed upon some of our memories.

The carpenter shop was at this time, as afterward, a flourishing and highly useful institution.

In 12th month, 1836, a communication was read from Thomas P. Cope, Isaac Collins and Bartholomew Wistar, of Philadelphia, from which it appeared that they had erected, at their own expense, and presented to the Loganian Society, the spacious and elegant arbor for grape-vines at the east end of the greenhouse, together with the vines with which it was stocked. The members of the Society, sensible of the liberality which prompted the expenditure, and of the confidence in them which was implied by the gift, thereupon pledged themselves, by resolution, to take every needful care of the same, and to appropriate the fruit to the general use of the students and of the family of the institution. They reciprocated the wish expressed by the donors, not only that no unwholesome grapes might ever be borne on the spacious bower, but that the nobler vine, which had been planted by the public spirit and fostered by the wise liberality of the Haverford School Association, beneath whose ample shades they were now gathering the fruits of litera-

ture and science, might never disappoint its early promise, but might continue, for ages to come, to rejoice, with its plenteous harvests, the hearts of those to whom it might fall as an inheritance. It was, therefore, unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Thomas P. Cope, Isaac Collins and Bartholomew Wistar, for their liberal donation.

The arbor was placed under the special charge of a committee.

Three prizes were again awarded for the best essays on the 1st of 3d month, 1837. The first, this time, was a handsome copy of the works of Dugald Stewart.

An address was read at the last meeting of that session by Lindley Murray. He had been preceded, on similar occasions, by Clarkson Sheppard and Thomas F. Cock.

The practice of appointing members to read sometimes, instead of original essays, a form of lecture or compiled "information" upon chosen subjects, was adopted early in the next session and proved useful. Greater care was secured in the composition of essays by the appointment of a Committee of Criticism.

The garden and greenhouse were now under charge of twelve elected managers, and the carpenter shop under directors, which latter cultivated their financial talents by shaving the members unmercifully in sale of boards.

On 6th month 21st, 1837, the greatest number of active members was present that had occurred during the existence of the Society. It was fifty-eight. Its prosperity, and perhaps that of the school, which then numbered over seventy pupils, had been during this year at a maximum. Thoughts were entertained of building additions to the schoolhouse for the admission of a larger number; exten-

sive improvements were proposed and begun; everything was flourishing and promising.

Many of the old scholars will remember the interest of some of the debates at this time, particularly of one on the immediate Abolition of Slavery, and one on the comparative utility of Poetry and Philosophy, in which the eloquence and ability of our teachers, Daniel B. Smith, William Dennis and Samuel J. Gummere, were mingled with the equally ardent efforts of the members of the Senior and Junior classes.

Fell, Fisher, Serrill, Pennock, Murray and Sharpless made the constellation which then shone brightest in our firmament.

At a special meeting held 9th month 8th, 1837, a report was offered on the propriety of the publication by the Society of a printed monthly paper. The plan embraced the appointment of six editors, four resident at Haverford, two in Philadelphia. The contributors were to be active and honorary members of the Loganian Society. A committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions, and agents were selected from the members in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Bedford, Providence and other places. The name of this monthly was to be the *Literary Gymnasium.*

What a beautiful project! With the President at its head, and all the growing talent of the members, past, present and future, to sustain it, this offspring of the press might have had a noble influence, the wisdom of age leading on the burning phalanx of youthful enterprise and genius in the warfare of truth against the world! But at the very first meeting of the next term it was deemed proper that the publication of the paper be suspended.

From this time literature began to lose its lustre. Natural history, however, flourished—as we find from the donations of shells, birds' eggs, bugs, beetles and butterflies made to the Museum. Rules were required to restrain the catching of moths and bugs on plants in the botanical garden—so high was that enthusiasm.

In 1838 the Society and the school received handsome contributions from Nathan Dunn; and it was from his offers that the suggestion of the building of a new and enlarged greenhouse originated. A committee to obtain subscriptions for this purpose was soon after appointed, and the aid of the Committee of Managers on the Lawn was solicited. With their help, the sum of between $2,000 and $3,000 was collected—and the conservatory was the result. The carpenter shop, seen from the west end of the schoolhouse, was also erected by the aid of the same funds. There is no doubt that these, and the garden, mostly kept in beautiful order, and rich in valuable plants, were highly important portions of the moral and intellectual economy of the school. They were a part of that large and liberal plan for the education and development of mind and heart in young men, which raised Haverford so far above ordinary schools, and even colleges, and which, it is hoped, may in time generally supersede all narrower and less efficient schemes. It may be true that prosperity sometimes leads to too fearless an expenditure of the means of the Association; but it was, at that time, no less certain, in our minds, that any plan which would needlessly cut away or crush these and similar aids to mental and moral cultivation in the students, would deprive Haverford of all its superiority, and reduce it to the level of other analogous institutions.

The Loganian Society itself is an instance of the advantage of leading young minds to self-culture, and of the interest they take in, and profit they reap from, all that proceeds from themselves. A still stronger proof is found in the fact, that even more ardent and constant efforts were made, and often with more success, to sustain those lesser societies, remembered by us as the Historical, the Franklin, the Rhetorical, the Penn Literary, etc., which originated and were confined entirely amongst the students themselves. It is the experience of all colleges, and indeed of all education, that self-culture is, at last, the highest culture.

At this time, when literary action in the Loganian was on the decline, the lesser societies were in full vigor. But the state of the larger body, and the final result in the others too, may in part be accounted for. In the first place, a certain degree of restraint was caused by the presence of teachers, unless they actively participated in the proceedings; and the number of older members was now lessened. The admission of the youngest also, who took no part, diminished the enthusiasm of the rest.

But a spirit was now creeping in, which made inroads upon the enthusiasm, and paralyzed every effort toward progress and perfection. It was a spirit of satire and sarcasm, which made the students look constantly for matter of ridicule in all that was said, done or seen around them, at any place or time. Thus at odds, every one with the rest, each was afraid to put forth his powers, and a deadly stagnation was the consequence. Essays were not written, recitations not prepared, debates indefinitely postponed, or, for want of arguments, left undecided. It was long before the evil was exorcised, even by the noble efforts of the President.

A paper, styled *The Collegian* (begun in 1836), was conducted in 1838 in the Society. An excellent mode of written discussion, or theses, by two members appointed, on given subjects, was also brought into practice.

And a great interest was excited by an impeachment and mock-trial of the directors of the carpenter shop. D. B.

THE CARPENTER SHOP.

Smith was judge, Nathan Hill, sheriff; Barker Gummere, Benjamin Collins, Richard Lawrence and Justus Adams, jury. The directory was accused of high crimes and misdemeanors in their administration. The trial was opened by Charles W. Fisher, prosecuting attorney for the Society, and William D. Arnold, counsel for the defendants. The examination of witnesses required two sittings; on the third

the jury retired and brought in a verdict of guilty, on five counts, of neglect, partiality and extortion. The sentence is not recorded, but it is believed that they survived it.

At the end of this session an address was delivered by Charles Taber, of the Senior Class; and in the Fall of the same year a valedictory, in verse, by Henry Hartshorne, of that class, then graduated. An orator was, after this, appointed for the close of each session.

Besides the Loganian, two other students' societies were formed, not long after its beginning—the Historical and the Franklin Literary Societies. The first-named took most of its members from the two upper classes, the other was chiefly formed by the younger students. They had weekly meetings in the evening, in one or other of the class-rooms, with essays, declamations and debates, sometimes readings from favorite authors; among them, Charles Dickens. Intense interest was taken, by some members at least, in these meetings. The writer believes, from his recollection of this inspiring intellectual influence, that students' societies constitute an important part of the means of culture in every college.

Out-of-door activities were by no means neglected. Gymnasium we had none, but a ball-alley stood near the edge of the woods back of Founders' Hall, along with several parallel and leaping-bars, which were a good deal used.

Our games were town-ball (much like baseball), football, happily *not* the savage modern game, though rough enough for the most robust; shinny, an active game with a small ball and sticks crooked at the end; and, first in 1838–9, cricket. The writer remembers taking part in a number of games of cricket. They were lively enough, quite exciting enough, among ourselves, without the hyper-stimulus which

nowadays is so craved in the intercollegiate matches. Long walks also, on Seventh Day afternoons, and, with some, botanical or entomological excursions, gave us abundant enjoyment of the open air and of the beautiful country all around us.

A few lines of verse may be permissible here. They are taken from an Alumni Association address delivered at the college in 1880:

Beneath these shades, and near yon Founders' Hall,
A long, fair gallery opens to my call,
Hung round with pictures of my boyish days.
Are there none here to echo my faint praise?
Comrades, now scattered, were we young again,
Would we drink more of joy, bear less of pain?
June forest walks, October tinted groves,
Where friendships ripened, sweet as later loves;
Winter's unspotted ermine on the lawn,
The skater's circles o'er the ice-pond drawn;
The flying football and the cricket run,
The games, all glorious, whether lost or won;
Full moons more bright than we e'er since have seen;
More brilliant sunsets than have elsewhere been.
These were our joys; but these were far from all,
In those old days we passed at Founders' Hall.
Comrades and rivals both in College lore,
Loving not learning less, though Nature more:
Toward Truth and Beauty were our glances turned,
With high ambition every bosom burned.
Not then we knew, what now we sigh to know,
How little man can ever learn below;
Nor, yet, the grander truth, in starlight writ,
Our souls' growth upward may be infinite.
Less are *we* now, as greater seems *the All;*
Love grows, with worship, as pride's figments fall.

Little remains to the chronicler to record of this flourishing epoch. So confident of the future were the Managers that they ventured to raise the price of board and tuition, in 1837, to $220 per annum, from $200; and actually appointed a committee to propose a plan for an "additional

edifice" and an estimate of its cost. Alas! for the vanity of human expectations. Soon after came the deluge; and Barclay Hall was not erected till forty years later! The Association authorized the Board to proceed as soon as they could without resorting to borrowed money; and, as the number of students declined from that time, the project died a natural death.

On 9th month 27, 1837, the Committee on Finance and Economy were requested to inquire "Whether advantage would result from the introduction of coal for cooking," from which it appears that wood had still been used as fuel at that date, and, most likely, was yet in general use.

Another proposition, of a very different character, was under consideration about the same time. This was, "The propriety of adopting a uniform dress to be worn by the students. After consideration at two meetings, it was referred to the Committee on Instruction" to inquire into the experience of other institutions in this respect; and, if they deem it expedient, to report the form and materials of such dress, together with the probable cost. It must have been deemed inexpedient, for the proposal was "pigeonholed in committee," and does not again appear.

An interesting fact in 1838 was the passage of an act by the Legislature, releasing the "schoolhouse and grounds thereto annexed" of Haverford School from taxation. On the 7th of 6th month, a tract of land containing 11 acres, 77 perches, adjoining the eastern boundary of the farm, and extending to the Lancaster Turnpike—the voluntary gift of a number of Friends—was conveyed to the Association in fee.

The following extract from a letter written by Jos. John Gurney to Amelia Opie, after his return to England in

1841, will be interesting in connection with this period. The visit to Haverford was made about 1838.

"A drive of fifteen miles from Westtown, across a 'rolling' country of much picturesque beauty, brought us to Haverford, where there has been lately established an academy, *or rather college*, for the education of an older and more opulent class of lads. Repeatedly, and always with great pleasure, did I visit this institution. At this time there were seventy boys and young men accommodated in the house, which was built for the purpose, pursuing a course of classical and scientific study under well-qualified teachers. Each of them is provided with a neat little chamber to himself, in which may be found his Bible, a few other books of his own selection, and the requisite articles of furniture. This separate lodging I hold to be a most important provision for the moral and religious welfare of the young people, as well as for their comfort. There was an appearance of order and sobriety to be observed in these young persons, accompanied by an obvious infusion of American independence, which pleased me greatly. A highly talented Friend on the spot, to whom they are greatly attached, devotes his time and mind to their moral and religious culture. In many of the young people whom I saw in different parts of the Union, after they had left this school, I was able clearly to trace the effects of that Christian care under which they had been placed at Haverford. The beauties of nature are not neglected here. The house, which stands on an eminence, is in the midst of a pleasure-ground, pleasantly laid out after the English fashion. The boys had just been raising among themselves and their friends, a purse of $2,000, which has since been expended on an excellent conservatory. I look back on my

visits to both of these seminaries with peculiar gratification. Long may they flourish for the intellectual and spiritual benefit of our young people."

At the first meeting in 1839, it was concluded to erect "a small frame building, fitted up to answer the purpose of an Astronomical Observatory," provided the whole expense could be defrayed out of the sum received from the State, under a law granting annuities to colleges and academies. At the same meeting, the Committee on Property, in reporting the completion of the new greenhouse and workshop, reported that "they were greatly aided by the experience, skill and industry of William Carvill, the gardener."

The decade closes with an apparent loss of interest on the part of Managers, and under the shadow of impending debt. At five of the Board meetings, in 1839, there was no quorum. The policy of liberal table supplies and low charges, which raised the number of students to seventy-nine in 1837, was abandoned. A long retrenchment report recommended rigid economy and reduced diet. In the spring of 1840, however, the price of board and tuition was again reduced to $200, without avail in averting disaster, as we shall see in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER V.

# A STORM APPROACHES—1839–46.

See Freedom's bulwarks in thy sons arise,
And Hampden, Russell, Sydney, in their eyes.—EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

OLDEST PAPER MILL IN PENNSYLVANIA (NEAR HAVERFORD).

THE autumn session of 1840 opened with forty-seven students. In accordance with the plan of organization recently adopted, John Gummere again acted as Superintendent and Teacher of Mathematics; Daniel B. Smith, Teacher of Moral Philosophy, English Literature, etc.;

Samuel J. Gummere, Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages, Ancient Literature, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Benjamin V. Marsh, Assistant Superintendent.

It was a time of great excitement in the political world. Rarely, indeed, had party feeling been so strong as it was in the canvass of this year. Even at this early period might be noticed some faint smouldering of that fire which, twenty years later, burst into full blaze, and, in our civil war, swept over the country. In it, too, was noticeable the beginning of that power in our national affairs which then, having little more than infantile strength, has of later years assumed an almost gigantic force, and made the great West largely the arbiter of the destinies of the nation.

For, until this time, the controlling power was found, not in the East or in the West, but in the representatives from the Southern States of the Union. These men, courtly in their manner, genial in their disposition, and yet, reared as they had been in the atmosphere of slavery, born to command, had, in one way or another, gained such influence in the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Cabinet, even in the Executive Mansion itself, that their will had become practically the law of the land.

As a result of this, efforts were made to prevent in the Free States discussion of anti-slavery principles, and so potent was the Southern influence that, even in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, men and women quietly meeting peacefully to discuss the subject of slavery were ruthlessly mobbed. In 1838 Pennsylvania Hall, a large building devoted to freedom, was burned to the ground by a mob whom the authorities were powerless or indifferent to restrain. Even assassination was resorted to, and Elijah P. Lovejoy, a clergyman, the editor of an anti-slavery paper,

was murdered at Alton, Ill. (1837), by a mob who twice before had destroyed his printing-press. All these occurrences were quietly but surely telling on the heart of the free North, and although they were not recognized as such until long after, there can be no doubt that they had much to do in developing the enthusiasm with which the nomination for the Presidency of William Henry Harrison, a man born in Virginia, but identified with the free State of Ohio, was received.

Processions and parades, which are now so familiar to us, were then but little known as a feature in the political campaign, but in this they took a most effective part. It having been sneeringly said that General Harrison was unfit for the high office of President because he had lived in a log cabin and drunk hard cider, this became an electioneering cry, and log cabins, "with the latch-string out," and barrels of hard cider appeared at almost every meeting held in his favor. This excitement reached even the academic groves of Haverford, and in the earliest number of *The Collegian*, issued at this time, is quite a long essay on "The Present Political Situation."

*The Collegian*, which deserves more than a passing notice, was a manuscript journal started in 1836 by the Loganian Society. Blank sheets of a uniform size were furnished to the members, and they were expected to write their contributions on these slips, which were stitched together and the number for the month issued. After each essay came a criticism, generally a favorable, always supposed to be a kindly, one. Read now, in later years, these criticisms, some of them, at least, seem more worthy of criticism than the essays themselves—certainly they do not add much to the dignity of *The Collegian*. Although these

papers were generally written by the students, yet every member of the Loganian Society was expected to do his part, and many of the best essays came, as might be expected, from members of the Faculty, who were also members of this Society. Among the most frequent with these contributions was Daniel B. Smith, President of the Loganian Society. A paper of his on "The Lenape Indians" may still be read with interest. Several very pretty poems came from the same pen. Among the students, Richard H. Lawrence, of New York, was, by general consent, acknowledged as the first poet, though there were others whose verses did them much credit. A poem by Lawrence, which was especially admired, was entitled "The Consumptive." By a sad coincidence the author, a few years later, died of the disease he had so graphically portrayed.

The poet Cowper, in his famous "Task," uses these words:

> "Posterity will ask
> If e'er posterity see verse of mine,
> What was a monitor in George's day?"

And so posterity may ask—and "posterity" here may mean the generation of this day—what was a Haverford boy in the early days? And hence, perhaps at the risk of seeming flippant or trifling, we shall attempt to sketch him. The average Haverford scholar of 1840–42 was much younger than the Haverford student of 1889–90. In the graduation class of 1842, the largest class in numbers in the first twenty-four years, there was perhaps, with a single exception, not one more than seventeen years old. Young as they were, the Seniors of 1840–41 assumed to themselves the airs of older "men," and, as to wear the Oxford gown would at that time have been heresy, they disported themselves indoors and outdoors in what was known as "*the toga*," a gar-

ment to which it bore no resemblance whatever, being a simple striped or otherwise figured dressing-gown, such as is now often worn in the sick-chamber or the study. The fancied resemblance to the ancient Roman "*toga virilis*" gave it its chief charm. Its absurdity happily soon led to its disuse, and it died out with the session of 1841. In athletics, the Haverford boys of 1841–42 had a less extended field of action than now, but what was done in this direction was well done, and would do no discredit to 1890. Cricket was practically unknown; the ball-alley, for hand-ball, which was at first near the main building, and was blown down, and replaced by a larger one in the woods, was a favorite resort, and showed most skilful balling. "Town-ball" was a favorite, while football, played, as its name would essentially seem to indicate it should be, with the foot and the ball, was immensely popular. The football-ground was originally in the rear of the school building, but the laundresses having complained that the linen hung out to dry invariably came back to them with the marks of the football on it, a large plot of ground near the entrance to "the lane" was selected, and proved very satisfactory. There were no games with outsiders, but matches were made up promiscuously from among the students—each leader selecting his own supporters by alternate choice, the first choice being the result of a "toss-up"—and hugely enjoyed.

In the winter of 1841–2 a match between the Junior and Senior classes was hotly contested. The captain of the Juniors was, perhaps, the best athlete in the school, and had drilled his men well. Victory seemed likely, however, to be with the Seniors, when an unlucky kick by one of their own number gave their opponents an advantage which

they were quick to take hold of, and the victory was with the Juniors. As, by a rule of the school, "caps" were not to be worn, and as there is a practical incompatibility between "top hats" and playing football, the boys of 1841–42 wore on their heads woollen "comforters," as they were called. As these were twisted into various shapes, and were of various colors, the effect was rather striking, if not picturesque. With that strange inconsistency which, while nobly grasping great things for the school failed signally in very little ones, this parti-color effect caused uneasiness in the minds of some of the older Friends, and an edict went forth that for the future these comforters should be of a uniform white! During these years there prevailed among the students a craze for collecting moths, butterflies, beetles and the like. A good-sized "Luna" was considered a prize of the first magnitude, and just as twilight fell these young entomologists were seen dotted over the lawn, skirting the outlying edges of the woods and other places, armed with gauze nets attached to long poles, eager to catch the unwary moth as he left the shelter he had sought during the heat of the morning. On the afternoon of Seventh Day, armed with hatchet, bottle of alcohol and boxes, they explored the neighboring woods and fields in search of curculios and the like. Viewed from an anti-vivisection standpoint, the number of unfortunate creatures thus impaled in the interest of science was appalling, while, as has lately been suggested by one of these boys, "Haverford conferred a real benefit on the farmers of the neighborhood by the great slaughter of the curculios and other destructive insects."

These and other sports on the lawn and its vicinity were one day suddenly interrupted. A messenger from Athens

CASTNER'S (WHITEHALL.)

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

(later Athensville, now Ardmore) was seen riding in great haste with the alarming intelligence that a *mad dog* had passed through their village, and was coming directly toward the school-grounds. The excitement produced by this intelligence was intense. Scouts were sent abroad to note the approach and act as guards against the enemy. The smaller boys—the light infantry, as they were irreverently called—were summoned to quarters, and every means taken for defence. In a little time a tall mongrel yellow and white dog was seen making a direct line for the woods in the rear of the school. He trotted slowly along, with his head and tail down, looking neither to the right nor the left, and, showing no disposition for an attack, took refuge in a quarry, where he was killed by a young Irishman in the employ of the school named Thomas Weldon. The Haverford boy loved a joke, and it was, therefore, with intense satisfaction that he read, two days later, in the *North American*, the only daily paper taken at the school, the following paragraph:

"WELL-DONE.—The quiet grounds of Haverford School were yesterday the scene of an unusual excitement by the appearance in their midst of a dog apparently in the advanced stage of madness. He was pursued, overtaken and killed by a young man named *Wel-don*. The courage and intrepidity displayed on this occasion are worthy of the highest commendation."

The *bête noir* of the Faculty in '40–42 was "White Hall," better known as "Castner's," an old-fashioned inn on the Pennsylvania Railroad, less than a mile from the school. There was a bar here, with its display of drinks; but, except perhaps an occasional indulgence in cider, the boys did not drink, or as one of them on his way from "Cast-

ner's," suddenly confronted by the Superintendent with the question, "Did thou drink anything there?" nervously replied, "Nothing but water, *and very little of that!*" But the tempting display of mince-pies was less easily resisted, and formed the chief inducement for these surreptitious visits. The boys of 1840–42 believe that the die in which these pies were cast was broken soon after this date, for from that day to this they have eaten none like them.

The only other place near by, and yet out of bounds, was "Purdy's," a little white farmhouse by the turnpike. The wildest dissipation ever known here was the rather extravagant indulgence in oysters on the half-shell. The truth is, the restraints of the bounds and of visiting were carried to a very absurd extent. One of these laws was that, except in case of sickness, no student should visit Philadelphia during the college term. It is true that such a visit was a much more serious matter than it now is. There were but few local trains, and the absence from college involved a greater interruption to study than it now does. The rule was, as has been said, strictly enforced, and it was rare for any of the students, after he had left his home in the autumn, to see it again before the spring-time. A marked exception to this was made in favor of those students whose teeth needed the dentist's care. A local doctor having, unfortunately, pulled the wrong tooth, a sound one, the outcry was so great that it was determined, for the future, to send those needing such treatment to the city. It was hardly to be supposed that the charms of the dental chair would be sufficient to lead many to town on this pretext; but as truthful historians we are compelled to state that an epidemic of diseased teeth soon after prevailed to such an extent as to render it necessary to change the

course of treatment. Parents were now enjoined to see to it that their sons' teeth were attended to during the vacation, and many imaginary sufferers were obliged to remain at the school until the close of the term, in spite of their teeth.

But, it will be said, what of the studies of these Seniors of sixteen and seventeen, in the years 1840–42? The classes were then graded as Third Junior, Second Junior, Junior and Senior. The Seniors occupied a room adjoining the large collecting-room, and, excepting during the recitation hour, were without the presence of a teacher. Such sunsets as the western windows of this room afforded have never been seen elsewhere; so, at least, it seemed to them.

To the Senior Class the Professor of English Literature gave a large share of his time and care. Dugald Stewart's Philosophy was carefully read aloud to them by him, and in such an intelligent manner that it could not fail to interest; while his extraordinary course of ethical lectures left on their minds impressions of truth which can never be effaced. To them, under the Divine blessing, more than one of his pupils owed their clearest perceptions of the great doctrine of Christ as a Deliverer and Saviour.

It would be impossible in this sketch to attempt even a brief synopsis of these lectures; this must be left to others; but it would be a serious loss were they, with the death of their author, to pass out of notice. Each lecture in full was read to the members of the class, and then the heads of of it were furnished to them, which they were to copy and commit to memory. How well these lessons were learned, and how deep the impression made by them, is shown by the fact that, although so many years have elapsed since they were learned, there is scarcely one of the boys of that day who cannot, even now, repeat large portions of them.

Upham's Mental, and Vethake's Political, Philosophy, and Story on the Constitution of the United States, entered into the studies of the Senior year. In mathematics, Gummere's Astronomy, the Differential and Integral Calculus, and Olmsted's Optics were studied by the Seniors. Allusion has been made in another chapter to John Gummere, who occupied this chair. He then held high rank, if not the highest rank, as a mathematician in the United States. Wonderfully learned in these subjects, he was as innocent and as free from suspicion as a child. This was shown, among other instances, in the manner in which the examinations on optics were given by him, and which will never be forgotten by the boys of that era. Preceding each didactic paragraph was the enunciation of the proposition to be discussed. John Gummere's practice was to give, say, one-half of this announcement interrogatively, then to name the pupil, who was expected to reply, and to continue the proposition. This led to results greatly enjoyed by his pupils, being sometimes very droll, but which never seemed to appear so to him. Boys are good judges of character; and though the eccentricities of genius often amused them, they had a profound admiration for the talents, and a sincere respect for the genuine worth, of John Gummere. Among the Haverford boys of his time he was always familiarly known as "Agathos" (the good).

In ancient languages, were read during the Senior year "*Longinus de Sublimitate*," the Medea of Euripides and Tacitus. The teacher of these studies was Samuel J. Gummere, one of those rare men who are equally at home with mathematics and the languages. He was a good, gentle man, who, having but a little time before met with a great domestic sorrow, had a sad, kindly face which won at once

the love and obedience of his pupils. Never harsh, he rarely smiled, but even he could not but laugh outright with his class when one of their number, rapidly reading from Tacitus, translated "*reservatum majoribus*" "preserved *for* his ancestors!"

The park, which is now so beautiful in the luxuriant growth of its old trees, was then rich in their vigorous youthful growth. Selected and planted with great care, there were then many rare trees, some of which have since disappeared. Three avenues ran parallel with each other in front of the main building, in which handsome shrubbery and choice plants grew luxuriantly; and the entire path from the college to the farmhouse was carefully cultivated on either side.

The large arbor, to which allusion has already been made, in summer covered with grape vines, led to the greenhouse. This greenhouse, in winter-time, was filled with choice plants. A magnificent Banksia rose, reaching to the roof, with hundreds of clusters of its delicate straw-colored blossoms, first met the eye; while the Triumph of Luxembourg and other rare roses were scattered among white and red japonicas and smaller flowers.

All the trees and shrubbery were under the immediate care of the gardener, an Englishman by birth, a nurseryman by education, who, whatever were his peculiarities of disposition, was certainly an expert in his profession. To Isaac Collins, among the early Managers, and to William Carvill, the gardener, the Haverford of the present day owes much of its beauty and attractiveness.

So far as the moral and intellectual success of the school was concerned, it had quite come up to the expectations of its founders. As is said in one of their reports, "The disci-

pline of the school is peculiarly satisfactory. A firm, mild, conciliatory demeanor on the part of the teachers has been almost uniformly met by a prompt compliance with the regulations." But to men like the Managers, who from their childhood had been taught that to "live within the bounds of their circumstances" was a religious duty, the steady increase of expenses beyond the receipts became a matter of the gravest solicitude. It is touching to read in the minutes of the Board what earnest, unwearied efforts were put forth by the Managers to remedy this condition of affairs, and to avert what, if not arrested, must bring disaster, if not ruin, on what might almost be called their life-work. In common with the greater number of the stockholders, they had already, by written agreement, relinquished to the Association all dividends arising out of the profits of the institution (5 mo. 6, 1841). Contributions came from their own purses, from their friends, and, as might almost be said "of their penury," from the teachers themselves—for, viewed from our present standpoint, the salaries of these teachers seem very meagre. And yet, at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held 10th month 28th, 1840, it is stated that there had been offered to the Association donations from the teachers toward the expenses of the school—$300 from one, $200 from another, and $100 from a third—the teacher offering this last consenting to give up his own house and remove with his little children to the school building, at the same time relinquishing annually from his salary the sum of $300! But at last contributions became less and less frequent. For this was a time of unusual depression in the business world: it is on record that within two years after the 4th of March, 1837, the mercantile failures in the city of New York alone amounted to $100,000,000—an aggregate, for that day, simply immense.

Whatever remote possibilities of "dividends" to the stockholders of the Association might have early been indulged in, it had never been really contemplated from the start that Haverford should be a money-making school—that it should be supplied with cheap material, whether this applied to its course of instruction, to its internal management or to the character of its teachers. As has already been shown, the original estimate of the requisite outlay fell short of that actually required; the farm buildings, water-works, cistern and various other necessary expenses increased the deficit, so that the early years of the Association were encumbered with loans, the interest on which, annually paid, increased the yearly expenses of the institution beyond its receipts, and at the termination of the year 1838, the debt of the Association was $17,400. In consequence of some necessary additions, this debt was increased during the following year to $19,500. Interest was accruing on this, and on a further sum of $2,000, during the joint lives of a Friend and his wife. Hence it was a pleasing surprise when, at a special meeting, held 12th month 24th, 1840, Thomas P. Cope read to the Board the following letter from Nathan Dunn, a citizen of Philadelphia, who had been for many years successfully engaged in business in China and the East:

*To the Managers of Haverford School:*

Dear Friends: I have at all times felt a deep interest in the success of your institution, particularly as it is the only one in the United States in which the youthful members of the Society of Friends can receive a liberal education under the instruction of professors, members of that religious body.

The success of such an institution cannot but be a matter

of paramount interest to parents and members, who believe the improvement of the mind by a liberal education to be an auxiliary to its religious duties.

Such, then, being the nature of your institution, I cannot but hope it may prove eminently successful; and this sentiment I wish to confirm by a donation to assist to remove one of the obstacles to so desirable an end, to wit, its pecuniary embarrassments, by handing to Thomas P. Cope and Isaac Collins, Esquires, a draft drawn by Joseph Archer on Charles Taylor, dated 12th month 5th, 1840, payable at four months, for twenty thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars ($20,575), subject to a condition guaranteed by your Thomas P. Cope and Isaac Collins for the return to me of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) on a certain contingency. Believe me, very sincerely,

[Signed] NATHAN DUNN.

*December* 24, 1840.

The following minute was thereupon adopted by the Managers: "The munificent donation of our friend, Nathan Dunn, of the sum of $20,575 (twenty thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars) having impressed the Board with a deep sense of his liberality and a feeling of its obligation so to manage the trust committed to it as to promote the enlightened views of the generous donor, Thomas P. Cope and Isaac Collins, in conjunction with the Secretary, are directed to convey to him the grateful acknowledgments of the Managers, and, at the same time, their hearty concurrence in his communication addressed to the Board, which has been directed to be entered at large upon its minutes."

But the Managers were not so elated by this happy change in their condition as to hold out any delusive hopes for the future. On the contrary, they distinctly stated in their report the importance of an adequate patronage to meet the expenses unavoidably incurred in carrying on

such a concern, and that without this it must inevitably again be involved in debt and perplexities similar to those now so happily surmounted. They urged the importance of an endowment sufficiently ample to secure the defrayment of its expenditures even when the number of its pupils might be reduced to its probable minimum.

Had this design of the Managers been then accomplished, the subsequent difficulties of the school might have been averted. The same pecuniary troubles, which rendered it hard to obtain additional subscriptions, diminished the number of its pupils, which was now reduced to forty-six.

In the gloom which seemed to be slowly but steadily gathering there came a little further light with the following letter from the venerable Thomas P. Cope, which was read at a special meeting of the Managers, held 6th month 29th, 1842:

*To the Managers of Haverford School:*

PHILADA., 6th month 22d, 1842.

DEAR FRIENDS: You will receive herewith a certificate for 60 shares of stock in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, issued in the name of Benj. H. Warder, Treasurer, the dividends or income whereof are to be appropriated to the education of young men at Haverford School, to qualify them to become teachers, but who are not of ability to pay for their own schooling. These 60 shares cost me, 30th of 11th month, 1837, $\$5{,}065\frac{13}{100}$. The stock is now greatly depressed, but I trust it will eventually become effectual in accomplishing my object in this donation. If Haverford School Association should cease to exist, an event which I am unwilling to think can happen, my desire is that the fund should be applied to the education of young men, of the description pointed out by the donor, at any other

school under the direction of Friends. The mode and manner of effecting this end I leave to the Association.

Your friend,

THOMAS P. COPE.

At an adjourned meeting, held 7th month 1st, 1842, present nine Managers, it was agreed to accept the liberal donation of sixty shares of stock in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, made to the Association by Thomas P. Cope, on the terms and for the uses mentioned in his letter to the Managers, dated 22d ultimo, and copied at large upon the minutes of the last meeting, but upon which no further action was then taken for want of a quorum to transact business; and the Secretary was directed to record an expression of gratification on the part of the Managers with the evidence thus furnished of the warm interest felt by the donor in the welfare of the institution, and also that a fund has thus been commenced for the very useful purpose to which the income of this donation is to be applied.

This generous gift continues in active use. How many have been helped by the fund thus started, how great have been the benefits conferred by it, how wide-reaching their effects, can only be fully known to the Searcher of hearts. To Thomas P. Cope the Haverford of the early day as of the later owes a debt of gratitude which must never be forgotten, though it can never be fully repaid. A successful merchant who made the name of Philadelphia known and honored in foreign ports, a public-spirited citizen, a valued Friend, he was from the very beginning one of the most interested in the founding of Haverford, and, as has already been shown in another chapter, one of the most energetic in choosing the site of the school and in obtaining its charter, and so long as his strength permitted he continued its

active friend and a prompt and generous contributor in time of need.

A legacy of $500 from Abraham Hillyard, an early member of the Association, and $2,000 received from the sale of a lot on Thirteenth Street to the association known as the "Shelter for Colored Orphans," came in usefully to the general fund. A special gift from George Howland, of New Bedford, for baths with hot and cold water, added greatly to the comfort of the students; on the other hand, with a view to economize, the Treasurer was requested to discontinue the *London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *The Foreign Quarterly* and the New York reviews, which had been taken for the Faculty and the students.

The years from 1842 to 1846 were uneventful years, save that the coils of debt were slowly but surely tightening on the school. The Managers were busied with measures of economy, perhaps wise, but at least unavoidable. A Committee on Retrenchment was under appointment, who "instituted an inquiry into the various items of the current expenses of the school, with a view of ascertaining how far they would admit of being reduced without injury to the institution, and having convinced themselves that greater economy might be advantageously practised in several particulars, they called the attention of the Superintendent to the subject, and suggested to him some measures which seemed to them calculated to aid in promoting the object in view." Another committee (on warming the house) believed that, "*With ordinary attention on the part of the Superintendent,* the consumption of fuel will be greatly lessened, and the economy of the house otherwise promoted by lessening the amount of hired help." Toward the close of 1843 "a communication from the Council was read, in

which it was suggested that as so many of the students are too young and too unequally and imperfectly prepared for admission into the regular classes, the Second and Third Junior Classes be abolished, and that the students composing them be instructed on the plan pursued in ordinary schools." It was proposed at the same time that the studies of the whole school should be under the supervision of a single head, to be assisted by two teachers, one of mathematics and the other of ancient languages," and that a steward should be appointed to manage the domestic affairs. These propositions were approved by the Board, and, so far as appears, were carried into effect. Among other affairs, the management of the farm claimed a good deal of attention, and it may be entertaining to our readers to peruse the subjoined extract from the report of the Property Committee for this year. They report that the proceeds of the farm are as follows (we give them in part only):

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,464½ | gallons new milk, at 12½ and 15 cents per gallon | | | | | $195 93 |
| 1,468¾ | " | skimmed milk, at 10 and 12 cents per gallon | | | | 160 01 |
| 152 | quarts cream, at 20 cents per quart | | | | | 30 40 |
| 2,413 | pounds butter, at 18 cents per pound | | | | | 434 34 |
| 1,412 | " | veal, at 6 | " | " | | 84 72 |
| 1,642 | " | beef, at 5 | " | " | | 82 10 |
| 900 | bushels potatoes, at 30 cents per bushel | | | | | 270 00 |
| 100 | " | corn, at | 45 | " | " | 45 00 |
| 420 | " | wheat, at | 80 | " | " | 336 00 |

After giving the receipts and expenditures in detail, the committee add that "they have endeavored to avoid all unnecessary expenditures of money, and have confined themselves to those repairs which were absolutely required to preserve the property of the Association; the farmer has for some time back been desirous of having an ice-house constructed, but in the present state of our funds the committee do not deem it desirable to incur the expense." The

only reference to the important resignations of John Gummere and his family is found on the record of the same day, as follows: "The steward is directed to receive from the late Superintendent the sum of $1,000 deposited in his hands, etc." It may be inferred that the resignation followed the proposed changes.

John Gummere and his wife had long and faithfully devoted themselves to the interests of Haverford. Elizabeth Gummere was not only a helpmeet to her husband, but watched with tender, motherly care over the younger lads and those that were ill, so much so, indeed, that there was often the temptation to prolong the illness, to continue under her kind care. Benjamin V. Marsh also resigned the assistant superintendency, and Samuel J. Gummere his chair; and Henry D. Gregory, who was afterward teacher of a successful private school in Philadelphia, and is now Vice-President of Girard College, succeeded the latter as Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages and Ancient Literature. This appointment was made in the 9th month, 1843, and in the same month Joseph W. Aldrich was appointed Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Daniel B. Smith was made Principal, the "single head" provided in the plan.

In the 11th month following, it was decided to notify Jonathan Barton, the farmer, to give the Managers possession of the farm at the expiration of his lease, and "the committee was authorized to make an arrangement with the steward to take charge of the farm in addition to his present duties." The salary of the steward and his wife was, in consequence, "raised to $500 per annum." This, surely, was the day of small things; but, then, Jonathan Richards could buy milk at 3 cents a quart, beef at 5 cents a pound

and potatoes at 30 cents a bushel. The committee ventured to spend $150 for a new spring-house contiguous to the water-wheel, enabling the dairyman to churn butter without a horse. One year later, the efficient services of William Carvill, the gardener, were dispensed with.

In the 6th month, 1845, a committee was appointed to consider the financial condition of the school, and in the 8th month the following communication was received from Daniel B. Smith:

*To the Managers of Haverford School:*

Respected Friends: I feel that the situation of my family and the duties I owe it require me to relinquish my present engagement at Haverford. Not wishing to embarrass the Managers either by abruptly leaving the school or by being in the way of other arrangements, I can only add that the earliest period at which I can be released will be most acceptable. I cannot close this communication without returning my hearty thanks to the Managers for the uniform kindness and indulgence with which they have treated me, and expressing the hope that the institution over which I have presided may, under happier auspices and in abler hands, realize the expectations of its founders.

[Signed], Daniel B. Smith.

It was at an adjournment of the same meeting at which this resignation was read that a committee reported that "it was their united judgment that it would not be consistent with the duty which the Board owes to the Association to continue the school after the close of the present term, with the certain prospect of a large accumulation of debt." The teachers were immediately notified that their services were no longer needed, and the school was suspended.

At the stated meeting of the Board, which was held on the 28th of 11th month, the record throws valuable light

on two somewhat controverted points. This record states that "the Secretary was directed to communicate to our friend, Daniel B. Smith, the sense which this Board entertains of the great value of his services, and their regret that any circumstances should have rendered them no longer available for the benefit of the institution. The Committee on Instruction were authorized to dispense with their stated meetings *during the suspension of the school.* The Committee on Library and Apparatus were directed to discontinue such periodicals as they may deem unnecessary *while the school remains suspended.*" An address was prepared and sent "to the friends of the institution, in relation to its suspension, and the means by which it may be permanently supported." These records show conclusively that only a short temporary suspension was contemplated, and if further evidence were needed it is found in the fact that before the end of 1845 a movement was on foot to seek from the Legislature authority to admit into the institution "the children of professors with Friends who may desire them to be educated in conformity with our religious principles and testimonies." And this would seem to be a fitting time to insert memorials of the two notable men who had so much to do with launching this ship and safely guiding her into the deeper waters; for both of them left a permanent impress upon the whole subsequent course of school and college. They were both Friends of the old-fashioned type; both wore the ancient, Friendly garb, and clung lovingly to the testimonies. They would both have wished it to be only a Friends' School; and however much it may have changed from its original character in these later days, much yet remains to characterize it as a Quaker institution, and distinguish it from other colleges, which we

owe in great part to the uncompromising faithfulness to their convictions of these friends of our early days.

The following sketch of John Gummere's life is adapted from a memorial of him by the late William J. Allinson, written soon after his death in 1845. Of this memorial, S. Austin Allibone says, in his "Dictionary of Authors:" "It is a well-merited tribute to the learning and virtues of a ripe scholar and an excellent man. . . . It may be truly said—we speak from our own experience—that the former disciples of John Gummere never approached their old master without sentiments of affection and esteem."

His family came from Flanders, Johann Goemere, the ancestor who emigrated to America having died in Germantown, Pa., in 1738. John Gummere was born near Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, in the year 1784, with none of those external advantages which give a pledge of distinction. His parents were pious, industrious, but poor. He had no other opportunities of education than those afforded by the most common country schools, at a time when those schools were far below their present standard—a standard which, we may safely say, he has materially aided in elevating. Rarely was anything more attempted in them than the acquirement of reading, writing and arithmetic, and in these branches only he received instruction till the age of nineteen. Yet at quite an early age he had fully mastered arithmetic; and it should be here noted that his father, who was at one time postmaster of Stroudsburgh, Pa., and was a recorded minister of Friends, was a very remarkable arithmetician, and could solve any problem which could be solved by mere arithmetic, beyond which he had never gone. At an early age (perhaps 13 years) John commenced, by himself, the study of mathematics, and, without any other aid

than that of books, made himself master of algebra, mensuration, geometry, trigonometry, surveying and practical astronomy. It is said of him that he studied, book in hand, while guiding the plough. When 19 years old he commenced his lifetime career in the important vocation of a teacher, by accepting the care of a country school at Horsham, Pa. After teaching six or nine months he went as pupil to the Friends' Boarding-School at Westtown, and was six months under the tuition of Enoch Lewis, for whom he always cherished sentiments of respect and affection. He then went to Rancocas, in Burlington County, N. J., and taught a school about six years, during which time he married. In the year 1811 he went to Westtown as a teacher, where the many excellent traits of his character were usefully developed, and where, during his tarriance of three years, his services were highly appreciated. In the spring of 1814 he opened his Boarding-School in Burlington. A teacher, of the right stamp, ranks high as a philanthropist, and pursues his important calling from other than mercenary motives. In the carrying on of this establishment he was utterly regardless of pains or expense, when the benefit of those placed under his care was to be promoted; and the writer has known of instances of pupils whom he has schooled, lodged and clothed for years after he had found that there was no prospect of remuneration. . . . No better institution was to be found in the country, and it was patronized by parents in most of the United States and in a number of the West India islands. . . . His school was remarkably well drilled, and kept in order without any severity. His power over his pupils was absolute, because he ruled alike the judgment and the affections. So strong was the sentiment of affection (which we

have already described as amounting almost to a passion) that he was repeatedly known to quell disaffection by the moral power of a grieved look.

Before he reached the age of 25 years his reputation as a scholar was well established, and he enjoyed the correspondence of Robert Adrain, Nathaniel Bowditch, and others of the most prominent mathematicians of the day. He continued rapidly increasing his stock of mathematical knowledge up to the age of 40 or 45 years, by which time he confessedly ranked among the most prominent mathematicians of America. . . . He also became well versed in natural philosophy and physical science generally, and his attainments in general literature were respectable. He was for thirty-one years a member of the American Philosophical Society, and some valuable papers on astronomical subjects, contributed by him, are preserved in its "Transactions." He was at one time solicited to accept the chair of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania; but this honor, though accompanied by the offer of a liberal compensation, he decided, after mature deliberation, to decline. In the year 1825 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey at Princeton. His well-known treatise on Surveying was first published in 1814, and has run through twenty-two editions. His treatise on Theoretical and Practical Astronomy is also a work of high merit. It has passed through three editions, and is employed as the text-book of the Military Academy at West Point and others of the best scientific institutions in this country.

He was a man of sound, discriminating judgment, of peculiar sensibility, and amiable to an unusual degree, combining a rational economy with great liberality of feeling and action. Those traits were beautifully though un-

obtrusively manifested in his domestic and social intercourse. He was a good and useful citizen, never opposing private interest against public benefit. . . . It is testified of him, by those who knew him most intimately through life, that they never heard him, throughout his manhood, speak evil or slightingly of any one. And such was his tenderness of the reputation of others, that he rarely heard an individual spoken harshly of without putting in some caveat, mentioning some good trait, if the person alluded to was known to him. . . . His life was spent in the observance of daily devotion, and a daily settlement of his soul's accounts with "the God of the spirits of all flesh." He died on the 31st of the 5th month, 1845, in the sixty-first year of his age. His family have contributed a remarkable number of preceptors to Haverford; his two sons, William and Samuel J.; the latter, President of the college; his two sons-in-law, William Dennis and Benjamin V. Marsh, and his grandson, Dr. Francis Barton Gummere, have all added, several of them conspicuously, to the standing of the institution; but none of them have shown a more illustrious combination of intellectual and spiritual qualities than this admirable ancestor, who was one of the intramural founders.

Daniel B. Smith was born 7th month 14th, 1792, and must, therefore, have been about eight years younger than his principal colleague. He received his literary education in the school of John Griscom, at Burlington, N. J., at that day a somewhat famous seminary. After leaving school, he studied pharmacy with John Biddle, in Philadelphia. Upon acquiring a knowledge of chemistry and practical pharmacy, he was for a while the partner of his preceptor, and after his decease, which occurred soon after Daniel B. Smith became of age, entered into partnership with William

Hodgson, a man of considerable erudition, afterward an author of some repute, and, like himself and his late partner, much interested in education. Smith & Hodgson conducted a large and successful wholesale drug-house in Philadelphia for many years.

Our friend, Daniel B. Smith, was one of the founders of the College of Pharmacy, and for twenty-five years its President. This college has taken a leading position in the scientific instruction in pharmacy, students coming to it from every part of the United States, and from Canada, Cuba, and European countries. *The Journal of Pharmacy*, and the famous "U. S. Dispensatory" of Drs. Wood and Bache, both emanated from this school. Our friend was one of three citizens who originated the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, in 1820, a most beneficent institution for the free distribution of books by loan to the apprentice class. The apprentice system is now long out of date, but the library still flourishes and does good to thousands of youth in limited circumstances. Among the corporators of the "Old Philadelphia Saving Fund," now a great institution, with about 32 millions of dollars on deposit, was the name of Daniel B. Smith. He was present at the first meeting, presided over by Chief Justice Tilghman, at which the initial steps were taken to found the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, Philadelphia's great Reform School, and was one of its incorporators. He was a sincere and devoted lover of science, and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and the Franklin Institute. He was one of the very earliest members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and, as we have seen, prominent among the founders of Haverford College. Here, as instructor and guide to the growing minds of youth, he distinguished himself greatly, "*primus*

*inter pares*," especially by his ethical lectures and addresses, one of which, his "Opinions Respecting a Moral Sense," survives in print to bear witness to his literary ability. After leaving the college he withdrew to private life, and delighted in his favorite studies of botany and conchology, and in his well-stored library in Cottage Row, Germantown, passed many congenial days among books, at one time undertaking, and writing as far as the end of the Colonial Period, a "History of the United States," for the Text-book Association, of which he was an active member. Old age overtook him in the midst of this work, and it never saw the light. He died, 3d month 29th, 1883, at the ripe age of nearly 91 years, revered by his cotemporaries, but especially by those who had once been his scholars. Seldom do men of such marked personality escape opposition, and Daniel B. Smith was no exception, and yet few head-masters have inspired their pupils with a greater reverence for their memory, or stamped a deeper impress on the pupils' character.

It is not for us to criticise the action of the Managers in closing the school. At the distance of forty-five years from the scene, it looks precipitate and too heroic a remedy for the disease. But it is not easy, so long afterward, to see all the causes that conspired to bring them to this desperate conclusion, and we must rest in their known good judgment.

In a pamphlet issued at the time, the reasons are set forth mainly in the following paragraph:

"At the close of the last term a debt had been incurred of about $4,000, and the continuance of the school would, in all probability, have greatly increased the amount. Although the valuable real estate of the Association is free from incumbrance, to have continued the school under these circumstances must sooner or later have involved it in great embarrassment. Painful as was the alternative, the Mana-

gers believed it was their duty to prevent the waste of the property intrusted to them, by closing for a time the doors of the institution, and to make another appeal to its friends for such aid as would effectually prevent the recurrence of so mortifying a event."

They again state that they believe an endowment of $50,000 requisite for the prosperous maintenance of the school. They adduce the example of the boarding-school at Westtown, the schools of England and elsewhere, as protected by endowment, or powerfully supported against the contingencies to which such institutions are liable.

It would thus appear that the suspension of the school was expected to be a temporary, not a permanent one, and in the wisdom of the step, painful as it was, every friend of Haverford acquiesced.

And yet, with what intensity of disappointment and sorrow this announcement was made we may faintly imagine, though we can never fully measure it. In the Board of 1845 were men who had been there since the first conception of "The Friends' Central School." They gave to it the vigor of their early manhood and the mature wisdom of their riper years. The sacrifice of their time, the sacrifice of their money, they counted as but dust in the balance when weighed against the good they hoped to accomplish for the young men of the Society of Friends.

They had entered on their solemn engagement, not unadvisedly or lightly, but soberly, discreetly, and, it may be reverently added, in the fear of God. They were too wise not to know that uncertainties might attend them, reverses come to them, perhaps even disaster overwhelm them; but, as if she had been a bride, they pledged themselves to Haverford—for better, for worse; for richer for poorer; in

sickness and in health, till death should overtake them—and they kept the troth they had thus plighted.

Death came to some of them, and their places knew them no more. Here and there the many worries alienated others; but in the Board of Managers of 1845 were men who, during all the chances and changes of years, never lost their love, weakened in their devotion or failed in their duty to Haverford. Ever to be gratefully remembered by the friends of Haverford are the names of Thomas P. Cope, Charles Yarnall, Isaac Collins, Thomas Kimber, Henry Cope, Edward Yarnall and George Stewardson, of Philadelphia; Joseph King, Jr., of Baltimore; Samuel Parsons and William F. Mott, of New York; and George Howland, of New Bedford.

This was, indeed, the darkest, saddest day in the history of Haverford. How out of that darkness came light, and out of that sorrow came joy, will be told in another chapter.

REVOLUTIONARY POWDER MILL, NEAR WYNNEWOOD.

## CHAPTER VI.

## OVERWHELMED BY DISASTER—1846–48.

Who's now on top, ere long may feel
The circling motion of the wheel.—THOMAS ELLWOOD.

ONE OF THE SHADY HAUNTS OF THE STUDENTS.

THE Managers, as has been said, closed the school at the end of the summer term of 1845. No note of an intention to do so appeared in their report to the Association in the spring of that year. They had then dwelt with emphasis upon the good organization of the school and the progress of the students. Of these they had reported the average

number during the year to have been about thirty-nine. During the previous year it had been thirty-six. As far back as 1837 the average had been about seventy-four, the number at one time reaching seventy-nine, and serious thoughts had been entertained of enlarging the school buildings to accommodate 100. Various causes, with which the widespread financial troubles of the country had probably something to do, had reduced the average thus greatly. The slight increase from thirty-six to thirty-nine had given the Managers hope, and made them hesitate to break up the school and disband the excellent corps of officers. But, toward the close of the term, they discovered that only twenty-five students wished to enter for the coming year. A school of this size would add several thousand dollars per annum to the debt; but notwithstanding this drain, the school might have been continued for several years by mortgaging its real estate, which had cost $80,000, and was unencumbered.

But the Managers had, perhaps, rightly judged that this fund had not been committed to their care to be frittered away in the education of so few, and as good trustees they had closed the school and determined to report the facts to the Association. This they did on 9th month 22d, 1845, to a special meeting. This meeting appointed a committee to consider what was best to be done, and authorized it to consult counsel.

This meeting adopted also the following minute, reiterating the sentiment of the Managers:

"Our friend, Daniel B. Smith, having resigned his situation as Principal of the school, the Association deems it proper to record upon its minutes the sense which it entertains of his devotion to the interests of the institution, the

great value of his services, and the deep regret that any circumstances should deprive it of the advantage of his talents, experience and literary attainments."

The committee[1] called a few friends together for consultation, and early in the following month unanimously reported at an adjourned meeting that it was necessary to secure not less than $50,000 for a permanent fund, the income of which should be devoted to the general purposes of the school, and aid in educating young men for teachers.

They were able to say the subscription to the fund had been liberally begun, and that several friends had made verbal promises of further aid. The progress of the subscription had been arrested, however, by a matter upon which the judgment of the Association was required. The Articles of Association, which had been adopted at the meeting in 1833, provided that no pupil should be admitted who was not a member, or the son of a member, of the Society of Friends. They seemed to be fundamental and unalterable.

In the belief of the committee this restriction had been one cause of failure; and the school would not have been forced to suspend, could it have received the children of professors or of descendants of Friends desirous of being educated as Friends; nor could it, even if supplied with $50,000 additional capital, be properly supported under the existing restriction, and this restriction, although fundamental, was not unalterable.

The discipline of the Society of Friends recognizes that trusts, when they cannot be administered in precise accord-

[1] The committee was Daniel B. Smith, Charles Yarnall, George Howland, Josiah Tatum, George Stewardson, Abram L. Pennock, Thomas Kimber, Isaiah Hacker and Townsend Sharpless.

ance with the terms of their creation, may be administered as nearly to those terms as possible. This is the legal doctrine of *si pres.*

We have faithfully adhered to our trust. We have admitted none but Friends, and the school has gone down. Is it not wiser, is it not our duty, to admit those who, if not Friends, wish to be like Friends, rather than to disappoint all the expectations of those who founded Haverford?

So reasoned the committee, and they proposed that the subject be submitted to a special meeting of the Association for decision. The meeting hesitated to adopt this proposition, and instructed the committee to report the opinion of counsel to another adjournment of the meeting a week later. To this adjournment the committee reported that they had made a statement of the case to counsel, and received an opinion. It is as follows:

OPINION.

"I have considered this case, and am of opinion that the fundamental rules of the Constitution of the Haverford School Association cannot be altered in the manner proposed without the consent of all the contributors and an alteration of the charter by the Legislature. The Constitution of the Association as it existed at the time of the incorporation is referred to and embraced in the Act, as the basis of the application of the rents, issues and profits, income and interest of the corporate estate, and whatever was fundamental and unalterable by that Constitution, is so under the charter of incorporation.

"HORACE BINNEY.

"*Philadelphia, October* 8, 1845."

This distinguished personage, in his day the foremost lawyer in the Commonwealth, perhaps in the country, thus

showed that by the payment of money under an agreement as to the application of its income, the Constitution of the Association of Haverford School had been so interwoven into the law of the State that nothing save the touch of that sovereign law, and the assent of those who had bound themselves together, could dissolve the compact.

Acting in accordance with this opinion, the meeting instructed the Managers to seek legislation permitting the proposed change in the rules of the Association, and appointed a committee to secure the written consent of the stockholders. It also instructed the Managers to issue an address to Friends upon the condition of the school. To memorialize the Legislature, Thomas P. Cope and Charles Yarnall were appointed, and to prepare the address to Friends a committee of nineteen, of which Thomas P. Cope was chairman.

A memorial was presented to the Legislature, stating that restricting students to the Society of Friends had been found to be "inconvenient and injurious." The committee also presented the draft of a bill to enable the members of the Association, or a majority of them, to amend the act which incorporated it, on condition that no regulation be made contrary to the act itself, or to the laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth.

The memorial and bill were drawn by the same distinguished lawyer who had given the opinion. For all these services, to his honor be it said, he charged a fee of only $20.

The bill passed the Legislature, was approved by the Governor, and became a law, 1st month 22d, 1847.

The supplement to the charter was unanimously accepted by a special meeting of the Association, the written consent of nearly every member was obtained to the proposed

changes regulating admission of students, and upon 2d month 27th, 1847, the Managers unanimously resolved upon a cautious widening of Rule III, so as to admit the children of professors with Friends to an education "in conformity with the principles and testimonies of our religious Society."

Thus circumspectly did those who concerned themselves with the welfare of Haverford avoid whatever might disturb the foundations on which the institution rested, or undermine the education it seeks to give in accordance with the principles of the religious Society of Friends.

In their report to the Association, made 5th month 14th, 1849, after the revival of the school, the Managers express the hope that the coming summer term will open with as many as forty-seven students, which number, they state, is so nearly sufficient for the support of the school as to create an assurance that admissions may soon again be restricted to members of our religious Society, and to those who shall have been carefully educated in our religious profession.

Does not this sentiment give rise to reflection? Why should Haverford exist? Only for the few who, being in membership with Friends, are technically Quakers, and for the few who have been reared by Quakers, or for the many who are in sympathy with them? Is the former motive too narrow, and the latter too broad? Is not this the correct rule of action—that Haverford shall teach Christianity as believed and practised by Friends, and that all who will may listen? Who can tell how large this audience may become?

The historian Bancroft, writing of George Fox, says: "On his death-bed, the venerable apostle of equality was lifted above the fear of dying, and, esteeming the change

hardly deserving of mention, his thoughts turned to the New World. Pennsylvania and Delaware and West New Jersey and now Rhode Island and, in some measure, North Carolina were Quaker States; as his spirit, awakening from its converse with shadows, escaped from the exile of fallen humanity, nearly his last words were, 'Mind poor Friends in America.' His works praise him. Neither time nor place can dissolve fellowship with his spirit." The dying hero had taught truths contained in the religion neither of the Cavalier nor of the Puritan, deeper than the creeds of either Bishop or Presbyter.

When we reflect how many were his disciples, and, looking around us to-day, see how many not members of the Society he founded yet bear the impress of his teachings, may we not believe it is "fellowship with his spirit" that is opening wider the doors of Haverford?

Report was made to the Board of Managers on 1st month 30th, 1846, that the law permitting the amendment to the charter had been passed, and also that "The Address to Friends" had been issued.

This address recounted the usefulness and the needs of Haverford, dwelt upon the benefits of the proposed endowment, indicated that the income would defray the expenses of fifteen students, and thus open the way for educating teachers and promoting the cause of sound learning, and closed with some noble paragraphs:

"There are few modes, we are persuaded, in which the abundance which has rewarded the labor of many of our Friends, and has descended to others from their ancestors, can be made more widely and permanently useful than in contributing to endow a seminary such as has been founded at Haverford. The wealth which is thus made to contribute

to that 'good instruction' which, in the language of William Penn, 'is better than riches,' is truly ennobled by the application; and it is more likely to return to the family of the donor, through its benefits to his remote descendants, than when expended in any other charity, or than when left to his natural heirs themselves.

"In no country in the world, perhaps, are riches more fugitive than in ours; and hence the greater necessity of a provident wisdom in endowing and rendering permanent institutions of learning, to instruct, to adorn, and to bless future generations, and thus to place the means of good instruction and religious education beyond the reach, so far as we may, of the changes of the world.

"When we reflect upon the earnestness with which William Penn and his associates undertook the founding of a public school, upon a very broad basis, for instruction 'in the languages, arts and sciences,' while they were yet but a feeble band of emigrants, hardly seated in their new homes, and upon the contributions which were made under such circumstances to promote a liberal course of instruction, we cannot persuade ourselves that an institution founded with the same object, seeking to perpetuate an attachment to the same religious principles, and in the midst of a community surrounded by the accumulated resources of many generations, will be suffered to fall for want of an adequate endowment.[1]

"Twelfth month, 1845."

These measures prepared the way for the work of the Committee on Subscriptions to the Fund.

[1] The Address was signed by the following Friends: Thos. P. Cope, John Farnum, W. E. Hacker, Edward Yarnall, John Elliott, Charles Yarnall, Josiah Tatum, Thomas Kimber, Alfred Cope, Charles Ellis, Elihu Pickering, Henry Cope, Isaiah Hacker, David Scull, Paul W. Newhall, Samuel Hilles, Joseph King, Jr., Townsend Sharpless and Samuel Rhoads.

This committee was able to report on 5th month 11th, 1846, to the annual meeting of the Association that it had secured $25,000, conditional upon the complete sum of $50,000 being subscribed by the next annual meeting.

The sixty shares of Lehigh Navigation Company stock, which had been given by Thomas P. Cope; the gift by Joseph Ely of a reversionary interest in a house near Eighth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and certain other sums, seemed to the committee to be applicable to the endowment.[1] They thought $17,000 more to be needed; and though impressed with the injury being done to the Society of Friends by the suspension of the school, and hopeful of some future reopening of it, they did not expect an early success, and appear to have been discouraged.

The committee, which consisted of fourteen, was discharged. To continue the labor a new committee was chosen, six of whom had been on the former committee.

Meanwhile, the debt of $4,000 had increased to $5,000; and the income of the farm, which had been leased to Jonathan Richards for a net yearly rental of about $500, was being absorbed in the maintenance of the general property. The Association requested the Managers to endeavor to pay the debt by voluntary subscriptions, and, if this could not be done, authorized them to mortgage the farm for $6,000. The Managers did their best. But the summer and Fall passed away, and the debt remained unpaid.

Late in the 11th month, despairing of further subscriptions, either toward the debt or Endowment Fund, they

[1] Besides stock, scholarships of $4,000 each were offered. These entitled holders to forever maintain one student at Haverford for each certificate. One certificate is known to have done duty in educating six active men of one family, and to have then been released from such liability.

authorized the Committee on Property to sell the farm-stock and utensils, greenhouse, plants, household and school furniture and philosophical instruments, and to lease the farm and the school buildings, either separately or together, for one year or a term of years, and to place the libraries and minerals in safe keeping. Acting on this authority the committee sold enough farming stock and utensils to reduce the debt to $3,000, and on 12th month 19th, 1846, the school buildings, lawn and farm were offered for lease for a term of years by public advertisement in *The Friend.* It did not break the force of this sad announcement that liberal terms were proposed to any Friend who would, at his personal risk, undertake the task in which the Managers had failed, nor that they proffered their personal assistance to such an one. But these melancholy proceedings and this sad result had not been unwatched. Upon the very day of the advertisement a call was issued for a general meeting of the Haverford students at the school. The call was made by a self-constituted committee—Charles L. Sharpless, Francis R. Cope, Charles Foster, Joseph Howell, Jr., Henry G. Sharpless, R. Lindley Murray, Thomas Kimber, Jr., and Dr. Henry Hartshorne. A day's sport in old scenes was the alleged motive of the call. A meeting of the Loganian Society, an old-fashioned game of *football* and a meal in the old dining-room were proposed.

But there was something more than this. "The students of Haverford had not been indifferent to the noble efforts of its older friends," and behind the call to a day of sport there lurked the hope that something might be done to aid them to avert disaster from the school.

"The scheme," to quote the words of an historical account of it prepared some years later for the Alumni Society—

"the scheme was a bold and novel one, and no marvel that our worthy elder Friends doubted at first the propriety of such a promiscuous gathering as was likely to take place. No wonder that none of the Managers and but one of the older preceptors of the institution sanctioned the occasion by their presence."

But the wife of a former Superintendent, the "kind and courageous Mary W. Davis, personally superintended the entertainment, which was plenteous and well ordered, and by her co-operation and presence "eminently contributed to the dignity and interest of that festal day."

It was, indeed, a gala day of the ex-students.

"A rare scene awaited those who came late. The lawn, which had been bare and silent for a year or two, or tenanted only by cornstalks and cattle, was now alive with the spirit of boyish sport, animating the bodies of those mostly grown up to sober manhood.

"The football flew vigorously, as of yore; married and unmarried, farmers and men of merchandise, busy men and idlers, all showing that what the cares of life had taken from their youth, was revived in breathing the air of their old haunts.

"Many weary limbs, and some bruised ones, were among those which, after this and a game of corner-ball, bore those gathered to partake of their welcome dinner. The tables were arranged as nearly as possible in the order of years ago, and gave, besides a good repast, a most natural and delightful fund of recollections."

At the meeting of the Loganian Society, Samuel J. Gummere was made chairman, and Henry Hartshorne secretary. About ninety members answered the roll-call, several of whom came in honor of the occasion from Baltimore and New York.

Resolutions were adopted by the meeting creating the Managers of the Haverford School Association trustees of the Loganian Society; thanking the late trustees; declaring with what lively interest its members revert to the pleasures and advantages the Society has afforded them; announcing affectionate remembrance of former teachers, and, with increasing experience, more full appreciation of their value; and also the sincere grief of the members at the loss which they have sustained by the death of their worthy and esteemed friend, John Gummere.

Upon the motion of Lindley Fisher, one of the most influential of the old students, it was

"*Resolved*, That this meeting views with sincere regret the continued suspension of Haverford School; that its members pledge themselves individually to use their best efforts for the advancement of the interests of the institution; and that, in order to promote these, they will endeavor to raise the sum of at least fifty dollars each by subscription."

"Daniel B. Smith, Lindley Fisher, Robert B. Parsons, Thomas Kimber, Jr., and James J. Levick were appointed a committee to carry this motion into effect, and were authorized to call a meeting of the Society at such time as they may think proper."

The enthusiasm which had taken such a practical form was heightened by an address, entitled "HAVERFORD REVISITED," by Isaac S. Serrill, a graduate of the school. It is not easy to condense the delicate witchery of this beautiful speech. Delivered to strong, active and outreaching men, drawn from the haunts of their business to those of their boyhood, thronging halls and grounds erstwhile vacant, now resounding with the glad greetings of unforgotten school-fellows, or echoing from old familiar places their footsteps and their shouts, it spoke not only of the

scenes and doings of the school-boy time, the class-room, the library or the town-ball ground; not only of youth's fancies or aspirations—those intimations of immortality, the dreams that come with birth and light our childhood—but, with the true instinct begotten by an experience of later life, the speaker told his fellows of how "other influences have been busy with us and have moulded us anew, though, like the sleeper in the Arabian tale, who lay down in the bloom of beauty and youth in the fairy garden and awoke in age and decrepitude, we have been unconscious of the change.

"The excitements ever arising in the manly struggles into which life's duties lead us have driven to their hiding-places in the heart all the crowd of boyhood's early-treasured thoughts and impressions, and we had almost forgotten they ever existed. But the wand of the mighty enchanter, Association, has this day touched them, and they start again into light and life, and are as sensible to feeling as yon spreading lawn and distant wood and radiant sky are to our sight; and there is magic in the web they weave, for we are carried away captive without any wish or power to break the spell.

. . . . . .

"The spirit of this day's sport seems a portion of the very fun that chased the ball ten years ago. The sight of the rural seat or favorite walk, where the heart beat quick then, over the dream of poetry or eloquence, again renews the feeling; and we watch yon sky grow dim and gray in the twilight now, with the same gleams of earnest thought, with which we have many a time marked its radiance fade away. We resume, for a moment, with indescribable pleasure, the departed state of our minds, and look with vivid interest on those former feelings, when we remember that

'in them we began to be that conscious existence we are to be throughout infinite duration.'

"We curiously ask, what has become of this peculiar taste, or that mental trait, whose germ here first budded and bloomed? and we go back to mark with strange interest the very spot in our course where they lie, like wayside flowers, withered and dead. Yet the very feeling of that hour, in its original freshness and force, will not entirely return; though ever near us, it still eludes our grasp. As we go from room to room, and yield to the illusion, an airy spectre, the shade of our former self, seems at our side. It leads us to the old library, and reads again with us the very volumes whose pages taught us that the True is the only Beautiful, long ago. It beckons us to the door of our old rooms and bids us listen, and we hear the long-drawn breathing of our own light slumbers of old. It steals to our side in the silent wood, and we gaze together on the same sunset clouds that made earth lovely then, and as its airy sigh echoes our own we turn to clasp it—and are alone with the old trees.

'There's no such thing—
'Tis the very coinage of the brain—
A bodiless creation.'

"But it comes to bid us adieu when we depart, but leaves not the ancient bounds. Let us hear thy airy call, thou Wandering Voice, as often as we return! With thy mute sign and silent footfall lead us to the old library, and breathe into our dull ear the lofty moral the world made us forget. Bid us look at twilight on the rosy west—that the love of the beautiful die not within us, and the spirit of earth's loveliness be to us a real presence, and not a phantom as thou art.

. . . . . .

"The heart, which never ought to grow old, never can, amid such associations and influences as we, this day, seek to revive and cherish. Its sensibility is the growth of a healthy and vigorous soil.

"It looks well that the invitations for this day have met with such a hearty response. I think better of the man who kicked that football fifty feet in the air to-day, though he limp on 'Change to-morrow; I am sure the old leaven has worked powerfully. The subjection to the old feeling and the old spirit has been complete. Could a stranger have entered that library this afternoon and noted the astonishment of the spiders, whose webs, irreverently woven around the old volumes, were rudely torn away, and the well-remembered authors greeted as old friends by the eager group, or shared the delectable game of 'town-ball,' so-called, because the unfortunates therein are treated with a gentleness and civility truly metropolitan! Could he have entered the lawn, and mingled with the crowd, after that football, he surely would have said, 'I am at that beneficent institution, erected by Friends, at Frankford. These are the young Friends who have lost their wits! This is a part of that admirable discipline by which insanity is ameliorated by cheerful exercise! What a good-humored set of lunatics! Mild and harmless and fleet of foot, as if they ran with

> Dian's step,
> As she with sandals, newly laced, would rise,
> To chase the fawn o'er fields of Thessaly.'

"Be it so! Give me this insanity until the sun goes down to-day, and I am content to be thenceforth as utterly and respectably sane as the times will admit of, and happy, if my words have half the virtue of the flower gifts of poor Ophelia, emblems of thought and remembrance fitted—a

document in madness—the rue, perhaps, for me, but the rosemary and the pansies for you.

"I am content and very happy to regain, as I do now, some portion of the freshness of early feeling, though it leave me again to-morrow; happier to find the same feeling so alive in the hearts of so many around me, to whom the voice of the past sounds like remembered music, and who feel that if the sight or thought of familiar things may, for an instant,

'Make some eyes
Run over with a glad surprise;'

they are tears it is not unmanly to shed; and happier still in the thought that in coming time, when, as we indulge the hope, this spot will be no longer a solitude, we may here, with many others, again and again, as at an altar, kindle into a flame the embers of a love, which, under the weight of distant and urgent duties, may lie mouldering cold and low. And when the well-spring of feeling, which in every heart this day runs pure and fresh as the very dew of life's morning, shall no longer flow, the heart itself may then cease to beat, I shall not mourn that the pitcher be broken at the fountain, when the fountain itself is no more, nor care how soon life's fitful fever ends,

'When nothing can bring back the hour
Of splendor in the grass, of glory in the flower.'"

The most emphatic thanks of the Society were presented to the orator. The address and the minutes of the meeting were directed to be printed, and a copy sent to each member.

This meeting and speech stimulated the reopening of Haverford in a degree unlooked for. The committee to raise funds proved diligent. Of one of them, Thomas Kimber, Jr., this should be pointedly recorded.

To this Friend there is due, by those who love Haverford,

more than a passing tribute. His love had more than once or twice been manifested by acts of great generosity, unprompted by the implied obligation of official position.

His activity in arousing Friends in Philadelphia and New England to reopen the school, his labor and donations toward establishing the observatory, and his own gift of the library building, proved his hearty affection and care for the home of his college days.

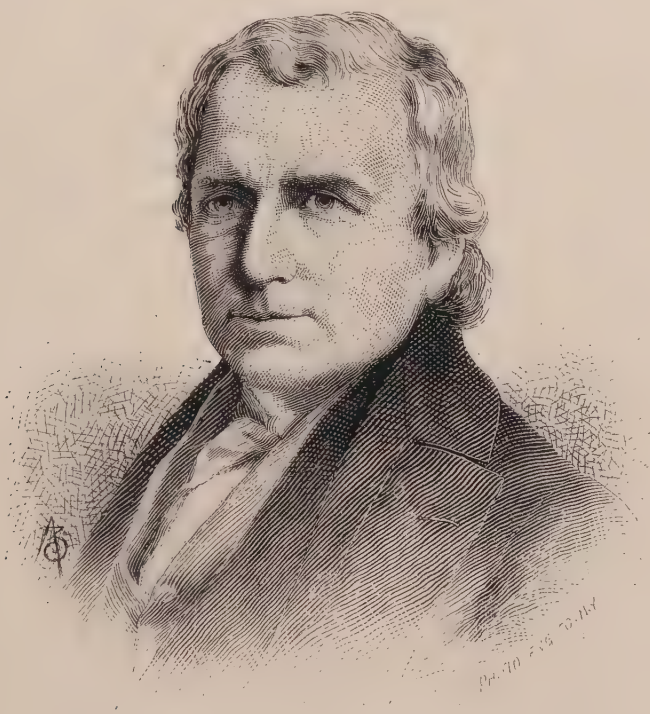
When in his later years, in hours softened by religious thought, he looked back over a somewhat checkered life, his must have been the pleasing knowledge that kind and noble deeds had marked his course.

The first act of the Committee on Endowment was to call the Loganians together in Philadelphia at an early day. They enlarged the committee,[1] and instructed it to raise $10,000, upon condition that $50,000 be secured.

[1] The committee, as enlarged, consisted as follows:

Lindley Fisher, 101 South Front Street, Philadelphia.
Robert B. Parsons, Flushing, Long Island.
Lindley Murray, Jr., New York.
Jonathan Fell, M.D., Arch below Tenth Street, Philadelphia.
Isaac S. Serrill, 10 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
Francis R. Cope, 1 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Henry Hartshorne, M.D., Pennsylvania Hospital.
Thos. P. Cope, Jr., 1 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
John S. Haines, Germantown.
Chas. L. Sharpless, Philadelphia.
George Randolph, 491 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Anthony M. Kimber, 39 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Henry H. G. Sharpless, 32 South Second Street, Philadelphia.
Robert L. Murray, Hussey & Murray, New York.
Benj. R. Smith, Smith & Hodgson, Philadelphia.
Thomas Kimber, Jr., 32 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
James J. Levick, E. Levick & Co., Philadelphia.
Robert P. Smith, Philadelphia.
Wm. D. Stroud, M.D., Philadelphia.
Samuel Morris, Philadelphia.
Morris Hacker, Philadelphia.
Ambrose Hunt, W. H. Brown & Co., Philadelphia.

Daniel B. Smith, chairman of the committee and President of the Loganian Society, prepared a clear and moving address "To the Students of Haverford School," who numbered about 250, urging them all to join in rescuing the school. Active solicitation of funds became the order of the day, and a sub-committee, with Thomas Kimber, Jr., at the



GEORGE HOWLAND.

head, was despatched to awaken the interest of New England Friends, among whom stood pre-eminently, as the friend of Haverford, George Howland, of New Bedford.[1] To him the committee promptly repaired.

[1] For the portrait of George Howland, we are indebted to his kinsman Franklyn Howland, the author of a history of the Howland family.

"He heard their story, and, without expressing much beyond a cordial welcome, invited them to a large family gathering, held that very day in honor of an aged relative. After the hospitalities of the occasion were over, he introduced to the company the object of the visit of these Haverford students, and requested them to read the narrative of the meeting at the school, and the address of Isaac Serrill delivered at the school. It was read with all the emphasis the committee could impart; and its fervor and freshness captivated old and young."

When the reading was over, George Howland put a vote to the company whether this effort of the students should be allowed to fail; whereupon $3,000 were at once pledged for its benefit, and the committee felt sure of ultimate success. Before they left New Bedford this generous man volunteered his assurance that if the old scholars achieved their $10,000 he would guarantee whatever was needful to complete the Endowment Fund. Thus made confident, the committee returned, and in a second circular, dated 3d month 10th, 1847, made their success known, and urged redoubled efforts. Within three months from the time of the appointment, by unremitting exertions in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New England and New York, the students' committee had gathered over $12,000. This left $10,000 still needed. Encouraged by the success, and animated by the enthusiasm of the students, certain Friends, who had already contributed to the Endowment Fund, seem to have increased their several subscriptions. A few new subscriptions brought the completed fund to a little over $50,000.

And thus "Haverford was at once placed on a durable and flourishing foundation—*esto perpetua.*"

The subscription, as nearly as is now known, appears to

have been as follows (by a memorandum made at the time, still in existence):

| | |
|---|---|
| George Howland, | $10,000 |
| Josiah White, | 4,000 |
| Richard D. Wood, | 4,000 |
| Thomas P. Cope, | 2,000 |
| John Farnum, | 2,000 |
| A. Haines, | 1,000 |
| George Williamson, | 1,000 |
| Jeremiah Hacker, | 1,000 |
| David S. Brown, | 1,000 |
| Isaiah Hacker, | 500 |
| Townsend Sharpless, | 500 |
| Paul W. Newhall, | 500 |
| W. H. Bacon, | 500 |
| Alfred Cope, | 500 |
| Moses Brown, | 200 |
| Students' Committee, | 12,385 |
| New York Friends, | 1,500 |
| Thomas Kimber, | 550 |
| David Scull, | 500 |
| J. G., | 500 |
| S. Adams, | 300 |

ADDITIONAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| George Howland, | 3,500 |
| David S. Brown, | 500 |
| Paul W. Newhall, | 500 |
| Townsend Sharpless, | 500 |
| Edward Yarnall, | 500 |
| Moses Brown, | 100 |
| | $50,335 |

A letter from Dr. Richard H. Thomas to Thomas Kimber, Jr., dated 5th month 7th, 1847, reports Baltimore as follows: Miles White, $500; Jos. King, Jr., F. T. King, Isaac Tyson Jr.'s Sons and Richard H. Thomas, $100 each; Thomas R. Matthews and Jas. Carey, $50 each.

The amount of the Endowment Fund was secured. There was, however, a debt (now risen to $4,000) to be paid, if the school were to start with clean hands. A letter from George Howland to Thomas Kimber, Jr., is extant, calling attention to this, and offering to subscribe $500 toward paying the debt. The letter concludes with these words: "Continue to labor faithfully; it is the best of causes."

Thou true and noble man, may these words of thine be, to all who work for Haverford, the incentive and the motto! No finer deed was ever done than that of thine, thou princely owner of whale-ships, when, in rescue of Haverford, thou leddest the old men to the fore, then turned to beckon on the boys! Among the subscribers to the endowment were men of note, leaders of thought and action, who strongly influenced the communities around them, and whose names are written in their annals. But none among them so aided Haverford in this crisis of her history as did George Howland, and none so much as he merits from the annalist of the crisis a lasting memorial. To him, therefore, must be given more than a passing notice.

Howland was the surname of an English family, numerous at Newport and Wicken, in Essex, but not elsewhere to be found. It gave a bishop to the See of Peterborough, and a wife to the second Duke of Bedford, who obtained the title of Baron Howland because of the vast estates acquired by this marriage—a title the family still holds.

NOTE.—The details of the students' subscriptions are not now known.

Three members of the Plymouth colony, Arthur, John and Henry, were the ancestors of the American Howlands. It is upon good reason believed that all three were brothers. Arthur and Henry are known to have been. John was one of the 102 who came in the first voyage of the "Mayflower" in 1620. The others followed him. For three years the colonists, like the early Christians, held all things in common. They gradually relapsed from this condition of society, which nothing less than deep religious feeling and the self-denying virtues begotten by it can long sustain.

In a division of land, four acres on what is now Watson's Hill were allotted to John Howland. He always remained in the sturdy faith of the Puritan. His brothers embraced the gentler yet more sturdy faith of the Quakers, and, in a firm resolve to pay neither tax for the soldier nor tithe for the priest, abandoned the Plymouth colony, and united themselves with those who sought liberty of conscience in old Dartmouth, in which is now comprised the city of New Bedford and adjacent towns. Here the family has exhibited the same gregarious qualities which seem to have marked it in the ancient seat in Essex, and has so multiplied as to have become a notable percentage of the population of the locality, which for this reason has been named "the Mecca of the Howlands." Here George Howland, of the seventh generation from Henry the colonist, was born in 1781. Brought up on his father's farm, at the age of sixteen he entered the office of William Rotch, Jr., a large shipping-agent of New Bedford, of whom he afterward became the prosperous rival. He grew to be a great shipowner, and his name was known in every whaling port in the world. At thirty-five he was chosen President of the Bedford Commercial Bank, and so continued during his life.

With an insight that discerned the coming commercial empire of the West, he made large investments in land on Cayuga Lake, N. Y. By this step he hardly reached the portals of the Western temple of fortune; but, after a liberal life, he left a fortune of $1,000,000.

He was twice married. His second wife was an earnest minister in the Society of Friends, who preached the Gospel in many lands, and in such service travelled several years in Europe. He was an elder in the Society, and his house gave hospitable entertainment to many who travelled in the ministry.

George Howland died in 1852; by a large legacy he founded a seminary for girls at Union Springs, N. Y. Our history has just recounted one of his gifts to Haverford.

Let no one, in these days of large subscriptions and great foundations, wonder that so great and so long an effort was needed to gather $50,000 among a society which is reputed to be rich. The epithet rich, commonly applied to a Quaker, is often misleading. Industrious and frugal he is, and generally beyond want, but his inclinations are adverse to ambitious speculative ventures, and his religious discipline enjoins him to preserve "moderation in his trade or business," and, in this particular, Friends have a kindly care over one another. The date of this effort, too, found the country slowly recovering from the series of financial crises which wrecked the United States Bank. Happily, the war of the rebellion had not yet occurred; and one good result, an education to great benevolence through sympathy with great suffering, had not then come about.

The aggregate wealth of the country then and now makes a striking contrast. Then it was $7,000,000,000, now it is over $60,000,000,000; then $350 per capita in a population

of 20,000,000,[1] now $1,000 per capita in 62,500,000. In the first third of this century the great estate of Philadelphia was that of Stephen Girard. Its inventory of personal property, filed with the Register of Wills, was $2,187,866.85. There were so filed in 1889 two estates, one over three times, and one nearly five times, as large; and, in 1881, one nearly seven times as large. There were so filed in 1882, 1883 and 1884, three hundred and sixty estates, each having a personal property of $40,000 or over, but in 1843, 1844 and 1845 only forty-five such. Of the former, twenty-one belonged to members of the Society of Friends; of the latter, five.

These considerations and figures show why it was so much harder to collect a large sum by subscription forty years ago than now.

But these figures also seem to show that two per cent. of the people of Philadelphia who, to use an ordinary expression, are comfortably off, are members of the Society of Friends. The average personalty of such of their estates as were registered in the two periods referred to was $130,000. At no time within these periods should it have been difficult for the Society to have maintained near Philadelphia a college of the modest pretensions of Haverford. The enthusiasm of her students, led by the generosity of George Howland, and nothing more, should have sufficed to rescue her from trouble and re-establish her finances. Nevertheless, her small debt of $4,000 was not entirely paid off by

[1] The census of 1840 was 17,069,483; of 1850, 23,191,876; and the population, therefore, in 1845 may be fairly estimated at 20,000,000.

The census of 1850 computed the wealth of the United States at $7,135,780,225, or $306 per capita, and of Pennsylvania at $722,486,120, or $313 per capita. The assessed valuation of this State, reported by the Secretary of Internal Affairs in 1888, was $2,570,190,680, probably 25 per cent. too low.

subscription, and it remained for the fund of $50,000 to be burdened by a slight interest charge.

The generosity and enthusiasm, however, were appropriately acknowledged by resolutions of the Association and Board of Managers, the action of the students being noted as the most gratifying evidence possible of the value of the school.

RUINED ARCH OF THE OLD GREENHOUSE.

## CHAPTER VII.

# THE FLOOD SUBSIDES.—HAVERFORD RE-OPENED, 1848–52.

> Yet think not that the seed is dead
> Which in the lonely place is spread;
> It lives, it lives—the spring is nigh,
> And soon its life shall testify.—Bernard Barton.

Upon 7th month 30th, 1847, the Association requested the Managers to look for a Superintendent, and two months later the search for teachers began.

In the 10th month the Board appointed John Farnum, Charles Yarnall and David Scull to confer with the Loganian Society touching the cost of maintaining the greenhouse, and authorized the lease of the farm to Alexander Scott, for a term of years, at $650 a year.

The Committee on the Reorganization of the School were Thomas Kimber, P. W. Newhall and John Farnum. This committee called a special meeting of the Board 2d month 15th, 1848, and recommended Lindley Murray Moore for Principal and Teacher of English Literature; Hugh D. Vail, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Joseph W. Aldrich, Teacher of Latin and Greek and Ancient Literature; Elizabeth B. Hopkins, Matron. The recommendation was adopted, and Haverford School, after a suspension of two years and eight months, was reopened 5th month 11th, 1848, under the charge of these officers. Lindley Murray Moore was then at the close of

his sixtieth year. He was a portly man of commanding height and mien, of benevolent countenance and expressive features. His birthplace was Nova Scotia, whither his father, Thomas Moore, at the close of the war of the Revolution, had emigrated from New Jersey, being one of those whose property had been confiscated by the United States Government because of their loyalty to England, and to whom England had, for this reason, given homesteads. His surviving daughter, Ann M. Haines, says of him: "He was a Friend by birth and conviction, a great lover of the Bible, and very familiar with it. He rarely failed to give chapter and verse to any one who asked where to find Scripture passages; he was, nevertheless, untinged by sectarianism, and always took a strong interest in everything that would advance the cause of Christ in every denomination." He had married Abigail L. Mott (the niece of Richard Mott, the well-known Friend and minister), 8th month 19th, 1813, and after a married life of thirty-five years had been parted from her by death about eighteen months before taking charge of Haverford.

Lindley Murray Moore's experience as an educator had been wide and varied. At seventeen an accident confined him for some months to the house. During this enforced quiet he developed a strong love for study, and was sent to school at Sandwich, Mass. By teaching he here helped himself to pay for further study for a few years. He afterward taught at Nine Partners Boarding-School, of New York Yearly Meeting. He next kept his own private school in Rahway, N. J., for three years. From thence he went to New York to take charge of the Friends' Monthly Meeting School, on the grounds of the Meeting House, in Pearl Street, below Oak, from 1815 to 1821. His salary,

which at first was $1,200, as times grew harder and harder was made, successively, $1,000 and $800. Induced to quit the city by bad health, and perchance by failing income, he opened, in the spring of 1821, a private boarding-school for boys at Flushing, L. I., which he moved to the village of Westchester, N. Y., in the autumn of 1827, and continued until 1830. This undertaking having been prosperous, he abandoned teaching, and established himself as a farmer in easy circumstances, on a fine farm of 170 acres, now in the city of Rochester. In the flush times of 1836 he was induced to sell his farm, and soon after lost all his property. He then became a teacher in a public school at Rochester. Death and marriage scattered his family, and the death of his wife in 1846 having broken up his home, he went to Providence to teach in Friends' Boarding-School, and then to Haverford, as we have seen. He afterward made his home in Rochester with his son, Dr. E. M. Moore, and died 8th month 14th, 1871.

Those who have known will lovingly remember this genial gentleman. His scholars will not soon forget his kindly ways, nor his friendship for Horace Greeley and the principles of the Free Soil Party, nor the sonorous tones with which he repeated the verses of Milton and other English poets, although an amused smile may suffuse their faces when they recollect how he discouraged their efforts at smoking tobacco, while hiding his own, or when they revert to some of his eccentric methods, more appropriate to the boarding-school than to the college. He had a way of affixing to each offence a letter which designated it, as "n," for "negligent," etc., and at the morning collection would read out the names of offenders, each with his appropriate letter. One morning he determined to make an impression

on a boy notorious for his laziness, and called out "John —— t.," which was an unfamiliar letter in this vocabulary. All eyes were, of course, turned upon John, wondering what heinous crime he had been guilty of, when Friend Moore announced in stentorian tones that "t" stood for "tardy," making it the text for a lecture to the offender which he did not soon forget. The fact that it was the custom of "Super," as the boys irreverently called him, to wander about the corridors of Founders' Hall after bedtime, in slippered feet, did not deter the students from many a roguish escapade, visiting each other's rooms, tying toes to bedposts, and flitting like sheeted ghosts from place to place between his rounds. On one occasion, he had sentenced a boy to incarceration, during study hours, in one of the class-rooms on the first floor, from which there was a descent of, perhaps, ten feet to the area below. During the morning Friend Moore was walking around the house, and caught his prisoner in the act of climbing down and attempting to escape. Confronting the delinquent, he repeated the lines from Virgil—

> "Facilis descensus Averno,
> Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
> Hoc opus, hic labor est"—

and required him to perform the more difficult feat of climbing back into the window. But these incidents only gave spice to Haverford life. And it perhaps was well that Haverford reopened under the attractive influence of this fine old man.

Hugh D. Vail had just entered his forty-first year when he came to Haverford. By birthright a Friend, the blood of several generations of Quakers flowed in his veins. His mother's ancestors are believed to have come from Scotland

with John Barclay and other Scottish proprietors. She, her father, her grandfather, and probably her great-grandfather, were all born on the same spot in Plainfield, N. J. He himself was born there on 4th month 12th, 1818. It was then a small village of less than two hundred inhabitants, mostly farmers, and in large proportion Friends, whose ancestors had settled in that vicinity soon after the purchase of East Jersey by Penn and his associates, and the appointment of Robert Barclay as Governor.

Brought up to the light work of the farm, before agricultural machinery was invented, when even the "cultivator" was unknown and corn had yet to be hoed, he had been sent to small family schools, taught by the wife of one neighbor, or the daughter of another, until his fifteenth year, when he became a pupil at Westtown.

This was in the primitive days of that famous seminary, and it may be interesting to digress, for a moment, to describe the state of things as they then were in that quaint institution. It was the time when its pupils entered or left at all seasons, at the convenience of those who sent them; when school years, and their division, were there unknown; before terms and sessions had been invented, and its task of teaching and learning, like an endless chain, went on perpetually; when its domestic arrangements equalled in simplicity those of the plainest country bumpkins; when its viands were served from pewter or rusty tin plates placed on unclothed tables; when pewter porringers served for milk and coffee, and a single mug did duty for half-a-dozen mouths; when the morning ablutions were performed in an open shed, in basins resting on its earthen floor and filled from a log pump with a heavy iron handle, from which pump, one cold winter morning, an incipient en-

gineer among the boys caused to flow such floods as made a skating rink of half the shed and all the ball-alley—an incipient engineer who has since been president of one of America's greatest railways.[1]

Having remained steadily at Westtown, in the study of mathematics, for almost two years without vacation, Hugh entered the wholesale dry-goods store of Parsons, Lawrence & Co., New York. While busied about dry goods he found access to the books and lectures of the Mercantile Library, and remembers discourses on Geology—then a new science—by Professor Silliman, assisted by his son, Benjamin, the late Professor, at that time a stout boy of 18 or 19 years of age. The panic of 1837 caused him to return home to work again on his father's farm.

The teacher of mathematics at Westtown, the well-remembered Enoch Lewis,[2] being about to resign, H. D. Vail, in the spring of 1838, was chosen to succeed him, but was temporarily appointed a reading teacher in order that, through the aid of Enoch Lewis, he might refresh his mathematics. His appointment was made by Thomas Kite and Thomas Kimber, who, on behalf of Westtown, had especially requested him to come to Philadelphia for an interview. At the interview he wore the ordinary dress at that day—a tight-fitting double-breasted frock coat, with a high rolling collar. Of this no notice was taken until the arrangement had been made, and he was about leaving, when Thomas Kite, laying his hand on the coat, said pleasantly, "I suppose thou'lt leave this Babylonish garment behind?" It were well to note that the bargain was made before

[1] Charles Smith, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

[2] Enoch Lewis was a prominent member of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and author of Lewis' Algebra and Trigonometry, etc.

the remark. The *man* was chosen. Nor were his clothes too closely scanned, though of a cut not prevalent at Westtown, where garments of old and young are in conventional Quaker form and color.

Quakerism has not become an order. Its dress, so far as it is peculiar, is not a sacerdotal costume. It is in the form common at the time the Society of Friends arose, stripped of superfluous ornament, and gradually modified by its wearers. No longer does the waistcoat reach to the hips, or the pantaloons stop at the knees; and the three-cornered hat is displaced by more convenient headgear; but simplicity, not fashion, has been the keynote of the changes which the good sense of this quiet but forceful[1] Society has permitted to be made at the suggestions of convenience and comfort; and the dress has become distinctive. Nothing in this is unnatural or out of conformity with the general tenor of life. Expression comes naturally when it comes from within. When not thus prompted, to assume it as an outward thing is to do violence to nature. To impose an outward expression of Quakerism upon the young mind, which has not absorbed its spirit, is to do that mind a wrong. Yet the authority of a parent or school may be used to train the religious thought of a youth; how, and how far, each parent and school must decide. But as to the

[1] To the cardinal doctrines held by evangelical Christians the Quakers having added a belief (and on this belief having sought to base their worship and religious polity) in God's direct and immediate revelation of His will to every man desirous to obey it, have thereby been led to recognize more promptly than other religious bodies the rightfulness of religious toleration, the equality of men, the wrongfulness of slavery and war. In a recent conversation regarding the prospects of effecting among American nations an arrangement preventive of international wars, Secretary of State James G. Blaine remarked to the writer that "there is no doubt the Quakers have been our exemplars in all things civil and religious."

principles which underlie such action, the Quaker Schools, Westtown and Haverford, agree. Probably without many reflections, and simply because it was the custom of Westtown so to do, young Vail put off the "Babylonish garment" and donned the Quaker coat.

After a few weeks spent in taking lessons in elocution of a celebrated professor (probably Dr. Anthony Comstock, who taught near Arch and Fifth Streets, Philadelphia), he was installed in his new profession by Samuel Hilles, then Superintendent of Westtown. Here the business methods and acumen acquired in New York enabled him to perceive and prove that burning fluid in suspended lamps was more luminous and cheap than home-made tallow candles, which, in old iron candlesticks, were wont to darkly light the evening schools and collections, and that the old goose-quill should give place to the newly-invented steel pen.

Other changes were introduced by H. D. Vail. Students in mathematics were classified, demonstrations on blackboards introduced, and, if rules in the text-books were used to solve problems in trigonometry and surveying, they were required to be proved.

Natural science was a study much loved by the teachers at Westtown. An occasion is on record when H. D. Vail and Davis Reece ("Old Davy," the boys' governor at Westtown, upon whom many a generation of youths looked with an affectionate awe), travelling in upper New Jersey in search of plants, minerals and birds, were met by a gentleman who told them he had botanized with Muhlenberg when Darlington was a boy, and who, taking them to his house to show his collections, pressed them to dine and put the modest Davis Reece to blush by drinking his health. The gentleman was Mahlon Dickerson, a Governor of New Jersey, and member of President Jackson's Cabinet.

Nine years almost continuously spent in such services furnished Hugh with that admirable equipment of knowledge and practical experience which he brought to Haverford as a Teacher of Mathematics and Natural History.

From John Gummere to Isaac Sharpless and Frank Morley, a long line of eminent instructors have gained a reputation for Haverford as a school of mathematics.

In this line Hugh D. Vail held a most honorable place. He came there in the prime of his faculties. Slender, active, agile, quick of observation, clear of judgment, he possessed a remarkable ability for precise explanation and ready illustration. Few teachers have been better fitted to impart habits of observation and precision. None better than he could make a student clearly understand a demonstration in geometry, or grasp the steps which led to a formula of the calculus; and none more delighted to point out the stars and constellations, to detect the plumage and note of birds, or to mark the characteristics of the trees and landscape. In the study or in the recitation-room, before the blackboard or afoot in the field or the forest, alert and lucid, Master Hugh awakened the senses and aroused the energies; and to him will the Haverford boy of his day attribute a large share of whatever there was of the practical in the education he has received.

He was offered the position of Principal of Haverford when Lindley Murray Moore resigned in 1850, and declined it. And in the spring of 1854 he resigned his own position, which, upon his recommendation, was filled by Joseph G. Harlan, who had been his pupil, assistant and successor at Westtown, and thus ended his work as a teacher, save that after Joseph G. Harlan's death in 1857 he taught the Junior and Senior Classes for a few months until the vacancy could be filled.

The elements in his character which inclined him to business pursuits finally prevailed, and, no longer a teacher, he became an iron manufacturer and a man of affairs.

And yet again his scholarly habits have reasserted themselves, for, passing his declining years on the coast of Southern California, he is one of the most highly respected and influential citizens of beautiful Santa Barbara, and, devoting his time and his means to intellectual pursuits, he has had a leading part in forming the Free Public Library and Museum of Natural History, and in promoting the general culture of this place.

If circumstances and ability, more than inclination, made Hugh D. Vail a teacher, such was not the case with Joseph W. Aldrich, who was one by nature and predisposition. He came now to Haverford as classical teacher. He had been there before as a Teacher of Mathematics. He was born, 1st month 18th, 1821, in Blackstone, Mass. His early fondness was for Mathematics. Entering Friends' School at Providence as a student in 1834, while Dr. John Griscom was at its head, he remained there several years. For two or three seasons he tried his newly fledged powers by teaching district schools in Massachusetts. From the spring of 1841 to that of 1843, he taught in Providence at the Friends' School, and then went to Haverford to perfect his Mathematics under John Gummere, and seems to have distinguished himself. John Gummere was then revising his Astronomy, and requested Joseph to aid him to detect the slight errors which might have crept into it. These, with much painstaking, he cleared up to the satisfaction and amusement of his preceptor, and when John Gummere resigned, Joseph was made Teacher of Mathematics.

The Managers' report of 5th month, 1844, expresses the

conviction that at no time has the instruction been more thorough, or the students more patiently or more intelligently guided, even to the more abstruse investigations of the higher mathematics, than by him.

Haverford having closed, he taught at Samuel Alsop's school in Wilmington, Del., during the winter of 1847–48, and, when Haverford reopened, returned to it, as we have seen, as a Teacher of Classics.

He may have been led to change the subject of his attention by such views of the effect upon character produced by Mathematics and Classics as he expressed to a graduating class some years afterward: "That the study of Mathematics, even in their most rigid development, is peculiarly adapted to expand and strengthen the reasoning powers, and to induce habits of concentration of thought, will be admitted by every one who has had experience, either in studying or teaching them, and they constitute an invaluable *part* of a well-appointed system of education. But prosecute them exclusively, and there not infrequently results a habit of dreamy abstraction, which scarcely allows the student to take cognizance of the living world around; the judgment referring all things to the exact standard of calculation fails in its estimate of character and motives, and in all decisions, where relative and not abstract ideas are involved, the whole intellectual character is thus liable to become one-sided and dwarfed in the development of many of its noblest faculties." To develop his "noblest faculties" was the aim of Joseph's life.

In person Joseph was small in stature and of a square figure. A pair of bright gray eyes shone through the rims of his heavy gold spectacles, and his short nether limbs, which were slightly curved, giving rise to his nickname of

"Bowsie," often did good service at football, but rarely carried him on tramps through the fields with the boys, or sent him with them on ringing skates skimming over Morris' pond or Kelly's mill dam. He was not an uncompanionable man—not at all. He was, however, the instructor rather than the companion of the boys.

In 1853 he resigned from Haverford, and soon after received its degree of A.M. *honoris causâ*. He shortly after became Principal of Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, and so continued for about nine years. His subsequent existence was a struggle for life. He made two trips for his health to the bracing climate of Lake Superior—one of them lasting ten months—including a winter which he employed in publishing descriptions of the mineral resources of that region, and after a long illness, bravely borne, died 4th month 12th, 1865, full of the Christian's blessed hope.

The matron selected was Elizabeth B. Hopkins, and a true matron this lady was. The whole household felt the touch of her inspiring hand. The tidy kitchen, the well-supplied table, the clean bedrooms, the well-kept lawn, no less than the cheerful parlor, bespoke her watchful care. Six years saw her at work at Haverford, the next two at Friends' Asylum, Frankford, and the following three at Earlham College. Thoughts of a quiet life passed in private cares and pleasures were then beginning to form themselves in her mind. But from these she was awakened by a call to "fix up" the household at Haverford. She came, not expecting her stay would be long, but remained six years a second time. Then she settled in her own cottage home at Richmond, Ind. Now, in her eighty-seventh year, too blind to read, she employs her lengthened activity and finds "plenty of work" with the Home for

Friendless Women, and visiting the needy. Her modest testimony of herself in old age is, "I have tried to do what my hands found to do, and now I am laid aside, feeling I have done but little." Not so has she printed herself in the memory of those she is pleased to call her children of Haverford. They remember the bright glance, the quick cheerful look, the kindly smile, and the pleasant greeting to such of them as chose to visit her square parlor with its deep window-sills, adorned with ferns and blooming plants, its mantels and walls gay with the hues of autumn leaves.

Such was the equipment of officers with which Haverford reopened. Nothing beyond their due has been said of them. They were worthy successors of those who presided over her when first established, whose praise is in every mouth; to either corps belong affection and honor.

The school reopened with twenty students, one less than it had opened with in 1833, but having the support of the Fund and of a reawakened interest. Its position was unique; it was then the only collegiate institution of the Society of Friends. It stood for that which the Society stands for. It was religious but non-theological. Its education was liberal but guarded; its moral teaching strict but charitable. It taught what no other such institution taught, that under all circumstances and everywhere a man's yea should be yea, and his nay, nay; that the message of "peace and good-will to men" is real, and covers every contingency of individual and national life, and that any one (male or female) may be called to be at the same time a layman and a minister of the Gospel.

Let us take our general bearings in this spring of 1848. It will help to throw into relief the instruction of Haverford and the Haverford life.

On the Continent, three months had not passed since Louis Philippe, a Bourbon, had fled from the Tuileries; Germany was still divided into numerous jealous States; the Pope was yet a temporal ruler; the Austrians were in Venice, Bomba in Naples. In England, penny postage, with all it meant for the people, had been established but nine years; *Punch* only five; the first World's Fair was uncon-

OLD BRIDGE OVER THE RAILROAD.

ceived; Macaulay's History and "In Memoriam" unpublished. At home, men were alive who had fought in the Revolution, a quarter of a century and more was to elapse before the Centennial; beyond a line less than twenty miles south of Haverford slave dealers were trafficking in souls clothed in skins darker than their own; divines were darkening truth to prove the traffic righteous, and politicians proclaiming that the line should cross the territories.

Nearer Haverford, the inclined plane by which the old State Railroad surmounted the Schuylkill Hill at Belmont had just been abandoned by the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the cubical stone blocks of the old road alternated with wooden ties in the tracks that skirted the Haverford lawn, and Bryn Mawr was yet undreamed of. Its acres, risen from the ten cents paid by their Welsh settlers to Penn, were held at a good round figure for farming land, but were far below the thousands upon thousands of dollars per acre which is now their price. The handsome villas covering them did not then exist even as a speculator's shadowy castles; and these historical reminiscences may be closed by the recollections of a Haverford boy who was warned by a farming woman with a big dog, not to gather chestnuts in a field now the grounds of one of the stateliest of these mansions.

The Haverford lawn of forty acres, planted in 1833, had each year grown lovelier and lovelier. In its northwest corner were still preserved its five or six acres of original forest. Bounding these on the south (in part) were the couple of acres or so of a vegetable garden, with long rows of gooseberries and currants, and great beds of rhubarb and asparagus. Again to the south, skirting this garden, ran a long gravel walk, about sixteen feet wide, overarched by the lofty arbor of grape vines, which had been the gift, in 1836, of three generous Friends among the founders, one of whom, Thomas P. Cope, was famous as a distributer of merchandise to the interior, as owner of the Philadelphia and Liverpool Packet Line, as an executor of Stephen Girard's vast estate, and as a director of the United States Bank. West of the arbor, and terminating it, still stood the spa-

cious greenhouse, erected, in 1838, largely through the contributions of Nathan Dunn, who had made a fortune in China, and is remembered as the owner of the great Chinese Museum at Ninth and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia, burned 7th month 5th, 1854. At the foot of a terrace on the south side of the arbor three rows of rectangular flower-beds, each bed fifty feet by four, covered an acre. These were the boys' gardens. Below these, a wooden house—a little box, some fifteen feet square and as many high, holding a two-foot transit—was then the nucleus of the best appointed observatory in Pennsylvania. Two noble terraces of grass crossed the lawn; spacious gravel roads permeated it in every direction; noble trees, the choice of American and foreign forests, singly, or set in rows, or gathered into groups, everywhere shaded it; lilacs, hawthorns, magnolias, many species of flowering shrubs, and bushes in endless variety adorned it in every part.

In the midst of all this loveliness rose Founders' Hall, called so only since the dormitory in the manner of the Elizabethan Gothic has been built and named after Barclay, the Apologist. This hall is a three-storied, stuccoed stone structure, standing on a high basement of gray micaceous stones. From its noble cupola a wide prospect could be seen. In the foreground, toward the south, lay the orchard of the college farm (the delight of many a trespasser), the old farmhouse with its great barn, and the little pond at the edge of a wood where the boys were accustomed to bathe at the close of school on summer afternoons. Far off on the horizon many miles away, between the forests of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in certain states of the atmosphere and sun, gleamed the waters of the Delaware.

Such were the beautiful premises now to be restored to their wonted use!

The hall could contain seventy-five students and the families of their instructors and care-takers.

The school year was divided into two terms—a winter of six and a summer of four months, with four weeks' vacation each spring and Fall.

Tuition and board were still $200 a year; the total salaries, now $29,000, were then but $2,900 a year. As the school grew, these increased by the engagement of a bookkeeper at $300 or $400, and of advanced undergraduates to give half time to study and half to instruction, receiving therefor board and tuition, and $100 or $200 a year more. The careers of certain of these show how much talent was thus secured, and how much service was rendered from devotion to duty rather than for reward. This low scale of receipts and expenditures was maintained for several years. Such small annual deficits as resulted were taken care of by the income of the Fund, by which, also, education was given to needy young Friends preparing themselves for teachers.

Appropriations of $1,000 each for gratuitous instruction were made 2d month 23d, 1849, and 1st month 25th, 1850, and on 6th month 27th, 1851, one of $1,200. At the end of the school year closing 4th month 8th, 1850, $600 had been expended on such education and $1,500 on deficit.

The Fund, the source of so much good, was cherished as the apple of the eye; its accounts were kept separately; its condition was reported each 4th month, and its current interest balance nearly every month. There was a standing committee to invest it (on which Paul W. Newhall, John Farnum and Marmaduke C. Cope served), with orders

to buy real estate securities only, unless with the previous approbation of the Board. This buying had been well done, and the value of the securities was reported on 5th month 10th, 1850, to be $52,459.07. Much of the work of Haverford was carefully and lovingly wrought out by committees of its Managers. Such a committee gave its presence at the reopening.

It was a well-contented score of lads who met on that 10th day of 5th month, 1848, to assault the heights of learning under Quaker colors. No other undergraduate class of their like was elsewhere to be found. They were the advance guard of their generation. They knew hard work and strict discipline were to be theirs, but they had not been bred in self-indulgence; they knew the white-washed fence that bounded the lawn would be their "bounds," which, except by leave, they could not cross, or go into any house beyond it, save on permission. They knew no money would be in their pockets but the scant sums furnished through the school authorities; they knew these authorities would inspect their books and withhold all fiction, would select their newspapers and lock them up on First days; would require them to rise early and be at breakfast at tap of bell, to avoid at all hours each other's rooms, and each his own in the hours of forenoon. They knew their dress must be simple and plain; that "plain" meant likeness to forms worn by Friends, avoidance of which was held as an indisposition to avow the beliefs of the Society. They knew that to jackets and coats one row of buttons only would be allowed, and that the collars of their frock coats must be straight like those of Washington. Such frock coats the cadets of West Point wore who are in training to be leaders of material forces; to do the same—

should this be felt a hardship by those in training to be leaders in the nobler vocation of maintaining order through the force of persuasion and peace?

These twenty lads probably thought nothing about all this, were even unconscious of it; they came to Haverford to obey rules and to work—

"To scorn delights and live laborious days"—

and in such scorning found their delight. Not that boyish nature was never to break out, and every rule be always inviolate; not that Mother Purdy, the colored woman on the Old Lancaster Road, was never to be called upon for an oyster stew, or White Hall for mince turnovers and cider; not that the summer moon would never shine at midnight upon young forms which had climbed through chamber windows to the roof of the porch, nor the transom over a chamber door be never darkened after bedtime, to conceal a group engaged in the rapid displacement of rectangular pieces of pasteboard bearing spots in shapes non-geometrical and figures the faces whereof were not portraits of the ancient Friends; nor that behind the stage in the greenhouse, the boscage of japonica, azalea and rose-tree leaf should never serve a like end on a half holiday after Monthly Meeting.

Yet such infractions were to be but occasional. Good order, decorum and, above all, good feeling were to prevail, and no rule finds more general or easy observance than this: "Students will be expected to be affable and courteous in their intercourse with each other and with all those with whom they have connexion." In the remembrance of one who passed nearly four years in intimate intercourse with them, no blow but one within that time was struck in anger by a Haverford student, and he, poor fellow, had been

reared in the surroundings of the charcoal pig iron business, and to souls tried in that furnace of affliction much is to be forgiven.

The education these young fellows were to receive closely resembled the four years' course of the best colleges. Its mathematics ended in Differential and Integral Calculus, Optics and Astronomy; its Latin in Juvenal and Tacitus; its Greek in Euripides or Sophocles and Longinus; its English in Moral and Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, Story's Commentaries, Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, and in Butler's Analogy. "Its aim," in the words of the Managers' report of 1850, was "the due cultivation of all the faculties, and its tendency to check those excesses into which the overstrained exercise of some of the powers of the mind often leads partially educated men. It is an error to object to such a course, that it is not practical. It is eminently so in the highest sense. Nor shall it be forgotten that *that* is not a course of Christian training, which aims at the acquisition of property only, without due regard to the efficient discharge of the social obligations." For those to whom want of time and means denies such a course, Haverford now provides teaching in acquirements of instant pecuniary value. But to do this is not its tone.

The book which most distinguished its course from others was Dymond's Moral Philosophy. Other philosophies have not fully embraced the teaching of this splendid treatise, based as it is on close attachment to the doctrines of the Sermon on the Mount and humble reliance on their Author. The right rule of action it teaches to be truth, which is never to be swerved from because of apparent expediency, and it holds that to be untrue which is intended to deceive.

The direct religious teaching of the school for the most

SCENE ON THE DRIVE.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

part consisted in Bible readings at breakfast table and at collection for bed, in attendance on First day and Fifth day morning meetings for worship, and in lessons in the Greek Testament on First day afternoons.

Meetings for worship were often held in silence. But at times the voices of Thomas Evans and Samuel Bettle and other ministers of the Gospel, and once that of Benjamin Seebohm, seemed to throw on this world a light given them in a better. There was no resident minister at that time.

Upon examining the students, not more than six proved fully prepared for the Third Junior Class, and the rest were remanded to studies in varying degrees preliminary.

Studying at Haverford, before the building of Barclay Hall, was not done in chambers, but in the large room west of the stairway in Founders' Hall, where each student had his desk, and where at certain hours of the day, and in winter of the evenings, study hours were kept, and an officer sat to preserve order and help the learner over puzzling points. Recitations were made in class-rooms.

Study was prosecuted amid the pleasantest surroundings. Officers and students lived together as in an agreeable home. Their mutual dispositions and their small numbers fostered this. All were welcome to the matron's parlor, and also to the general sitting-room, known as the boys' parlor.

In the former were kept *The Friend*, *The Friends' Review* and *Friends' Library;* in the other the daily papers. To deck either parlor from greenhouse or lawn or gardens was a pleasure; to plant and tend the gardens, a delight. Nor was it a small satisfaction to wander among the gooseberry bushes in the vegetable garden and cram one's pocket with fruit to munch in the study or the class-rooms.

After tea, or on Seventh day afternoons, permission to

ramble out of bounds was easily had, or to visit Charlie Arthur's ice-cream saloon. Sometimes an officer would walk with the school to see the fine view of the Schuylkill Valley from Prospect Hill, or take it along Mill Creek to bathe in Flat Rock Dam.

Within "bounds," the universal game of "shinney" and the old-fashioned sort of football were the sources of exercise —the football being a blown bladder in a thick leather case.

Bi-monthly, a Committee of Managers, when inspecting the school, would dine or sup at the college table, and sometimes ask the matron, at its head, whether the sugar was "free"—*i.e.*, bought at George W. Taylor's free labor store, whose sugars and cottons were supposed never to have been contaminated by the touch of slavery.

The summer brought Managers and others from the city to board near the school. Between their families and the students there often arose courteous relations, out of which sprang at least one serious attachment that ripened into marriage.

The winter term of 1848–49 found thirty-six students at the school. Among those who then entered were the twin brothers, Alfred H. and Albert K. Smiley, who in person and countenance bore a closer resemblance than do the letters of their names; indeed, none but their familiars could tell them apart. They were alike, too, in their dispositions, and have been alike in their careers. It is premature to attempt their biography. Their connection with Haverford as instructors was brief, but, like so many others of her teachers, they afterward lived careers of distinction and usefulness. Teaching for a while in Germantown, they spent some years in the West, and were then called to assume the guidance of Friends' Boarding-School at Providence. This they con-

ducted with consummate skill, and won laurels, placing the school on a basis of assured financial success, in the reward of which they shared. Leaving Providence in pursuit of health, they built up the popular twin summer resorts of Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Beautiful, unique and most picturesque as they are, these are still more remarkable for the singular atmosphere of piety, purity and philanthropy with which their proprietors have succeeded in investing them. The fame of those sister conferences at Lake Mohonk on Indian affairs and on behalf of the negro has gone abroad, and they have created a widespread and powerful influence on public opinion and the course of government on those vexed questions. Albert K. Smiley has for many years occupied with distinguished honor and ability the position of one of the President's Board of Indian Commissioners, created by General Grant, and he is also one of the trustees of Bryn Mawr College, under the will of the founder.

The records of the Managers show that a written report for the preceding term was made by the Principal and each teacher, concerning his department, to the Committee on Instruction. This custom was continued. It was a part of the then prevailing system of management by the direct oversight of committees of the Board. This system secured the attention and interest of Managers, but was sometimes carried a little too far, as when, for example, a Committee of the Board, rather than the steward, was directed to purchase chairs for the schoolroom. To employ Nasmyth steam-hammers to crack shellbarks is a waste of force!

The summer term of 1849 opened with forty-five students, a gain of 125 per cent. in a year! The brothers Smiley were engaged to assist in teaching English and Mathematics while studying to get their own diplomas.

At the end of the term the Council of Teachers reported to the Managers that these candidates had passed the required examinations, and were of good moral character. The diploma of Haverford is not given unless both of these conditions are fulfilled. The two brothers were the graduating class of this year.

In the evenings of this summer many students amused themselves by gathering together in the parlor to read aloud Macaulay's History. Its first two volumes had been published the winter before. Its author's graphic descriptions of society, his vivid delineations of character, his commanding style, his vast information, and, above all, his fervent love of the progress of English liberty, secured their admiration. That one of the great apostles of English liberty was by him defamed, in the person of William Penn, caused a peculiar regret to the students, who revered that noble man for his goodness. It pleased them, however, that William Forster's son was he who first and quickly showed Macaulay to have overlooked or disregarded papers and dates easily at his hands, and to have ventured upon a groundless attack on a great reputation, won by life-long proofs, both of purity and strength of character. William Edward Forster's "Penn and Macaulay" was a noble earnest of the coming statesman. When confronted by the proofs of his mistake, Macaulay refused to pay the homage due to Truth, and this is said to have troubled the last moments of the great historian.

The winter term of 1849–50 brought again an increase of students. They numbered fifty-seven. It brought also a picturesque and fine character in Joseph Cartland, who came as steward. A genial man he was—tall, wiry, with dark, bright eye and aquiline nose. Next Fall he became Superintendent.

Early in the eighteenth century his father's ancestor came from Scotland to a part of Dover, N. H., named Lee, from Lee on the Cart, a river called by Walter Scott the home of the Cartlands. Joseph's mother and the mother of John G. Whittier were first cousins. He was born in 1810. A Friends' Meeting House stood on his father's farm. Attendance had become small, and in winter the meeting was held in his father's house.

Joseph remembers William Forster, Isaac Stevenson, David Sands, John Comly, and in 1835 William Evans being at this house while travelling in the ministry. The Philadelphia *Friend* came there weekly and was regularly read. One essay in this came home to him with special force, and is looked back upon with gratitude as a warning at a critical time. Such influences formed his character and established his beliefs as a Friend and convinced him of their truth. Of boyish companionships with Friends he had but few. None were to be had within three miles of his home, and Monthly Meeting was many more miles away.

His relationship with Whittier was an interesting factor at Haverford. The poet was not then as famous as now. He had not written "Snow-Bound," or given to the nation "The Centennial Hymn." But his "Palestine" and "Barclay of Ury" had been written, and "The Yankee Girl" and most of his anti-slavery poems; and in response to Webster's speech and vote on the Fugitive Slave Bill he had just sent "Ichabod" rolling through the land. The students were proud of our Quaker poet; often talked of him, and sympathized in his characterization of the fall of the great statesman from his moral height of defender of the Constitution.

. . . from those great eyes
The soul is fled;
When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead!

Then pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame;
Walk backward with averted gaze,
And hide the shame!

Joseph Cartland remained in charge of the discipline and business of Haverford until 1853. In 1855 he married Gertrude E. Whittier, Principal of the Female Department of Friends' Boarding-School at Providence, R. I., and a relative of his own and of the poet. They afterward conducted that school together on their own account, and introduced a systematic course of teaching, suggested by that of Haverford, which is still largely maintained there, and has been followed by other Friends' boarding-schools.

After five prosperous years they retired from labor, and now at Newburyport in his eighty-first year, his eye undimmed, his hand steady as at forty, surrounded by friends and relations, Joseph Cartland lives, a contented and grateful man. Would there were more lives like his to model after, as void of self-seeking and as pure!

The summer term of 1850 opened with sixty-two students—another increase. The total that had now been enrolled was eighty, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Pennsylvania, | . . . . . | 46 |
| " Massachusetts, | . . . . . | 8 |
| " Maryland, | . . . . . | 8 |
| " New Jersey, | . . . . . | 6 |
| " New York, | . . . . . | 3 |
| " Ohio, | . . . . . | 3 |
| " Maine, | . . . . . | 2 |
| " Indiana, | . . . . . | 2 |
| " New Hampshire, | . . . . . | 1 |
| " Delaware, | . . . . . | 1 |
| | | 80 |

The distinguishing event of this term was the delivery of a short course of lectures on entomology by Henry Goadby. Both the subject and the lecturer fell in well with the humor of the students. Sixty dollars were paid for this service, but that it gave a scientific turn to insect-catching at Haverford is not clear.

The winter term of 1850–51 found the students increased to sixty-five. Lindley Murray Moore had resigned his position of Principal, and the duties of that office had been divided by making Joseph Cartland Superintendent as to discipline, and by appointing A. H. and A. K. Smiley teachers of English Literature. It also found Dougan Clark assistant teacher. Before the close of the session a like position was filled by Zaccheus Test, and George W. Holmes (to whom so many a Philadelphia boy owes primary lessons in the limner's art) had been engaged as teacher of drawing.

Another notability, John Lord, author of a number of historical works, and until recent years Lecturer on History, rose on the horizon of Haverford. He came, engaged to deliver six lectures for $60, or a dozen for $100; and how he flourished his cambric handkerchief about and reduced it to shreds by the end of each lecture, and how, with nasal emphasis, he did reiteratingly declare, "Ideas can never die," were highly amusing performances. And yet he stimulated a taste for history, and made us still more eager than we were for an early reading of each outcoming volume of Abbott's Series of Historical Sketches, published in crimson covers, and written with views as highly colored as their bindings.

The student who lives in an isolated college, apart from the diversions of a great town or city, easily forms a habit

of reading after his daily hours of study and recreation are over. Excellent libraries of standard and current literature fostered this habit at Haverford, and her graduates have been said to excel in general information. The professors of the two oldest universities of America have remarked that. The close of the term brought the graduation of Thomas J. Levick. Of the twenty students with whom the school reorganized, he was the first to complete the course of study.

The summer term of 1851 opened with sixty-six students, still an increase in number, though slight. The most curious affair about the term was its close, which was accidentally and unintentionally postponed for a week by the Council of Teachers, and that, oh marvellous thing, without notice to or remonstrance by the students!

The annual picnic was held in the leafy month of June, record does not say where; presumably it was as usual on the steep side of the Schuylkill hill, at the mouth of Mill Creek. Once at a picnic there a great stone was carelessly rolled down the hill by some students, and struck a tree against which was sitting the wife of one of America's most distinguished surgeons.[1] Luckily it glanced aside, and did no damage.

At the commencement, held 9th month 15th, 1851, the diploma of the school was given to

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph L. Baily, . . . | Berks County, Pa. |
| Philip C. Garrett, . . . | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Franklin E. Paige, . . . | Weare, N. H. |
| Zaccheus Test, . . . | Richmond, Ind. |
| James Carey Thomas, . . | Baltimore, Md. |
| Richard Wood, . . . | Philadelphia, Pa. |

[1] Dr. Joseph Pancoast, all of whose sons were Haverford students.

Little remains of a general nature for us to record as to this period. It is to be regretted that for economic reasons it was determined to abandon the greenhouse, which had been the centre of many refining influences. On the morning of 12th month 16th, 1851, there was ice on Kelly's pond, and a forenoon holiday was given the school to enjoy the skating. No incident occurred before the close of the year which the historian of the period then ending can with more pleasure perpetuate.

But before proceeding with the general narrative, we will devote one chapter to illustrating the literary life within the college.

THE GENERAL WAYNE TAVERN.

## CHAPTER VIII.

# THE LOGANIAN—FROM THE REOPENING TO 1851.

We grappled with every topic,
  So the great world could come to no harm;
Sometimes our discussions were tropic,
  They never were other than warm.
While the statesmen were still undecided,
  Were doubtful, and dumb, and perplexed,
You settled the question, or I did,
  And tackled the next.—Jos. PARRISH.

HARRITON
(The Residence of Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress).

Among the attractions offered to visitors were the weekly meetings of the Loganian Society, held on Second day evenings, and open to all lookers-on.

The Society had been suspended at the celebrated meeting of 12th month 19th, 1846, and its property turned over to trustees; less than twenty days after the reopening of the school it was reorganized, and the property of the old society formally turned over to the renewed one.

Lindley Murray Moore was elected President; Richard Wood, Vice-President; James C. Thomas, Secretary; Edward R. Parry, Treasurer.

There were chosen a curator, librarian, six managers each, of the garden and carpenter shop, three of the lathe; a committee of four on fruit, of three on the swing, and of five each on Botany, Ornithology and Entomology.

The members numbered twenty-three—the twenty students and three male officers; the matron was made an honorary member the next term. If in this term the Society was small, it was also a very active little body. All its members frequently, and never less than twenty-one, attended its meetings. Seventeen were officers or committeemen; more than one held six places. Its first debate as to "Which is the more powerful—Love or Revenge?" had been gallantly decided for Love. Its exercises were recitations, essays, addresses, orations, etc. Two addresses by L. M. Moore on the Postal System, and an essay "On the Present Events in France" by Jos. W. Aldrich, called forth the thanks of the Society. Supplying material to the carpenter shop, and tools to the garden, and labelling the plants and trees of the lawn, busied the appropriate committees. The Ornithological Committee, or some other influence, set many students to collecting birds' eggs. To protect the birds on

the lawn this collecting was finally strictly prohibited by the Managers. No such protection awaited the unhappy butterflies and beetles. Upon these the full, wonted entomological rage of the Haverford collector was let forth untrammelled. To secure from the rotten stump the largest Calosoma, with its lustrous coat of mail; to net a glorious moth poised over a rose in the garden; to drown these in alcohol, to pin them *en masse* in glass-covered boxes, with little regard to classification or nomenclature—these were the prizes and this the pride that delighted the Haverford insect-catcher! It was the mania of the collector rather than the love of the scientist. So far did this mania go, such havoc was wrought by it all about, that at last a noble Coleopteron—the sole survivor of his race—by some telephonic process as yet occult, hummed into the pages of *The Collegian* (of which journal more anon)—

THE LAMENT OF THE BEETLE TO THE BUGGER.

[*He hears his companions.*]

Hark! hark! the buzz and hum
As of muffled drum,
And the stirr and the whirr
As the beetles come.

[*His lament.*]

Does my horny coat so bright appear
In your eager eyes,
That you seek me out and pin me here
As your lawful prize?
Why take me from my native air
Or woody cell,
Where ne'er was heard the voice of care,
With you to dwell?

Do you never think of the grief
That I must feel?
Your eyes are dull, your ears are deaf,
Your heart of steel.
Why plunge me in your horrid bath
Of liquid fire?
What have I done to court your wrath
Or raise your ire?

Why tear me from my parents dear,
And tender wife?
Why cause me thus to end in fear
My wretched life?
Oh! in the old stump, as it lies
'Neath yonder tree,
My children now with eager eyes
Look out for me.

Oh! pin me not in that dreadful place,
Well painted red,
Where thousands of my guiltless race
Lie cold and dead.
Oh! let me go to my own dear home,
Deep in the shade,
Where the beetles wild in freedom roam
O'er all the glade.

Then pray, kind bugger, let me go
To my anxious wife,
To my children dear and parents, who
Once gave me life.
Oh! then thy name with sweetest song
We'll gladly hum
In shade by day, and all night long
Where'er we come.

[*He escapes.*]

'Tis over and done,
And on sounding wings
The beetle springs,
And is gone.—COLEOPTERA.

That the woods within a mile of Haverford still bear some scions of this noble race may be due to this fortunate escape, as Noah luckily repeopled the earth by his survival of the flood.

At the meeting of the Society held 8th month 7th, 1848, no one of the active members appearing to be perfectly fitted to fill the place of orator, it was resolved to invite Dr. Henry Hartshorne, an honorary member, to deliver at the close of the term, in lieu of the oration, an address embracing a sketch of the history of the Society from its foundation.

The acceptance of this invitation was carried into effect by the delivery of the graceful historical and poetical address that has passed into literature as "Haverford Revived."

One of its gems is its tribute to Daniel B. Smith, eloquent with the love of his old pupils and their honor for him as the first President of the Society.

"Not in vain did he hope, to use his own humble language, to have here spent twelve years in the service of Truth and Virtue. Denying himself many comforts, estranging his time from the pursuit of wealth, or the enjoyment of leisure, every talent of his able and cultivated mind was exerted actively, patiently, anxiously, to advance the cause of education on this spot. We must ever regard his good influence as having been the most important element in the development of our minds and the formation of our characters."

The address closed with lines which touch a responsive chord in a wide experience, and reflections which are of lasting value:

"Ghostlike, the beings and events of other days come up before us; and I cannot but speak to them. They are answered by the contrast of things now present in our outer and inner world.

O prime of life! thy fairy hour has fled!
Gone with the dews that deck the mead at morn!
We gathered flowers with thee, but they are dead,
The stems that bore them withered lie forlorn.

We wander in the fields, but find no more—
We miss their fragrance in the opening spring;
We list for music where the winds once bore
Eden-like strains; those birds no longer sing!

Yet myriad flowers still carpet the fair earth,
And thousand songsters charm the summer air.
Why o'er our hearts will fall such woful dearth
That blights all beauty, fragrance, music there?

It is the cloud, O man! of thine eclipse;
  It is the shadow of thy mortal woe;
Youth offers Hope's sweet chalice to our lips,
  But ere Youth flees, Truth bids that hope forego.

We knew not then, though taught, how Sin could reign,
  Could blind the eye of Day, and unstar Night;
Could poison pleasure, lend new darts to pain,
  And forestall Death ere Death had claimed his right.

We know it now; nay more, the spell hath wrought
  In us, and therefore hath our sky grown dull;
And therefore have our day-dreams come to naught,
  And naught, as once it seemed, is beautiful.

Yet fear me not; no, Heaven forbid that fear,
  That life's young glory was a dream alone;
He who hath seen the sun shine strong and clear,
  Shall he despair, though storms now gird its zone?

We have a "more sure word of prophecy;"
  We mark the day-beam through the opening heaven;
From shining mountain-tops deep waters fly,
  The rainbow stands—our certain promise given!

"It is as one of the former students of Haverford and an ex-member of the Loganian Society that I am among you, and I am thus thrown into reflection on their history since leaving the institution. Many of them are scattered far and wide; some are no more. Upon this theme I may be allowed a few moments yet to moralize.

"We look back upon our dwelling at Haverford as upon a kind of Happy Valley; more wisely planned, indeed, than that of Rasselas, in which all that was pleasantest, innocent and profitable was gathered for our use, while many of the evils of the world were removed or hidden or only known to the glare of distant conflagration, and the tidings of far-off strife.

"Yet the sphere of our life widens with our years; feelings, affections and interests deepen, the light of enjoyment becomes more intense and vivid, the shadow of suffering

deeper and more terrible. We can now more easily conceive the immortality of our nature, from the development of our capacities for happiness or despair.

"We have known the trial around us, if not within us, of those principles which we are taught here earnestly, as the words of immutable truth; and we have proved them by another and more painful rule, the experience of every other plan of life. Here is a sad, dark chapter in our recollections.

"Ten years have not been idly spent with closed eyes and ears and moveless feet in a world like this, by some whose very nature is a foe to sleep. But why need the lesson be repeated which they have learned? Did ever man gain by the experience of another? Is there anything new under the sun? Yet the message must be given.

"We have seen tried infidelity, indifference and the willing choice of evil. A fearful thing is the reckless unbelief of the ardent, even when sincere. Although assured that the world's pageant is all a mockery, they yet long to go near, and for themselves strip the mask from each angel-faced demon, the wand from each Circe, and the instrument of her music from every Siren that lures them to destruction. They would see, hear, feel, all that can be seen, heard, felt, by man. Did not Eve so, and Adam so, and was it not thus they fell?

"Would that the voice of some of those might be heard, who, from the very gates of ruin, have come back, singed and scathed in spirit, if not in body, to tell of the terrible evils, the fearful lies, which stroll like painted actors to and fro on the stage of this world; to cry aloud of the deep and bitter falsehood there is in all enjoyment sought for its own sake, in the ways of evil, and that the only life

which man can find to satisfy the craving of his soul is that eternal life which is in the Truth and the love of God.

"I repeat: these are the principles which we were taught on this spot; we have seen them tried and proved by every test; and the more we learn of man, of nature and of human life, the deeper must be our respect and gratitude toward those who here gave us, as students of Haverford and members of the Loganian Society, the only true philosophy of life, and death, and immortality!"

The first term of the reopened school closed with this oration on Haverford Revived.

The winter term of 1849–50 saw the activity of the Loganian Society unabated. In this term a new exercise was devised, viz., "Reading for Information" on subjects, and by members chosen by the Council. "Talking for Information" and "Answering Questions," under like conditions, were afterward developed. It was decided, too, that some "critic" should silently and unknown watch the proceedings of each meeting, and anonymously comment on them at the next. At the end of the term the Vice-President's address was delivered by Richard Wood.

The winter term of 1849–50 brought the revival of

### The Collegian.

This was the literary journal of Haverford, prepared by the Loganian Society, and read in manuscript once a month in a meeting of the Society.

It was not, as college papers largely are, a purveyor of college news, but was, in truth, a literary paper. It was written on white sheets, letter-size, with a narrow border-line an inch or so from the edge of the sheets. It was bound up with fine engravings of landscapes (relating, when pos-

sible, to its papers) in handsome volumes of dark-green morocco. Its excellence fluctuated from time to time with the ability of those who wrote for it.

It was now to enter one of its most interesting periods. In two years its articles numbered 222, and its pages 1,159. These may be classified as follows:

| | Articles. | Pages. |
|---|---|---|
| Editorial, | 20 | 54½ |
| Didactic, | 61 | 308 |
| Humorous, | 37 | 219 |
| Travels, | 14 | 136¾ |
| Miscellaneous, | 23 | 124¼ |
| Biography, | 18 | 122¾ |
| Poetical, | 30 | 89¼ |
| Historical, | 8 | 62¼ |
| Linguistic, | 2 | 13½ |
| Loganian Society Affairs, | 4 | 12 |
| Natural History, | 3 | 10 |
| Political, | 1 | 5 |
| Mathematical (A Puzzle), | 1 | 1 |
| | 222 | 1,158¼ |

Ninety articles were produced by nine regular writers; the rest were the work of occasional contributors, among them, perchance, the wife of a professor, or a neighbor of the School, or a Manager. Charles Yarnall, perhaps the most scholarly man who ever sat on the Haverford Board, contributed "An Essay on Dr. Thomas Arnold," and a noble article on "England's Greatest Statesman," Sir Robert Peel.

Even the brute creation made its voice heard. Honest farmer Scott's "Gander" cackled a criticism on the ancient poems of Mother Goose; and the great "Toad under the

Terrace Steps" lamented the destruction of garden flowers by rose-lice, and made known how the frogs, his cousins, told him our boys unmercifully ducked each other as they bathed in the pond.

An article in its first number, by one Dr. Langdon, gave directions for making a paper. Into the retort of ambition, the doctor advises there be cast sound judgment, good taste, a vein of humor, scintillations of wit, and a few poetical musings. These being in proper proportions, and thoroughly mixed with common sense, and occasionally treated with a little perseverance and energy, will, under the constant application of the fire of enthusiasm, volatilize into those various ideas of which a good paper consists.

"Very good!" says Tyro Lingo in an article in the next number, "I serve notice on the public that I will try the experiment."

In performance of this, Tyro relates that he had fashioned a retort, thrown in as many of the ingredients as he could, had applied the fire and awaited distillation. In the fumes there seemed to be pictured an author at work in his study. At first the outline was clear, the words of delineation short and distinct. These became hazier and longer as vaporization continued, till, looming through the mist, the author appeared as one who strove "verbosely to incomprehensificate an already insignificantly incommunicative and inconceivably non-understandable communication.

"At the moment, when deep amazement at the increasing length of the words was suggesting" to the experimenter "the propriety of procuring a telescope to find the end of them," an explosion was heard, the retort burst, and wildly scattered all around its muddy matter.

Tyro Lingo aghast, but reflective, remembered that, like many another aspirant for popular attention, he had used too little good judgment and common sense. He determined, therefore, to abandon the retort of ambition and its productions, and to apply the few grains of perseverance left him to the mechanical forces of the screw and lever, and grind out machine poetry.

The next number finds Tyro

> "Eager to hope but not less firm to bear;
> Acquainted with all feelings save despair."

"At Philosopher's Hall, Cynictown, Nonnomen Avenue, three doors above Nowhere," he had procured a poetical machine, constructed on the improved mechanical principles of Olmstead's Natural Philosophy, and had attempted to turn it to sweet Lydian measures. Words had flowed:

> 'Our States enjoy communion,
> Are free from strife and vexation;
> The men are whole-souled for the Union,
> And the women for Annexation.
> Hail Columbia! happy land!
> The home of this sagacious band,
> Where postage is more than a letter's worth,
> And where are valentines enough to drive bachelors from the earth!'"

The mechanism being clearly at fault, and allowing too many syllables to slip into the last line, Tyro adjusted a screw and again turned the crank:

> "Our spelling is so very nice,
> Possessing great variety;
> In a word, choose the letters you like,
> And you'll spell with equal propriety.
> Great men we have to rule o'er us,
> Who wisely leave us to our own course
> And pocket their money—Horse."

"Wo worth such luck again!" exclaimed Tyro, as the last word, all astray, dropped from the broken "poetry mill."

Thus the fun went on from number to number, and is thought to have reached a climax in an essay on "The Sublime," a burlesque of the "De Sublimitate" of Longinus.

This Grecian defines the essence of sublimity to be elevation.

"That's something pretty high," cries our literary rollicker. "That's like

> The old woman tossed up in a blanket,
> Seventy times as high as the moon."

Or like some men to whom it has been given to greatly soar above mankind and from their high standing to have "thrown glory on their generation as a man would empty a feather bed from an attic window."

Along with this merriment (and it was often wise merriment) there came from other pens essays in great variety.

Among them were biographical sketches of Voltaire, Tycho Brahe, Archimedes and Charles XII; reflections, on the Worship of Genius, on Superstition, on the Practical and Useful, Forest Music, Imagination, and on the Irishman; analyses of character, in Socrates, Madame Roland, William Allen, and Luther before the Diet of Worms; pretty bits of miscellaneous work, such as Fancies and Thoughts in a Snow-Storm, a short critique of In Memoriam, a Letter from Theoros, and a Sermon on Jacob Kissed Rachel; humorous bits, in Jack and Jill Analyzed, in a Dissertation on Shaking Hands, and in the Doctor and his Patient, by Job Seldon; mythological and historical articles, of which the Expedition of the Argonauts and the Aztec and Peruvian Empires are good examples; and a long and careful study of English Spelling in two articles on Phonography and Phonotypy.

The Ode to Hannibal Dying, and the Lines to the Inte-

gral Calculus (the latter a curious blending of the exact, the fanciful and the witty) are by one possessed of true poetic feeling and faculty.

Notes of a Residence in Nova Scotia and My First Voyage at Sea (both by Rambler) are graphic descriptions worthy of De Foe.

Something of the character and mental habit of the writers is indicated by the subjects they treat of. A wide range has been taken by the authors of *The Collegian.* Youth does range widely. The world is new to it. Life is before it. The allotted seventy years seem to stretch out beyond it to an horizon that hardly knows of bounds. Its thoughts are long thoughts. It seems to itself to have space for its forth-puttings, room for its energies, ambitions and careers. This is good, but it is not the whole of good. Later years, life's shortening voyage draws into growing clearness the headlands of the coming world. These headlands must dominate the close of any life that ends in success. Their influence should permeate life's course. What are these headlands? Are they not love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance?

Judged, then, by these standards—the standards youth sets up for itself, and those experience teaches it to adopt—how do the authors of *The Collegian* appear in the subjects they have chosen to treat of?

The subjects already cited indicate these authors to have been intelligent, others that they were manly, and others again show them to have been reflective and serious.

Among the former are found the Ideal, Hope, Application, Perseverance, Earnestness, Industry, Progress of the Human Mind, Independence of Thought, The Force of Example and Labor Omnia Vincit: among the latter, Child-

hood, Friendship, Immortality, the Power of Good, Truth and What is Truth ?

As one who, finding an indication of ore on the surface of the ground, drives a diamond drill into the rocks, and extracts of their substance a core that reveals the riches they may hold, so is it possible to go below the titles of the articles in *The Collegian* and expose for consideration brief passages of its contents. The following are representative, and have been taken as the eye fell through the pages:

. . . "It is a blessing to live in an age and amongst a people when sound, evangelical views of religion prevail, and a curse to abide with those whose ideas are of a contrary description." . . . (VOLTAIRE—Vol. 1, No. 1—Rutland.)

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. . . "Let us, then, admire and value as the gifts of our Heavenly Benefactor the intellectual power which enables men to accomplish so much, and which, under the guidance of Him who gave it, lifts them to heights of dignity of which Antiquity furnishes no example, and had no conception; but let us not forget that apart from that guidance, its tendencies are to evil, and that Genius separated from the regenerating influence of Christianity becomes the abhorred instrument of eternal ruin." . . . (WORSHIP OF GENIUS—Vol. 1, No. 2—A. Proser.)

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. . . "He firmly believed the Earth to be an enormous living animal, affected by the configurations of the stars in the same way as a man is with music. Sometimes, however, he noticed that the Earth's emotions, which was the name that he gave to earthquakes, battles, storms, tumults, etc., did not always follow instantly the configurations. To explain this, he says, 'The Earth sometimes

appears lazy and obstinate, and at other times (after long configurations) she becomes exasperated and gives way to her passions. For, in fact, the Earth is not an animal like a dog, ready at every nod, but more like a bull or an elephant, slow to become angry and so much the more furious when incensed.'" . . . (KEPLER—Vol. 1, No. 2—Langdon.)

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. . . "I urge not the discussion of political questions connected with slavery, but I would that there should be instilled into the mind of every Haverford student a warm feeling in behalf of the slave, and an utter abhorrence of the wicked system of Slavery." . . . (SLAVERY—Vol. 1, No. 3—Tyro.)

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. . . "Useful is a dangerous term to be used. If it be applied exclusively to horses, lands, food, drink and clothing, and if we are trained up in the belief that everything useful is desirable, then we shall be missing the loftier aims of life. We shall be placing the gratification of the appetites before the cultivation of the intellect and the improvement of the heart." . . .

. . . "One of the strongest and most dangerous tendencies of the mind is that of dwelling almost exclusively upon the present time and the present place." . . . (PRACTICAL AND USEFUL—Vol. 1, No. 5.)

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. . . "Was not this condition a gross violation of the dearest rights of American citizens? If the mob have the right to stop free discussion on the subject of slavery, have they not the same right on any other subject?" . . . (DISTURBANCES BY CAPTAIN RYNDERS AT THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—Vol. 1, No. 5.)

. . . "According to this, the common word scissors could be spelled in one million seven hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and twenty-two different ways, and in every case authority could be found in other words of the English language to justify the use of each letter and combination." . . . (PHONOGRAPHY AND PHONOTYPY—Vol. 1, No. 6—Cadmus.)

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. . . "I made my way to the best looking lodge; after hallooing and shaking the blanket hung at the door, I gained admittance. Inside I found nine persons, large and small, ranged around a fire in the centre, like the spokes of a wheel. A vacant place was soon cleared for me by driving out the dog." . . . (RESIDENCE IN NOVA SCOTIA—Vol. 1, No. 6—Rambler.)

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. . . "Is it not the best way, after all, thus to escape the evils of life by conquering them? Yes, learn to convert the duties of this work-a-day world into life's brightest pleasures, and thou wilt soon be surprised at the numerous delights and enjoyments surrounding thee. Let us not hesitate to adopt the conclusion that there are no real pleasures disconnected from duty." . . .

. . . "The Greeks were eminently social, and their gods partook of their nature. They mingled with men, talked with them, went with them to battle. The Greek embraced his god, and looked upon him as an object of love as well as fear." . . . (RELIGION OF THE GREEKS AND GERMANS.)

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. . . "Filled with all the pedantic trash that has cost those scientific scavengers so much inconceivable vexation, and so many years of indefatigable toil—hyperbolic curva-

tures, indescribable reactions, astounding electro-magnetic phenomena, incomprehensibly magnificent perturbations, soul-petrifying rhetorical flourishes, unheard-of grammatical figures, Lepidodendra Sternbergii, subtle distinctions between inseparable mental essences, carefully differentiated, . . . leges triumphales, and all those 'sesquipedalia verba' (I hate long words) and this nameless trumpery, which ambitious compilers so patiently collected from every approachable source to earn for themselves the appellation of Scholars ('sport to them, but death to us')—all these were left to entertain each other; and with inexpressible pleasure did we all rush forth." . . . (ESCAPE TO THE PICNIC—Vol. 2, No. 1—Tyro Lingo.)

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. . . "'I neither can nor will retract anything. I stand here and can say no more; God help me.' There spoke the soul of true courage." . . .

"Yes, noble champion of truth, thou wast more than conqueror. Thy simple but sublime words display a moral fearlessness of heart, such as no earthly motive, no animal instinct could supply. It could only be inspired by unwavering faith in Him who walked with the faithful three in the midst of the burning, fiery furnace and preserved them so that the fire had no power over them." (LUTHER BEFORE THE DIET OF WORMS—Vol. 2, No. 2—Irenius.)

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"Some persons consider it a requisite of gentlemanliness to make use of the cleanly practices of chewing and smoking tobacco; but in this elementary discourse, I will not suppose our friend to have arrived at such a height of perfection in the art." . . . (LETTER FROM THEOROS—Vol. 2, No. 2.)

. . . "Patriotism is noble; endurance is noble, nothing so grand as the life of that man who lives in accordance with the dictates of Religion and Conscience." . . . (MADAME ROLAND—Vol. 2, No. 4—Rutland.)

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. . . "They are curious to know, for example, 'what kind of a horse light travels upon.' Also 'concerning how the world was peopled, and, in fact, whether it was peopled at all.' (No wonder if they judged others by themselves.)" (AN APOSTROPHE—Vol. 2, No. 4—Tyro Lingo.)

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. . . "But different from this, and yet beautiful, is forest music, sweet are bird voices and sweet are rural sounds; but there is a peculiar charm in lying on some grassy knoll, beyond the reach of human turmoil, and listening to the mighty wind resounding through the forest, whose giant trunks seem like the chords of some Titan harp and send a thrill of the sublime and beautiful through us." . . . (FOREST MUSIC—Vol. 2, No. 4—Excelsior.)

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"The deck was still wet and slippery with the rain and spray; and as the vessel plunged diagonally from one wave to another, it rose and fell and rolled about in such a manner that, unused to so unstable a footing, I could scarcely keep my feet. At one moment I would be bending forward as if to ascend a steep hill, at the next, leaning cautiously back to descend; now, perhaps the decks would suddenly retreat from beneath my descending foot, sending me some yards sideways against the gunwale to regain my balance; and then, as suddenly rising, it would strike violently against my foot and send me staggering in the opposite direction.

"This instability of all things, this utter confusion of up

and down, soon made my brain dizzy, and my stomach was not long in sympathizing with it, giving undeniable evidence of approaching sea-sickness." . . . "Here I found things as unsteady as on deck; everything was in a whirl. I tried fixing my eyes upon one corner of my berth, but it too rolled and swam, so that I could not bear to look at it. I then shut my eyes, hoping to find relief in that way, but every time the stern of the vessel fell, it seemed as though all things were giving away beneath me, and down, down I went, fairly holding my breath in horrible suspense like a person who dreams of falling." . . . "War, self-defence, oaths, etc., were severally debated upon, until the Doctor was driven to assert that the Jewish law was still in force, and I was unable to follow him any further." . . . (My First Voyage at Sea—Vol. 2, No. 5—Rambler.)

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. . . "Remember that if you live, you will all have at one time to fill important places in this mighty world. At some time hence, the globe will be peopled, society will be composed, governments will be carried on, by the now growing youth." . . . (Letter from Theoros—Vol. 2, No. 5—L.)

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. . . "People are beginning to examine whether it is right to deprive a human being of his life, on account of some crime which he has committed." . . . (Does the World Improve?—Vol. 2, No. 5—L.)

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. . . "The most refined nations of antiquity spoke, as you know, "*Ore rotundo;*" *i.e.*, with words so big that they had to roll them up. The Greek name for a great talker or babbler is *Lalobaryparamelorythmobotes.*" . . . (Subject, What?—Vol. 2, No. 5—Tyro Lingo.)

. . . "It is universally admitted that honesty is the best policy, and honesty cannot exist without truthfulness. It is pre-eminently the case among boys—it makes a light heart and happy days—it gives a new charm to the countenance, a fresh grace to the mind—it makes its possessor respected and beloved; it holds the head up and shines from the very eyes; in the foundation of character it should be the corner-stone." . . . (Vol. 2, No. 6.)

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. . . "No subject is too mean to receive the beauty of poetry, and none so lofty to which it will not soar." . . . (IMAGINATION—Vol. 2, No. 6—R.)

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. . . "Then comes the trying hour, then comes the test of principle, when fairly embarked upon the sea of business, among its shoals, whirlpools and eddies, to bear aloft, nailed to the flag-staff, the widespread banner of strict, undeviating truth, honor, honesty and virtue. He who does this, he who lives up in word and in deed to this motto in all its beauty and purity, shows himself worthy of the place that sent him forth to buffet with the rough storms of life." . . . (HOPES AND PROSPECTS OF HAVERFORD STUDENTS—Vol. 2, No. 8.)

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. . . "A mighty genius is that which is equal to its thoughts, which is able to embody its own conceptions, which, when the soul overflows with strong feeling, suffers not that feeling to perish. . . .

. . . "All genius is equal to its circumstances, and here is its great beauty and its mighty power." . . . (GENIUS—Vol. 2, No. 8.)

. . . "How important, then, it is that we cultivate the true spirit of humility; that we make it a corner-stone of character, and one upon which we shall never cease to build, let our attainments, our honors or our distinctions be what they may." "Humility is the attribute of true nobility, and how beautiful it appears!" . . . (MENTAL CULTIVATION—Vol. 2, No. 8—Burritt.)

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. . . "It (Penn's Treaty) was a glorious era in the world's dark history." . . . "It shone amid its records of blood, beautified and perfect, with the sunshine of heaven resting upon it, like some island of clustering freshness amid scenes of desolation." . . . (PHILADELPHIA —Vol. 2, No. 8.)

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. . . "She said but one thing, and that was that all around her should be happy. And this principle, could it but guide our actions, whilst it need not interfere with our duty, would make us both happy ourselves and beloved by others." . . . (JOSEPHINE—Vol. 3, No. 2.)

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. . . "Something like the man's nose, you know, which was so long, that he could not hear himself sneeze." . . .

. . . "The social advantages of our society, though they have been less talked of than the intellectual, are yet, we trust, readily perceived. Long after we have left these walls where we have so often met, will the associations which cluster around this paper and this place dwell in our minds and continue to whisper in our souls." . . . (ESSAY ON SHOOTING—Vol. 2, No. 8—Tyro Lingo.)

## HANNIBAL DYING.

'Tis past—the day of glory's past,
  Stern fate hath sealed my doom,
The sands of life are falling fast,
  I'm sinking to the tomb.
And oh! it chafes my burning heart,
That I must unavenged depart.

. . . . .

O God! how changed is fortune's sky;
  An exile, reft of all,
Without a friend to close my eye,
  Or mark me when I fall,
Unwept, dishonored, lost to fame,
I die this death of damning shame.

. . . . .

Ye tyrants! long the day has flown
  Since on the Cannæan plain
The fierce Hamilcar's fiercer son
  Rode victor o'er your slain.
But though the sun of glory's set,
My hate—my *hate* expires not yet.

I curse thee—an undying fire
  My soul with fury fills—
May fell barbarians light thy pyre,
  Queen of the seven hills.
May Goths and Vandals revel where
Thy palaces and temples *were*.

On thee be poured all wrathful fate,
  In one devouring flame,
Thy ruins lie all desolate,
  And blasted be thy name.
I die lone, friendless, poor, bereft—
But this, my scathing curse is left.—BENJAMIN.

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## TO THE INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Ill-favored son of Science, thou
  Wast born when Science' head was hoary;
When wrinkles covered o'er his brow
  And he was shorn of grace and glory.

More horrid offspring ne'er was seen,
  The ugliest visage in creation;
And form—as crooked, lank and lean
  As thy own sign of Integration.

Thou'rt even now but in thy youth,
Of evil works a new beginner,
Yet thou, misshapen and uncouth,
Dost seem an old and hardened sinner.

Thou art *all* knotty, hard and rough,
There's not a lovely trait about thee!
Methinks thy sire, with sons enough,
Had better far have done without thee.

Thy hateful picture, who can bear—
The very plague of "genus homo?"
To puzzle students still thy care,
And cheat them out of a Diploma.

Thou hast a brother like to thee,
But far more comely to the viewing,
And thou, vile wretch, must ever be
Undoing all that he is doing.

One of you is enough, at worst,
And both are surely not essential,
For x should be as 'twas at first,
Or else remain a differential.

But after he has brought it down
By simple ratiocination,
Thou spiteful, sly, malicious clown,
Just bringest back the first equation.

And now thou hast been hither brought
Upon my 'wildered brains to fatten;
Oh! would that Dr. Young had thought
A little more of Greek and Latin.

Astronomers may praise thy fame,
And sometimes seek thy stern assistance,
But, saith the poet, *Utinam*
That thou wast still a non-existence.—BRANTOCK.

Whoever reads *The Collegian* will find throughout it something entertaining or instructive, expressed in well-written sentences. Whatever he may think of its literary excellence, he will believe it to have been the work of strong heads and sound hearts, preparing to play a good part in whatever lay before them. Its manifest religious tone did not come from those intending to make sacred things a pro-

fession, or in training for a theological life. It was the expression of youths preparing to win their bread as merchants, lawyers, doctors, engineers, farmers, or in any other honest calling, and who were yet conscious that these callings must be pursued in subordination to the calls to the higher life. It may be noted too that at a time of strong political excitement, when the Fugitive Slave Law and the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise were agitating the United States, there was but one political essay in *The Collegian.* The forefathers of its authors had been the foremost in detecting the moral sin of slavery, and had freed themselves and their children from it more than a hundred years before; and yet these children, in the midst of a great agitation, and almost on the eve of a great war regarding it, were calmly thinking and writing on all other subjects except that one—that one and one other, in which too their forefathers had been leaders—the subject of Peace. There is no essay by them on Peace, nor is it referred to except by indirect allusion. If one writes of Sir William Wallace he inserts a few words of regret that the talents of so admirable a character were exercised in war. A similar brief lament closes an article on the character of Tecumseh. In an essay on Sir Walter Scott it is noted that "many dislike his poems on the ground that their tendency is to foster a liking for war in their readers," and no further comment is made on this point. Such brief incidental allusion is all these essays contain upon the two topics which are thought to be specialties of the Quakers. That two score and more of Quaker youths, intelligent, manly and serious, should have poured their inmost thoughts for two years into more than eleven score of papers, but one of which is directly concerned with Slavery, and none with

Peace, is an instructive incident. Why was this? It was clearly not indifference. It was not want of conviction. It was rather that conviction was strong and clear enough to have become a part of unconscious existence, as much a portion of being as lungs and brains are of bodies. The question of the right or wrong of slavery and war, so far as these young Haverford writers were concerned, was finished and settled; did not even exist. They did not discuss it in their essays. Neither did they write papers on the shape of their bodies, or the color of their eyes. On this plane their lives proceeded. And sweet, natural lives they were; better, happier, and the more truly based, because free from these two belittling influences. If, then, such genuine lives, so cheerful, bright and practical, so untouched by prevalent evils, can be attained by any, why not by more, why not by all? Does not "the true philosophy of life" consist in obedience and love? Cannot these lift existence to any height?

At the end of the winter term of 1849–50, James Carey Thomas delivered the Vice-President's address. During the summer term of 1850 the Loganian Society maintained its usual course of activity. Declamations, talks and readings for information, answers to questions suggested by its council, essays, lectures, debates, and *The Collegian*, occupied its weekly meetings. One debate, as to "Whether the Indians have received more wrong from the whites than the negroes," was decided in the negative by a vote of the Society.

One evening its usual proceedings were varied by three declamations, one each in French, Italian and Latin—not that those making them were specially strong in these languages, but that they ventured forth as eaglets do for short distances, to try their feeble powers.

Early in the winter term of 1850–51 William W. Cadbury made the customary oration as orator of the Society.

A little later, a debate on the question "Are the influences which tend to perpetuate stronger than those which tend to dissolve the Union of the United States?" was decided in the affirmative by a majority of a jury of three—a decision which has been confirmed in the late Civil War by the majority of the people of the United States.

Later still the question was debated "Whether the exclusion of foreign articles to encourage domestic manufactures be conducive to public wealth," and was decided in the negative by an almost unanimous vote of the Society. On the Tariff question thus overstated the decision of the people coincides with that of the Society, but when that question in its practical form is voted upon by the people, the colleges are usually reversed, as the last national election shows.

This term the Society seemed disposed to give the same exercise to many members at a time, as if it were well to hunt instruction in packs. Once twenty-two members each read eight lines of their own verse: encouraged by this effort, thirty at another meeting read each his own original poem. Twenty members once wrote as many essays on "The Dog," and again twenty-three each an essay on "Rats."

Among the various positions, financial, learned and sacred, afterward held by these writers, is that of the United States Collector of a prominent Atlantic seaport, an appointment by one of the great political parties continued under the administration of the other. Do the United States Civil Service rules only apply to authors on the domestic animals?

At the close of the term the Vice-President's oration was delivered by Franklin E. Paige.

In the summer of 1851 the literary sportiveness shown by the Loganian Society in the last term had now a counterpart in some serious work. Its President, the classical professor, delivered before it a lecture on the Times and Character of Cicero. The question being debated "Is the influence of poetry becoming less?" the jury unanimously decided it was not. The Society by a resolution expressed its sense "that emulation as an incentive to action should be discouraged," and this, notwithstanding its records show it to have been of the opinion that in the debate on the subject the weightiest arguments expressed were to the contrary.

Upon the question "Whether there were reasons in Nature for using the right hand more than the left?" the Society voted there were. Would a college of surgeons so decide?

Toward the close of 1851, Charles Schaeffer presented the Society with a handsome map of the lawn showing the location and names of its fine collection of trees.

THE SERPENTINE.

## CHAPTER IX.

# GROWTH OF THE COLLEGE IDEA, 1852–56.

> Yet not the less, when once the vision passed,
> He held the plain and sober maxim fast
> Of the dear Friends with whom his lot was cast.—WHITTIER.

THE years from 1852 to 1856 were conspicuous years in the history and development of Haverford. During that period important changes were made in the corps of instructors, and a marked advance was accomplished in the material equipment of the institution. It brought Joseph G. Harlan, Dr. Paul Swift, William A. Reynolds, and Thomas Chase, every one a man of mark, into the list of teachers, and it saw the observatory supplied with its most important instruments, the gymnasium established and equipped, and the buildings first lighted by gas. Besides these, this period witnessed the first step in the change of school into college, and saw the institution well launched upon its second career of progress and usefulness.

The same years saw the scientific studies developed into a new importance and accorded more space. Previous to 1852, they had held a very secondary place in the curriculum; and it may not be inappropriate, in this connection, to recur to the frequent evidences of intention to give them prominence, manifested in various utterances of the school authorities, from time to time, though hitherto but

imperfectly carried into effect. At a meeting held as early as 5th month 14th, 1831, it was agreed that of the three teachers at the opening of the school, one should be "a teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy," and that "Chemistry, Natural History, etc.," should "be assigned to such of the instructors as should be found best qualified, until separate teachers be appointed for each."

Daniel B. Smith, in an essay read 10th month, 1832, which was adopted as an exposition of the sentiments of the Managers on the general subject of education, uses the following language: "In laying the foundation of a good education, those parts of the multifarious mass of human knowledge must be selected, the study of which is most strengthening to the faculties, and the application most useful in the affairs of life. These have been decided, by the experience of the most competent judges, to be the abstract and Natural Sciences and Language. . . . The value of the Natural Sciences as a means of improving the mind consists in the habits of observation, of discrimination, and of classification, which they cultivate. They counteract the tendency of pure Mathematics to abstract the mind from external objects. Yet, as they relate only to these, their sphere must be admitted to be a subordinate one, for they may be successfully pursued without expanding or elevating the moral faculties." The Managers' Report for 1834 states that "instruction in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Natural History of the earth has thus far been imparted wholly by lectures." The Report of 1835 claims that "the institution possesses a numerous collection of excellent and well-selected apparatus and works of science, including a handsome museum of Natural History." In 1839 the Managers thus indicate their purpose: They

"have long believed that . . . the acquisition of a taste for Natural History, and more especially for Botany, is of greater importance than those are apt to think who have not witnessed its effects in preserving the youthful mind from coarse and vicious pleasures, and imparting habits of close and accurate observation. They have, therefore, always encouraged the cultivation of the flower-garden, in which each student has his own separate plot, and have witnessed with pleasure the interest which most of them take in it." From the suspension of the school, which terminated in 1848, until 1852, little instruction was given in the natural sciences, except Natural Philosophy, which was associated with Mathematics, and has probably always been well taught. But it will be seen that from the very outset their value has been recognized. About this time, however, the management appears to have awakened to a lively sense of deficiency: for that year's report laments the defective condition of the chemical laboratory and apparatus, and, for the supply of this "urgent necessity," appeals to the "kind aid of the friends of education."

Up to this time the philosophical apparatus had been kept in the mathematical class-room and used by the instructor in experiments before the class. The chemical apparatus was in a small room now used as a pantry, and all experiments were performed in that room, and the Natural History collections were in the collecting-room, now the dining-room.

As a result of the consciousness of need, we learn from the Managers' Report for 1854, that "a large and beautiful lecture-room, with rooms adjoining for the philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a laboratory in the rear, have been finished." Increased attention has been given to

Natural Science; and the new laboratory has greatly facilitated the study of Chemistry." "Brief but instructive courses of lectures on . . . scientific subjects . . . have been delivered by the teachers in the respective departments."

The addition referred to is the one now occupied by the Department of Chemistry. Since then, the arrangement of partitions has been changed, doubling the size of the Chemical Laboratory at the expense of one lecture-room, and remodelling the whole interior. But the students having, in 1855, raised $300 for the erection of gymnastic apparatus in a portion of the "Play-House," the whole of the first story of the building was soon after substantially floored. The wash-room and six bath-tubs were at this time placed under the lecture and class-rooms, and remained there until after the erection of Barclay Hall. The room previously used for a wash-room was fitted up for a class-room, and the whole improvement considerably increased the facilities for instruction. These increased facilities and the growth of the natural sciences in popular favor made them from this date an important part of the course of study. The instruction in Chemistry during the early years of the school was by general lectures given by one of the teachers to the whole body of students, or at least the higher classes. About 1840 the instruction became more systematic, first under Samuel J. Gummere, and then under Daniel B. Smith. When the school reopened, or soon after, one of the Smiley brothers was made teacher of English Literature and Chemistry. He it was who fitted up a little laboratory in the addition north of the old collection-room, now used for a pantry. In 1853, as we have seen, the building, the second story of which is now used for the Department of Chemistry, was completed. The structure was of stone, 25 by 96

JOSEPH G. HARLAN.

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feet, two stories high. The interior of the first story was not finished until 1855. A room 25 feet square, at the north end of the second story, was devoted to the Chemical Laboratory, with rooms adjoining for storing chemicals and physical apparatus and for class-rooms. The new laboratory and apparatus, and the enthusiasm of Dr. Paul Swift, gave new life to the study of Chemistry. To this fact the Managers' Report for 1855 refers as follows: "The Laboratory has furnished the required facilities for the study of Chemistry, and partly to this cause, but still more to the efficient and judicious instruction of the teacher, must be ascribed the interest in that and some other branches of Natural Science." Simultaneously with the improvements to the gymnasium building, a laundry was attached to the ice-house, by extending it and elevating it so as to allow space for the processes of washing, drying and ironing, forming a structure parallel to the other, near the east end of Founders' Hall.

If it be true that a college is what its faculty make it, Haverford had a high position guaranteed to it by the men who composed the Faculty of this period.

Hugh D. Vail, who had long been the teacher of Mathematics, was aided by Franklin E. Paige as an assistant teacher, from 2d month 4th, to 5th month 21st, 1853, when they both resigned and were succeeded by Joseph G. Harlan. F. E. Paige, since his graduation, had distinguished himself by writing an entirely new version of the Fifth Book of Euclid, while teaching at Providence Boarding-School, having also taken very "high honors" at Haverford.

Joseph G. Harlan had been the teacher of higher Mathematics at Westtown School for several years, and came to Haverford well fitted for the duties of his new position.

His finely-proportioned head and intellectual features were true outward indications of a mind of remarkable clearness, scope and precision, and it may be said that he had a genius for mathematical instruction. He had pursued his studies of the higher Mathematics without professional assistance, and perhaps, on this account, was the better able to conduct the students through their difficult problems. His bearing was gentle but dignified, his discipline in the class-room strict, and his intercourse with his pupils at other times was affable and kind.

When the institution became a college, Joseph G. Harlan was made the "Principal."

Dr. Paul Swift was a man of marked individuality. In his character many striking qualities were combined. In the memory of those who knew him he stands alone. In thought and action he was original and independent, and he worked in no groove but his own. To those who were earnest and faithful in their work he was always considerate, helpful and kind. To the negligent and the offender he was crushingly severe, and his quick temper sometimes led him to hurl upon them the most scathing epithets. But while this temper on rare occasions thus broke forth, it was usually kept under such mastery and was sweetened with such Christian grace that, as a whole, it gave a rare richness to his character. His mind was bright and well furnished with a wide range of knowledge, his conversation was peculiarly interesting, and he was delightful as a companion. He was an intense lover of Nature, and he took keen delight in introducing his pupils to the charms of her mysteries.

Thoroughness was the chief characteristic of his teaching. He often quoted to his class, "Little things are little things,

but faithfulness in little things is something great." He had framed and hung where all could see it the motto in Latin from St. Augustine—"*Minimum minimum est, sed in minimo fidelis esse magnum est.*"

Dr. Swift's erect form, dignified bearing and gray hairs made him a conspicuous figure in any company and always commanded respect, while his features had a ready play of expression that unerringly indicated the humor of his mind. He was a native of Cape Cod, and in his early manhood taught a school at Wheeling, Va. He studied medicine at the University of New York, and secured a large practice of his profession in Nantucket, Mass. He removed to Philadelphia, and, because of his interest in the subject of education, was made a member of the Haverford Board of Managers. Alfred H. and Albert K. Smiley having resigned their connection with Haverford in the summer of 1853, Dr. Swift became teacher in the English department in the autumn of that year.

In his early life he had lived upon a farm, and always had a love for the cultivation of plants. While at Haverford he took a keen interest in the garden, or a portion of a field, where in the early morning hours he found health and pleasure in working the soil with his own hands. Cucumber vines were trained about the windows of his room, and upon his table a choice apple was kept under a bell-glass, so that he might watch its ripening and enjoy its fragrance.

The Managers had become convinced, in 1853, that an entire change in the conduct in the classical department was essential to its fuller success, and they therefore endeavored to find a thoroughly-equipped teacher to take charge of it. Thomas Kimber, Jr., a graduate of the school, who, in

many ways, had shown his deep interest in its welfare, and who fully appreciated the importance of the work in hand, at the request of a committee, repaired to Harvard and Yale with the hope of finding a person of superior attainments for teaching the Classics. Professor Lane, of Harvard, recommended Thomas Chase. He pronounced him the finest and most thorough classical scholar that had graduated there in many years, and he proved himself a most competent instructor while serving as tutor of Latin in that college. But he was then studying in Germany, and would not return for two years. The Managers decided to look about for a competent classical instructor who would serve for the intervening period. Thomas Kimber found such a person at New Haven, in William Augustus Reynolds, who had graduated with distinguished honors at Yale. Professor Reynolds began his service at Haverford in the autumn of 1853. The Secretary of the Board of Managers soon gave a written statement of the marked improvement in the classical department and of the pleasure he experienced in attending the recitations in Professor Reynolds' class-room. He was a thorough instructor, illustrating the subject in hand by drawing from a rich acquaintance with classical literature. His complete ignorance of the Society of Friends and its peculiarities often placed him in very awkward positions and caused much amusement to his scholars.

Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey, then President of Yale College, gave the following testimony to Professor Reynolds' attainments: "Wm. A. Reynolds, Jr., held a rank in the class of 1852, to which he belonged, next to the highest scholar, and excelled in all the departments, mathematical and philosophical as well as classical;" and James Hadley, the well-known professor of Greek, stated: "At graduation he

received a place next to the foremost in his class, and very little removed from the foremost. In the examination for the Woolsey Scholarship, near the close of the Freshman year, he was brought into competition with the best scholars of his class and came out first. He gained both the Berkeley and the Clark Scholarships in his Senior year. He excelled in all departments of study, but more decidedly in the Greek and Latin Classics."

It was indeed a fortunate beginning of better things when Haverford gained so accomplished an instructor as Professor Reynolds. He resigned his position in 9th month, 1855, and soon after opened a school in Philadelphia. Some years later he went to France, where he became a tutor in the family of M. Schneider, through whose influence he afterward received an appointment in the Government Department of Education, and has rapidly risen to distinction, retaining his lucrative position through all the varied changes of administration.

A new era dawned upon Haverford with the advent of Thomas Chase. It would be superfluous to speak of his high scholarship and varied attainments; the experience of the many students who have received his instruction, the testimony of many learned men, the evidence given by his editions of the Classics, and his services upon the Committee on the Revision of the New Testament, combine to establish these. Ex-President Woolsey, the Chairman of the American Committee on Revision, said that there was no more useful man connected with the work of that body. But Thomas Chase brought to Haverford much besides high scholarship and other attainments. He brought the college feeling and set up a lofty ideal. He planted a laudable ambition for scholarly attainments. He imported a love for litera-

ture, and he gave to the students an *esprit du corps* that was before unknown. It is quite within bounds to say that very much of Haverford's excellence in succeeding years may be traced back to the coming of Thomas Chase. The change was not alone in the class-room instruction. He wrote much for *The Collegian;* he lectured upon foreign travel and subjects before untouched, and he conversed with the students upon college themes and of distinguished men and their thoughts and ways, arousing a healthful imagination, and stimulating laudable ambitions.

Besides those already mentioned, there were other additions to the corps of teachers during this period. Dr. Joseph Thomas, the distinguished scholar, now nearly a quarter of a century older than when he first taught at the "School," gave instruction in Elocution for a short time; J. W. Aldrich continued to teach Mathematics; Professors Schell and Kern gave instruction in Drawing, and George Stuart became tutor in Classics.

Nor must we omit to mention another, whose fatherly care was equivalent to that of a presiding officer over the institution. Charles Yarnall, the accomplished Christian gentleman who for many years served as Secretary of the Board of Managers, and who felt a keen interest in the welfare of Haverford and the advancement of its students, was a frequent visitor during this period to the class-rooms, where his fine scholarship sought to aid the professor in imparting the best instruction the subject required. For several years he lectured to the students, on First day afternoons, upon the Bible and Scripture topics and ancient worthies of the Church.

The Board of Managers, in one of their attacks of economy, about this time assailed the dining-table, as

the citadel of extravagant expenditure, with an amusing particularity. The Committee on Retrenchment reported that "the consumption of milk in the family is very great, there being placed on the table in the morning about fifteen quarts, and in the evening about twenty-five quarts, which is used as a beverage in addition to tea and coffee. Believing that the tea and coffee cannot be dispensed with, the committee recommend that the milk be omitted, thus making a saving in the expense of about $300 a year. They also suggest that one roast-beef dinner per week be dispensed with, substituting either corned beef or a round of beef stewed. This change would make a difference at present prices of about $100 per annum. The expenditures for dessert and for syrup for the use of the table are considerable, and one which they think might be reduced." It was a natural result that, at a later period, complaints were made that the table was not what it ought to be at an institution of Haverford's standing; and it is very doubtful whether the measures proposed were really economical. Besides, such attacks frequently produce the impression that the management doubts the competency or the economy of the officers at the school, and lead to unrest and resignations. We do not know that there was any such imputation or influence at this time; but in the 5th month, 1853, Joseph Cartland resigned his position of Superintendent, and Elizabeth B. Hopkins that of Matron, in which position she had long served the school. They were succeeded by Jonathan and Margaret Richards—excellent persons and kindly—who again assumed the positions formerly held by them.

For the material improvement of Haverford an important step was taken in 1853, when the Managers issued an address reviewing its past history, restating its aims, and

mentioning a number of desired additions. The sum of $10,000 was subscribed by twenty friends of the school, of whom only Marmaduke C. Cope, Wistar Morris and Thomas Kimber are now (1890) living.

With a persistent and unflagging liberality, which has always characterized some of Haverford's good friends, two of the subscribers to this fund were almost simultaneously securing another benefit to the institution, in the Astrono-

THE OBSERVATORIES.

mical Department. The importance of a near acquaintance with the heavenly bodies is sometimes undervalued; for there is no department within the range of human knowledge more elevating, or which brings the mind nearer the infinite, and the infinite object of adoration and praise, than astronomy. It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that we record this act of generosity which, for one of the donors, was almost his final act in a career of great usefulness.

In 1852 a movement had been begun for building and equipping an observatory. Thomas Kimber, Jr., guaranteed $1,500 for the purchase of a telescope. The observatory building was erected, and an equatorial telescope of 8¼ inches aperture and 11 feet focal length, with eyepieces magnifying from 60 to 900 times, was ordered from Henry Fitz, of New York. It cost $1,950, and has proved itself an excellent instrument. A meridian circle, of the German form, made by William J. Young, of Philadelphia, was obtained. It has a good telescope of four inches aperture and five feet focus, with a circle at each end of the axis 26 inches in diameter, one reading by four verniers to two seconds of arc, the other used simply as a finder. For a considerable time the telescope was one of the largest in this country.

A very superior Siderial clock, costing $400, was the gift of Thomas P. Cope, of Philadelphia; and Thomas Kimber, Jr., supplied Bonds' spring governor, necessary for recording the time of observations.

Thus furnished, the observatory has done excellent service in the line for which it was intended, which was to give the advanced classes every facility for the understanding and use of astronomical instruments. Besides this, much excellent professional work has been done. Of general interest was the determination of the longitude of the observatory as 5 h. 1 m. 12.75 southwest of Greenwich, and the latitude 40°–0′–36.5″ N., which has recently been verified.

The latitude was calculated both from original observations and from points established by the United States Coast Survey. It gave all those engaged in the work no small satisfaction to find that the latitude as determined by Professor John Gummere, years before, in the little old wooden

observatory now used as a carpenter shop, with small and inferior instruments, required a correction so slight as to be almost infinitesimal.

Students engaged in measuring a line from this observatory to that of the High School in Philadelphia were stopped by an old man and his wife, who refused to allow them to cross their field, as they feared the railroad might be coming. A triangulation was therefore made around the stern defenders of their rights, and the distance was calculated more accurately than it could have been measured.

Either from fear of accident by explosions or of injury to the sight of the students, the Managers about this time became anxious as to the use of camphene, and decided to erect gasworks for the manufacture of rosin-gas. It cannot be said to have proved a success either in point of economy or of illumination, and in a few years the works were abandoned. This result was precipitated by the war of the rebellion, which cut off the sources of supply of rosin in North Carolina; but it was also found difficult to secure a steady light for the purpose of study, and the new illuminator was more of a danger than benefit to the eyes of the students. Meanwhile, it was a rather costly experiment. A stone building, with iron rafters and slate roof, and a gasholder or tank of 14 feet diameter and 11 feet rise, were erected in the edge of the wood, about 350 feet northwest of the school building, in the direction of President Sharpless' present house, at the total cost of over $3,100. Gas was introduced in the 11th month, 1852; was reported to give a steady light at first, was carried to the observatory and all the outbuildings, and "we believe," the Managers say, "with attention to the management of the works, will be an economical light." Alas, for human vibrations!

And, apropos, another instance of the fluctuating impolicy occurred, when, in 9th month, 1854, "it was, after much consideration, agreed to establish an Academical Department, under the care of a teacher of experience and ability, in which the elementary studies may be pursued, etc.;" and this, just before the advent of Thomas Chase, who appeared on the scene in 1855, when the flood-tide of college ideas set in, and again swept away elementary instruction from within the college walls.

And here we grieve to chronicle the loss of a prominent actor on the scene from the opening of the school till near the time of his death, on the 22d of 11th month, 1854, one to whom we have frequently had occasion to refer in these pages. Thomas P. Cope, the elder, was born 8th month 26th, 1768, in Lancaster County, and was, therefore, over 86 years old at the time of his decease, and 62 at the founding of the school. He had been a notable man throughout this long life, of strongly marked individuality; such a man as not only makes his impress on his own generation, but upon those succeeding. At 22 years of age he removed to Philadelphia, and began business there on the corner of Second Street and Pewter Platter Alley, opposite Christ Church, being first in the employ of John Head, whom he succeeded. During the yellow fever epidemic, which recurred from 1793 to 1798, he remained at his post when many people fled from the city; and in 1797, when "scarce any of the proper officials remained to protect and provide for the suffering poor," the Board of Overseers accepted his "generous offer to serve as Overseer of the Poor." He was attacked with the disease himself, but, having a strong constitution and temperate habits, recovered. He built his first ship in 1807—Philadelphia was then the commer-

cial metropolis of America—and in 1821 founded the well-known line of Cope's packet-ships. The competitor of Stephen Girard during his life, he became one of his executors when he died. He was conspicuous in securing a water supply for the growing city, surmounting great obstacles with indomitable perseverance and energy, as a member of City Councils; was also elected to the State Legislature, and offered, but declined, a seat in Congress; and was prominent as founder or active manager of the Mercantile Library, Board of Trade, House of Refuge, and Pennsylvania Hospital, being a citizen of great public spirit and benevolence. At the time of the Irish famine, he labored assiduously to relieve the distress in that country. The city of Philadelphia has recognized his representative character as one of her greatest merchants by carving his face in the frieze of the Conversation Hall, between the two Council chambers, in the new City Hall. We have seen how great and how intelligent was the interest he took in our school. For a few years prior to his death he had been withdrawn from the activities of life, but his works *outlived him*, and his mantle of usefulness rested on worthy children and grandchildren.

To return to our story: West of Founders' Hall had long stood the greenhouse, heated by old-fashioned flues, and containing, besides an ordinary collection of stove plants, a remarkably large agave, and some exceptionally fine acacias. The house, with its contents, was destroyed by fire on an extremely cold night in the 3d month, 1855, and has never since been rebuilt. The fire was said to have originated from some of the boys playing cards in the greenhouse; but this may be a slander, for the minute of the Managers says, "believed to have been communicated from one of

the flues." Its maintenance had been discontinued by minute of the Board, in 9th month, 1851, presumably on account of the expense, as this was during the sessions of the Retrenchment Committee. Probably no other home had been found for the plants, and they therefore remained in a neglected condition. The ruined archway still stands, a reminder of the horticultural days of the school to those who know its meaning. The fire frightened the Managers into active measures of insurance and protection of the main building against danger, by roofing the piazza with fire-proof material, and "providing permanent means of conveying water to every part of each story." At the same meeting a shed was ordered "near the landing," to protect "persons connected with the institution" waiting for the cars. This constituted the railway station of that day.

For a number of years there had been a steady progress in Haverford's ability to do good college work and in the results she had accomplished. The materials for work had been improved, the instructors were equal to the faculties of many colleges, and the students received a thorough training in a full college course. The Managers realized that greater good might be accomplished by broadening the institution's character, and on 2d month 1st, 1856, they concluded to petition the Legislature of the State for the privilege of granting such degrees in literature and the arts as are granted by other collegiate institutions. The petition was favorably entertained, and the desired authority was promptly granted. On 6th month 6th, the institution took the initial step toward becoming Haverford College, and a new form of diploma was ordered by the Managers. Before the end of the year an elaborate code of rules was adopted for the government of the Faculty, on

admissions and matriculations, on courses of study, on examinations, on degrees and commencements and on terms and vacations. One of the rules provided that graduates of Haverford School who received their diploma before the incorporation of the college could take the degree of B.A. on complying with the conditions prescribed. Haverford then entered upon a fresh career of usefulness, in which she has since made most creditable advancement and has gained an enviable reputation.

A wise modification was enacted this year in the rule on dress, which was made to read thus: "The students are expected to appear in the plain and simple style of dress usual among Friends, and any clothes differing from this standard, it is expected, will be altered or laid aside." The new rule was milder in form and free from the circumstantial tone of the former rule.

In one important department of work the students of this period conducted their own training almost entirely. But little attention was given to literary instruction, in the way of composition, by the professors, and none at all to elocution. The Loganian Society gave opportunities for exercise and training in these fields, for such as chose to avail themselves of them. *The Collegian* continued to be issued monthly, in manuscript, under the supervision of editors chosen by a vote of the Society, and contained such essays and poems as were furnished for it. Many of these showed much merit. The Loganian's greatest interest was in its debates. Questions of almost every conceivable character were discussed, not unfrequently with ability. Samuel Bettle, 3d, of Philadelphia, Cyrus Mendenhall, of Indiana, and Samuel T. Satterthwaite, of New Jersey, were usually the leaders of these debates. The first was polished

in manner, exhaustive in his research, and clear and straightforward in his logic; the second had marked ability of, perhaps, a stronger type and run in a rougher mould; while the last had a quickness of perception, a drollery of statement, and a sort of many-sidedness of genius, that made him very effective in any discussion. It was a remarkable circumstance that all three of these young men died not long after their graduation.

The Henry Society was a literary organization of limited numbers and exclusive character, which flourished at this period.

The games were football of the good old-fashioned type, in which the ball was kicked and not carried (and in this Cyrus Mendenhall, huge in frame and strength, and James M. Walton, erst known as "Mouse," lithe and fleet, were the champions); town-ball, played to a limited extent, and various contests in jumping and trials of strength and skill. Cricket was reintroduced during this period through the agency of an Englishman who taught in Dr. Lyons's school, across the railroad, and who occasionally came into the Haverford grounds to give the boys instruction. The Dorian Cricket Club was then organized. In winter much attention was given to skating. All the ponds in the neighborhood were used, and on Seventh day afternoons many walked to the Schuylkill to study the methods of the best city experts, and sometimes to try a test of skill with them. A number of Haverford boys were very proficient; best of all was

> Wondrous Parrish, lithe of limb,
> Our own graceful, agile Jim.

During this period the custom obtained of giving every boy a nickname, by which he was generally called and

known. These were sometimes given from some fancied resemblance, but often without either rhyme or reason, and they were the strangest lot of names ever responded to. Now, in mature life, many a former boy is remembered under his odd and senseless title, while his real name is completely forgotten. "Skeesics" and "Cameo" and "Bucky" are remembered in their distinct personalities, but to recall their true names we must now seek the catalogues of the time. As we find them we come to know, by inquiry, how scattered they are throughout the earth, and how varied are their occupations and situations.

ALUMNI HALL.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT

## CHAPTER X.

# BECOMES A COLLEGE, 1856–60.

Thus piety and art combine
To build the fane of higher learning;
And God will add His grace divine,
Betwixt the false and true discerning.—C. E. Pratt.

In the following year (1856) occurred an event which has probably exercised as much influence on the destinies of Haverford as any in her history. This was the formation of the Alumni Association. No class of men are more likely to take an interest in the fortunes of a college than those who have spent four of the most happy and buoyant years of their life within its walls as students. We have already seen how, in her darkest days, when her doors were closed and the experiment abandoned for a time in despair, her sons came to the rescue, and, by raising a handsome fund for her endowment, laid the foundations for an enduring prosperity, and testified to the world how underneath the sometimes excessive caution of age, lay the vigor of a youth which she herself had sent forth. Serrill, in his "Haverford Revived," has drawn an exquisite picture of the ardor and buoyancy with which the old students set their hands to this work.

The formation of the Alumni Association came about in this wise. The class of 1851, at a meeting soon after their graduation, at the house of one of their number, signed the following agreement: "We, the undersigned, Haverford

graduates of 1851, hereby agree, *Deo volente*, to meet at Haverford School the Seventh day preceding the end of the summer session of 1856.

Ninth month, 1851.

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank E. Paige, | Richard Wood, |
| Thomas J. Levick, | Philip C. Garrett, |
| James Carey Thomas, | Zaccheus Test, |

Joseph L. Bailey."

They then scattered to their several ways in the world. It happened that the lot of two of them lay together among the dry-goods boxes of Market Street, and before the class meeting of 1856 one of these suggested, and the other approved, the scheme of making this the occasion for proposing an association of the alumni. The meeting was held Ninth month 6th, 1856, and to it were invited at the college a large number of their friends and the former students. Addresses were delivered by Richard Wood, of Philadelphia, who presided; Franklin E. Paige, of Weare, N. H.; Dr. James Carey Thomas, of Baltimore, and Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia. The latter then offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to amass information with regard to the conduct of alumni societies, to construct a constitution, to issue a call for a meeting to be held at such time as they may deem fit, and to make a full report at that meeting."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Thomas, and supported by Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of the class of '40; Dr. James J. Levick, of the class of '42, and Charles Yarnall, the veteran Secretary of the Board of Managers, who was present; and it was unanimously adopted. The chairman

appointed as the committee Philip C. Garrett, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Dr. James J. Levick, Isaac S. Serrill and David Scull, Jr.

As this marks an important epoch in our history, we may be pardoned for enlarging somewhat, and introducing here some extracts from the speech of the chairman, because they illustrate, in a felicitous way, what we have already said of the devotion to a college of its alumni, and the value of their support.

"In the name of each one of you," he says, "I greet and welcome—yes, heartily and cordially welcome—each and all of you to this honored place. In any spot of the wide earth such a meeting as this would have been happy and delightful, but in this place it is doubly endeared by the memories that surround it. . . . The object of the meeting is to celebrate the graduation of those who, during the year 1851, constituted the Senior Class of Haverford School. And yet, in making this announcement, I cannot feel that full justice has been done to the purposes and intentions of the meeting, or to the spirit which originated it. I hold that our meeting has a higher and a better purpose than that of mere celebration. Gentlemen—for I appeal to you—five years have rolled by since we received the diploma of the college; and surely we do not come back now, after such a lapse of time, only to indulge in boyish exultations. No, my friends, we are not here to feed our vanities; we do not come to boast our poor accomplishments. But having been drawn for several years into the closest relation in which it is possible to place men, and having been placed in this relation at a period when our faculties were expanding, we were conscious of possessing thoughts, feelings and principles in common, and acknowledged the desire to re-compare these thoughts, feelings and principles,

after trial had been made of them in the school of real and active life. Here, then, is another object of our meeting.

"We supposed also that such an occasion and reunion as the present would serve to recall to our mutual recollection those little shades of person and character which constitute what are called a man's peculiarities. Once, as with all school-boys, we were perfectly familiar with even the physical mannerisms and customary attitudes of one another. Nor do I believe that we have yet entirely forgotten the degree of eagerness with which one kicked the football on the lawn, or the dexterity with which another shot at marbles on the sidewalk. We may still remember, each in the other, our peculiar modes of speech and of thought, the forms and fashions of our dreams, and even the proportions of those airy structures that youth is ever building up and age forever tearing down.

"The remembrance of such little personal traits as these lends a livelier charm and a sharper zest to friendship, and makes it sparkle and effervesce with the right true spirit of good-fellowship.

"How do such recollections crowd upon us in this place, and how should they re-polish and re-tighten the chain of amity that binds us! In this place, I say, where chamber and hall, and book and tree, and wooded lawn and grassy mead are alive with memories of one another.

"We are here, then, that old associations may recall old memories, that old memories may renew old friendships, and that, by the renewal of old friendships, our natures may be strengthened and purified. For I take it that the Scottish poet hath it truly when he says:

'The social, friendly, honest man,
Whate'er he be,
'Tis he fulfils great Nature's plan,
And only he.'

"We do not come, I repeat, with exultation and with boasting; we come to peer into the future and to revel in the past. We are here that old

> Time may run back
> And fetch the Age of Gold.

"The purpose of our meeting, therefore, is not merely to celebrate what was a happy and an important occurrence to ourselves, but that we, and all of you, our friends, may restrengthen the ties that attach us to Haverford, and, through Haverford, to one another."

The association was fairly launched on the 22d of 11th month in the same year, when the alumni were called together at the hall of the College of Pharmacy, on Zane Street (now Filbert) above Seventh, Philadelphia, to receive the report of the committee. About twenty-five graduates responded to this call, Dr. Thomas F. Cock, of New York, presiding. Philip C. Garrett, as chairman of the committee, read a draft of a Constitution and By-Laws, which had been prepared by them, and also made a full report of their labors. An omission in the report was supplied by Dr. Hartshorne, who stated that it was to the class of 1851, and to the chairman of the committee in particular, that the friends of Haverford are indebted for the pleasant prospect of these annual reunions. After some alterations and amendments, the proposed plan of organization was adopted, and the following officers were chosen: President, Dr. Thomas F. Cock; Vice-Presidents, Lloyd P. Smith, Charles L. Sharpless and William S. Hilles; Secretary, Robert Bowne; Treasurer, Edmund A. Crenshaw; Executive Committee, Philip C. Garrett, Dr. James J. Levick, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Henry H. G. Sharpless, Richard Wood, David Scull, Jr., and William S. Hilles. Dr. Cock, the first graduate of the school, was

selected also to deliver the address at the public meeting which was to be held in the summer of the following year. A committee was appointed to confer with the Managers, in relation to granting full Baccalaureate degrees to such of the present graduates as had received their diplomas before the passage of the act incorporating Haverford College.

The first regular meeting of the Association was held at the college, in the old collection-room, on the 28th of 7th month ensuing. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of offering an alumni prize for the best essay written by undergraduates. This committee consisted of Philip C. Garrett, Robert Pearsall Smith and Richard Wood, whose report the next year was adopted, appropriating $45 to be awarded biennially for prize essays, $30 to be competed for by members of the Alumni Association, and $15 by members of the Senior and Junior Classes. The subjects of the essays were to be duly announced by the Prize Committee, and a full set of rules was adopted for the guidance of competitors.

Another proof of the healthy life of the young organization was given at the first meeting, by the appointment of a committee to confer with the Managers, "on the expediency of erecting upon these grounds an edifice suitable for holding the private and public meetings of the alumni," and if encouragement was given, to submit a plan for such a building, together with a method by which a fund sufficient for its erection can be accumulated. This committee, which consisted of Richard Wood, Henry Hartshorne, and James Whitall, also reported at the meeting in 1858. They had in the meanwhile conferred with the Managers, who had favorably received their proposition, recording that "the proposal of the alumni was gratifying to the Board as another

evidence of the continued interest which is felt by its former students," and suggesting that a portion of the hall be used to accommodate the library of the college, which was beginning to tax the limits of the old room in the second story of Founders' Hall. The committee, therefore, recommended to the alumni the creation of a Board of Trustees, duly authorized to collect subscriptions for the erection of such a hall, and to proceed to act, in conjunction with a committee of the Board of Managers, and defining the uses of said hall. Richard Wood, John S. Hilles, Dr. James Carey Thomas, Charles L. Sharpless and Philip C. Garrett were accordingly appointed Trustees, and found that plenty of work lay before them.

Although we are anticipating a little, we shall briefly refer to the next few meetings of the alumni before we pass from the subject, to show what a healthy and vigorous addition had here been created to the stimulating forces impelling the college life. An increased number gathered in 1859. In view of the promised erection of a new library building on the lawn, in connection with Alumni Hall, and the need felt for an increased library collection, such as would meet the requirements of a first-class college, they now appointed Lloyd P. Smith, Francis T. King, Charles Taber, Philip C. Garrett, and Thomas Kimber, Jr., Trustees of a Library Fund, to take charge of raising such a fund, to invest the same, and to expend the income in the purchase of such books as are desired by the college authorities to increase the efficiency of the library. The Hall Committee reported progress in obtaining subscriptions. The following preamble and resolution evinced the deep interest of the alumni in their Alma Mater:

"This Association being conscious of the benefits to be

derived from the course of careful and liberal study prescribed at Haverford College, and feeling the importance of using all efforts to extend these benefits throughout the limits of the Religious Society of Friends in this country: therefore,

"*Resolved*, That our members be and hereby are requested to use such exertions as their inclinations may prompt to secure to the institution a more liberal patronage from members of the Society of Friends in their respective neighborhoods."

We shall have further occasion to refer to this active interest hereafter. The next two years were not very eventful in the annals of the alumni. The Library Fund grew very slowly. The Building Fund received steady accessions. The views of the Trustees were at first modest, contemplating an expenditure of some $2,000 only, but they grew and grew, until the result was the present not unsightly Hall, which has echoed the voices of many distinguished men, and has harbored a growing library during its steady increase from small beginnings until it has attained the respectable dimensions of 25,000 volumes; of which more anon. But this was the work of years.

From about the year 1856 a considerable modification is perceptible in the treatment of students, in the direction of relaxing the severity of rules. Evidently the efforts to completely transmute the school into the college were slowly but surely surmounting opposition. Extremely gradual as the process was, and repugnant to the ideas of the older Managers, change followed change, for years, after the advent of Thomas Chase fresh from Harvard; sometimes these were trivial in their character, sometimes pregnant with meaning and importance, but always in the

direction of college usages. The Principal ultimately became the President, the Second Junior the Sophomore, the Council the Faculty; hazing and cremation crept in; honorary degrees were conferred; modifications were made in the methods of examination, and all the rest. But the most significant and the most valuable of all, was this abandonment of the ancient relation of antagonism between professor and student, and of the suspicion and espionage appropriate to the Birchen Age and the grade of a rural primary.

Slow and reluctant was the change, and later years than those of which we are now treating witness the fondness and tenacity with which those peaceful "men of war," who had fought the Arians in 1827, clung to the "phylacteries" which to them seemed the one potent symbol of the "guarded education of youth." We shall see an impressive instance of this two years later. Enough will it be now to call the reader's attention to the splitting chrysalis. It was in this year that the vacation was changed to summer, from spring and autumn, and that the Council—it was still called Council, and we like the individuality of the Haverford name—urged upon the Managers an increase in the length of vacations to twelve weeks. It was in the autumn of the same year that the first commencement was held, and that saintly man, Joseph G. Harlan, was appointed Principal, alas, for how brief a term! of the budding college.

In the following winter the decree went forth extending the length of vacations to eleven weeks (twelve was too sudden)—two after the winter term and nine after the summer. In the spring of 1857 public exercises at the end of the Junior year were inaugurated, the first one being held on the 9th day of the 4th month, at the hour of half-past nine in the morning, when few could come from afar.

The new Principal, on the 24th of 10th month, in the same year, at a meeting of the Council, "dwelt, in some feeling remarks, on the value of a verbatim knowledge of the Scriptures, and recommended the formation of classes to recite on Fifth day mornings." This plan seems to have been heartily entered into by the rest of the Council, and provision was made for such instruction, the work being divided among the different teachers. The minute adds: "Scripture recitations on the first day of the week are to be discontinued, as open to the objection of making that day a day of tasks instead of rest." Within one month from that time this excellent preceptor had ceased from his labors, and his sanctified spirit had been summoned to its everlasting repose. It was on the 20th of the following month that a solemn meeting of the Managers and Faculty was recorded, when Charles Yarnall feelingly alluded to the eminent usefulness and Christian virtues of our departed friend Joseph G. Harlan. Managers, Faculty and Students, alike felt his loss, for there was a sweet gravity as well as a kind and gentle manliness in his character that commanded at once love and respect.

Early in the winter the Faculty adopted the following minute *in memoriam*: "Seldom can there be found, in one person, so rare a combination of qualities fitting him for usefulness as a teacher and governor of youth, as that with which our departed friend was endowed. To a clear and vigorous intellect, and distinguished intellectual attainments, he added eminent facility in imparting knowledge and the power of enchaining the attention and exciting the diligence of his pupils. Dignified without repulsiveness, and strictly without unkindness, he was, to those under his charge, at the same time a judicious governor and

a sympathizing friend. Faithful in rebuking the vicious and warning the weak and wavering, he was ever ready to encourage the timid, and assist those disposed to strive earnestly for improvement. His genial and affectionate disposition gave a charm to his intercourse with those under his charge, from whom he gained, in a singular degree, their respect and love, as well as their obedience.

"As a member of the Faculty and head of the institu-

HAVERFORD BURIAL GROUND
(Resting Place of Principal Harlan and President Gummere).

tion, he was courteous to his associates, and considerate of their opinions, and ever anxious that all the measures adopted in the government of the college should be such as would promote its highest and best interests. To those interests he devoted his time, his strength, his talents; to them he was always willing to sacrifice his own private convenience, and he has left behind him, for our imitation, a bright example of unselfish devotion to duty.

" We cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the Christian

faith and Christian virtues by which he was distinguished. This was the mainspring of his character, the secret of his strength, his fidelity, his eminent usefulness, and his potent influence. In the deep and solemn impression which his death has made on the whole college, we recognize the might of a noble character and pure example."

The Managers, by a minute of the Board, added their testimony to the value of his character and the extent of the college's loss by his untimely death, but the memorial of the Faculty may suffice. Such was the man who may be regarded as the college's first President. He was the corner-stone; and it is of such stones—not the hewn blocks of mineral—that enduring colleges are built.

Six days before Principal Harlan's death occurs this minute: "The subject of the dress worn by our students was introduced, and after some time spent in the consideration of the subject, the Managers agreed to refer to the following Friends the consideration of the best means of maintaining the Testimony of our Religious Society to simplicity, and the avoidance of every form of extravagance and needless expenditure in conformity to the varying fashions of the day." Seven of the most solid and weighty members were named as the committee. Their deliberations eventuated in a report, made on the 5th of the 2d month ensuing, submitting an address on the subject "To Parents and Students." The address was lengthy, and drew a vivid picture of the demoralizing effects of deviation from simplicity. It would prove "the fruitful source of speculation, of excessive extension of business, and that vicious pursuit of gain which has become a characteristic of our time, promote corruption and breaches of trust, infuse a spirit of jealousy and rivalry into social circles, lessen the appreciation

of true refinement, and of intellectual culture, and break up the peace of families." We quote their exact language. In order to prevent these results, the address concludes by submitting the following rule: "The students are to wear the usual plain coats, roundabouts, or frock-coats, single-breasted, and with standing or plain rolling-collars, without lapels; vests to be single-breasted."

A month later, the Committee on Property recommended to the Board that the renting of the farm be discontinued, and that the Association should work the farm itself, "through the agency of some well-qualified Friend, whose weight of character and religious experience might materially aid the Board in conducting the general concerns of the institution." About six months thereafter, Isaac Craft, a very worthy and excellent Friend, whose estimable wife was "Master" Hugh D. Vail's sister, was selected as farmer, on a salary, the Managers stocking the farm. The cottage in the Grove, afterward occupied by Pliny Earle Chase, President Gummere and Professor Thomas, was erected at this time for the use of Timothy Nicholson.

Outside of the activities of the newly-formed Alumni Association, little of moment occurred in the next few years. The shadow of the great Civil War was covering all minds with its penumbra; but the college was developing. Worcester's big quarto defines a hobbledehoy as "a stripling having an awkward gait; a lad between fourteen and twenty-one; a stripling, neither man nor boy;" and, *mutato nomine,* this description might well be applied to Haverford in the transition period from school to college. The name of "school" had indeed given place to the more distinguished designation; but the stripling undoubtedly walked with an awkward gait, and the pretentious college

garb hung loosely on the overgrown limbs of the ambitious school. The obnoxious rules, to which every student was required to give his adherence in writing before he could enter on his collegiate career, were decidedly "blue laws," and were evident relics of boarding-school days, and provoked hostility by their often unnecessary strictness. Plainness of speech and of dress was commanded in these Draconian edicts, but their enforcement was now hardly attempted by the college authorities. The long-established censorship of the press was still in vogue, and the "rules" continued to decree that no books or periodicals were to be received by the students until they had been first submitted to and received the approval of the Faculty; and with the exception of *The* [square] *Friend* and *The Friends' Review*, single copies of *The Germantown Telegraph* and the *Philadelphia North American* were the only newspapers which graced the parlor table; but the wiser heads of the Faculty soon saw that this small amount of mental pabulum was not sufficient for the exciting times which immediately preceded the Civil War, and this rule was "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Besides, was there not the Cabinet Post-office at the classic town of Athensville, through which forbidden literature might flow at will and no questions asked, while the regular post-office at Henderson's store was, in some respects, under college surveillance? The established bound beyond which no one could pass without the express permission of the Superintendent was, we are afraid, binding only on the conscientious student, while the forbidden haunts of "Mike's" and White Hall were, alas! but too well known to very many of them. The curfew still tolled at a quarter to nine o'clock for the evening collection, and the early hours for retiring would have excited a smile upon the saturnine face of the grim old con-

queror himself. Weekly reports of the standing of the students were sent directly to their parents, who often wrote back to the unsuspecting student to know what certain marks for "Behavior" could possibly mean. The Academical Department—that revived and re-revived remnant of prehistoric ages—was still maintained, though each year its extinction was promised, and, "worst of all to spirits proud," the lower classes immediately above it were officially designated "Second" and "Third Juniors" respectively, despite the vigorous protest of the collegians who wished to be in name what they claimed to be in reality—full-fledged "Sophomores" and "Freshmen." Hobbledehoyhood is seldom an age of content, and, if the truth were told, it must be confessed that in the years we are now chronicling there was not that spirit of peace and harmony which should have hovered over the sacred groves of Academe.

The students were as manly, truthful and unselfish a set as ever filed down the narrow stairway which led to the long dining-room in the basement; but in the managerial eyes they were a discontented set of unruly boys, who were incapable of appreciating the advantages of a guarded, liberal education. And now after the lapse of thirty years we can see that these differences and contentions were but the growing pains necessary to the transition of Haverford from its boyhood as a school to its noble manhood of the present day. In the misty ages of mythology Minerva sprang into being from Jove's forehead, with all her faculties matured and developed, avoiding the earlier stages of maidenhood; but the modern university does not attain its full growth in an instant of time, and life is a constant struggle upward and onward. Whatever we thought then, we recognize now that the Managers were noble-hearted, liberal men,

full of enthusiasm for the sacred cause of education, within the limitations of that religious faith which they had received from their fathers. Some of them, notably the Secretary of the Board, were scholarly in their tastes, and would have been eminent in the broader walks of science and literature, had they not been actively engaged in business pursuits. Unfortunately, however, there were in the Board at that time but two Managers who were graduates of Haverford, or, in fact, of any college, and, consequently, the Board could not and did not have that thorough sympathy with the needs and aspirations of college students which only an alumnus can feel.

But what if their views were somewhat narrow and the Blue Laws unnecessarily restrictive, can we now honestly say that the "seclusion-but-not-exclusion" policy, as one of the Managers phrased it in a public address to the students, was altogether wrong? Some of us at least are now thankful that in our green and "salad" days we were, against our will, preserved from the temptations which the proximity to a large city ever throws in the way of the unsuspicious. If the collection hours were unreasonably early, has not the students' general health been the gainer thereby? If they were confined to the limitations of the college grounds, was not the cricket field the better patronized, and did not Haverford in those halcyon days boast of two flourishing clubs, the "Dorian" and the "United," each able to put two elevens in the field with surplus material for umpires, scorers and camp followers to boot—and this at a minimum of expense which would be truly astonishing nowadays? And though round-arm bowling was unknown, and the "long-on" and "mid-wicket" were prominent in the manner of placing the fielders, it is well for the credit of the later college elevens

that the stiffening effects of thirty added years and the engrossing pursuit of business effectually prevent our doughty champions of that day from meeting them even now.

If their meals were not fashioned after the feasts of Lucullus and the *menu* not elaborate, the "shanghai" and bread-and-butter were not provocative of dyspepsia—though the last-named article sometimes was the cause of pretty strong expressions (of opinion). And were ever green-apple pies as delicious as those with which Elizabeth Hopkins on the occasion of Managers' visits and other rare events regaled them? These pies were of liberal dimensions, and were always cut into quarters by the Superintendent, who sat at the head of the table, so that the students had small reason to complain of an insufficient allowance; but so high was the appreciation of these *chefs d'œuvre* that each plate generally made a second and sometimes a third visit to headquarters for renewal. This voracious copying of the famous example of Oliver Twist finally evoked the following public declaration from the Superintendent: "We aim to furnish each student with two pieces of pie; further than that we do not go"—a saying that at once passed into history. And then those famous strawberry suppers, furnished to students who were passing through the tribulation of private examination—were they not enough to make the wearied sufferer almost forget the tortures of the inquisition in the class-room up-stairs?

There were no elective studies in those days, and the curriculum was not as imposing as at present, but the scholarship if not showy was good and honest, and the few professors, one and all, strove earnestly to lay a solid foundation upon which the future edifice should be built. And woe

betide the hapless wight who neglected to search out in the "Unabridged" the precise meaning of every unusual word in the lesson to be recited to Dr. Swift. Indeed so little patience had that most austere and lovable of teachers with slip-shod work that once he sent out of his class-room in disgrace the whole Junior Class, because not one had thought it worth his while to look up in "Bouvier's Law Dictionary" the apparently simple phrase of "by relation" in "Kent's Commentaries." One of his favorite maxims was "that a new word, thoroughly learned, was a more useful acquisition than a gold dollar, for the dollar would soon be spent, while the word would remain a treasure forever."

Thoroughness if not brilliancy was the rule in literary as well as scholastic work, and the intellectual activity of the students has rarely been surpassed. The Loganian Society always had a full attendance at its meetings in the collection-room on Second day evenings, and the editors of *The Collegian* seldom had to beg for contributions to that paper, while neither the "Everett" nor "Athenæum" societies could complain of want of patronage, and their papers, *The Bud* and *The Gem*, flourished and grew fat. It cannot indeed be claimed that the debates in which the Loganian occasionally indulged were a success, for extempore speaking is not always a concomitant of thorough, painstaking study; but the essays were almost always thoughtful and well prepared, and downright failure in declamation was most unusual.

Much of the enthusiasm was traceable to the genial influence of Professor Thomas Chase, the honored President of the Loganian, and the idol of the students, who, in addition to the routine duties of the class-room, in which he made the ancient days live again in the light of modern

learning, took especial delight in directing the youthful minds into the healthier paths of literature. His familiar converse on books and authors was an inspiration to even the dullest understandings, and the seed sown broadcast has produced fruit which will keep his memory green in the minds of many students as long as their lives shall last.

Another feature of life at Haverford was the love of nature displayed by the students. The greenhouse and the students' gardens were gone, but the grape arbor, with its luscious fruits, as yet remained. The scholastic year extended far into the summer months, and the "seclusion-but-not-exclusion" policy compelled a closer acquaintance with the natural beauties of the Haverford lawn than is acquired nowadays. The students knew and loved the trees scattered with a lavish hand over the lawn, and the hero in Xantaine's charming story scarce watched for the dawning beauties of Picciola with intenser interest than did they for the openings of buds on the magnolia which stood in front of Founders' Hall; and they admired with a lover's enthusiasm the four magnificent purple beeches which were cut down to make room for Barclay Hall. To walk up and down the romantic Serpentine Walk, book in hand, stopping ever and anon to listen to the carol of the birds in the trees around them, made the hard lesson a little easier to understand, while some, more ambitious, contended that the proper way of studying was for three or four students to club together, and erect, in the woods between the gymnasium and the railroad, lofty platforms, with convenient seats, where in their eyries, high above the "madding crowd" and the tumult and turmoil of earthly worries, the æsthetic student could study in peace, or, as often, slumber

undisturbed, lulled by the music of the rustling branches. Others, more commonplace, contented themselves by remaining on terra firma, and using the beautiful iron settees and chairs on the lawn, which the kindness of Eliza P. Gurney had so abundantly provided; and if the truth must be told, this way of studying was just as effectual as the

STONE STEPS ON TERRACE IN FRONT OF FOUNDERS' HALL.

others. Another kind friend of the college had provided the means for labelling all the trees with their botanical and common names, and a story is told of a pompous visitor, whom a student overheard translating, for the benefit of a fair companion at his side, one of these labels which read "Pinus Inops—Jersey Pine." The rendition was "Pinus Jersey—'Inops' Pine," at which the said student held his

sides in latent laughter. The humorous side of life at Haverford has been admirably described by the late lamented Samuel A. Hadley, of the class of '62, in his poem of "The Senior's Farewell." It is given here almost entire, as the best possible epitome of the period, from the students' point of view. The notes are as valuable to the translator as were those of the renowned Anthon to the Latin student of "Cæsar's Commentaries." Therefore please read the notes. For the poetry we will not apologize, for it is good Haverford doggerel, compared with some we shall hereafter venture to quote, from the pens of the sporting fraternity.

"No more from 'my class-room' of four-o'clock fame,
The class-room of Nature—I'll not give its name—
No more from this loved spot, unheard shall we go,
At Doctor's brief mandate, the stern—'Go below.'
Yet far from our Eden, in far-away years,
His kind words of wisdom shall sound in our ears.
In lands where we wander, perchance when grown old,
The tales which he told us again shall be told.
Not less shall we thank him, and thank him we ought,
That great moral maxims with Science he taught;
And heart's thanks shall give him, which words cannot tell,
While earth has a blossom or ocean a shell,
That blind eyes are opened, and now we can read
The great book of Nature on mountain and mead.

"From the cupola's windows no longer shall we
Watch Delaware's waters roll down to the sea,
Where, far o'er the tree-tops, till lost from the sight,
The vessels glide onward, like birds in their flight—
No longer can see them, with white sails unfurled,
Like sentries of Heaven, look down on the world!

"No more, at the whistle, in sunshine or rain,
Shall see our Long fellow rush down to the train;
Nor see naughty chickens, at night, thro' the hall,
Make sport for the Freshmen, suspension for all!
No more, after supper, shall gather around,
And ask the old 'Sand Bag' to take a 'good pound'—
The best *institution* (not any we'll save)
The best in the college, the noble and brave!
The 'Whittlers!' 'Avengers!' what truly were they?
At sight of the 'Sand Bag' they all ran away

"No more shall we linger at Henderson's store,
Awaiting the mail train (which came long before),
Till, trusting our timepiece is rather too fast,
Return for our 'Shanghai,' but tea-time is past!

"No more shall we look on the vast starry throng,
In old constellations march slowly along—
No more see them revel around their night throne,
Far, far from the mind's grasp, all feasting alone,—
But we shall come hither, on Fancy's free wings,
And visit the dome where the telescope swings;
Perhaps, too, remember the 'Transit,' and how
We noted the time at the quick-spoken 'Now!'

"No more from your summits, O lofty Fair View,
And famed Hill of Prospect, in far-away blue,
Shall see grove and village, so fair that they seem
A prospect of Eden beyond the clear stream
Of Schuylkill shining, like silver, between,
As Peneus from Ossa, in Tempe is seen!

"No more in our hammocks or seats up the trees,
Half-sleeping, half-waking, rocked on by the breeze,
Read stories of lovers, or tales of the seas—
Oh, where are their First days delicious as these?

"The bell that has called us so often away
From shinney and cricket, the fields of our play,
Sometimes ringing pleasure, sometimes ringing pain,
No more thus, forever, shall call us again.

"At Mill Creek, and Kelly's, and Morris's Mills,
When white are the hillsides and silent the hills,
No more shall we gather, and in fulness reveal
The music of motion and music of steel—
No more thus so swiftly shall pass and repass,
Nor scare the poor fishes and break thro' their glass,
Yet set an example of bravery's true worth,
'*Præsentiam mentis*,' and coolly come forth.

"No more shall we clamber the Castle Rock o'er,
And fancy ourselves on a far-away shore,
Where sleeps by old castles, o'ergrown with the vine,
The river of legends, the beautiful Rhine.
Great ruin of Nature, romantic and grand!
Fit home of Fitzpatrick and murderous band,
Thyself and thy story are equally strange;
We pass: but thou standest, still mocking at change.

"There's Snob's, Villa Nova, and Lyons's, too,
And the Cave Artificial the butcher broke through;
There's Remington's, Cabinet, Mike s, and White Hall—
Farewell all together, we can't name you all."

## Author's Notes on the Poem.[1]

"*My class-room.*" The Doctor, our venerable Professor of Natural Science, and the terror of evil-doers, had his class-room in the second story. The regular hours of recitation close at four o'clock P.M., and hence, after this hour, the Professor has leisure to attend to his *appointments*, which for failure in lessons or other misconduct are made in the midst of recitation by the injunction—"Go below—at my class-room at four o'clock, prepared in this lesson. Go!" The student, who thus suddenly leaves the room, to return at four o'clock, will not sooner forget the expression of the Doctor's countenance, and that finger held up to give emphasis to his already too emphatic words, than he will forget the words themselves.

"*Long fellow.*" The Pennsylvania Railroad runs by the college lawn. One of the students, over six feet in height, was proverbial for his devotion to engines, and whenever a whistle was heard—and he knew nearly every locomotive on the road by its whistle—he was seen rushing down to the train.

"*Naughty chickens and sport.*" On the night of the 7th of 10th month, 1860, as the Sophomores and Freshmen were retiring to rest, two chickens came forth from one of their dormitories, and began to promenade the hall, casting contemptuous glances at the laughers standing in the doors on either side. The Governor (afterward nicknamed "Sport")

[1] These notes were written by S. A. Hadley, and accompanied the origina publication.

endeavored to quell the merriment, but in vain; peal after peal of laughter went up, while he made futile efforts to capture the chickens; but finally they were taken; and, in order to compel the students, who assisted them up-stairs, to come forward with a confession, the whole college, except the Senior Class, was kept in partial suspension for nearly a month. The *culprits* were never found out.

"*Sand Bag, etc.*" "Sand Bag" was the name of a boxing club that boxed without gloves every evening after tea. The "Whittlers" and "Avengers" were opposition clubs.

> "No more shall we linger at Henderson's store,
> Awaiting the mail train (which came long before)."

The post-office for the college is at Henderson's store. The next line is totally inexplicable.

"*Shanghai*" is the college name for molasses, probably originating from the shape of the decanters.

The Director of the observatory must be heard at the transit instrument before the "quick-spoken *Now*" can be appreciated. He should also be seen, for his old roll cap adds not a little to the interest of the occasion.

"*Fairview*" summit and "*Prospect Hill*" are beautiful views on the Schuylkill—the one near Manayunk, the other near Conshohocken.

*Mill Creek*, *Kelly's* and *Morris's* are noted swimming and skating resorts.

"*Præsentiam mentis.*" A member of the college, on a certain skating holiday, broke through the ice on Mill Creek, and after losing a pair of skates, and making unsuccessful attempts to place himself on solid footing, was drawn out by one of the students. Among his first remarks on coming forth was, "I never lost my presence of mind." The students thought it a joke, but he said it was the *truth*, and

contends for it as such. "Presence of mind" soon became a by-word.

The "*Castle Rock*," a huge pile of rocks near a small stream, a few miles west of Haverford College, is noted as having been the home of Fitzpatrick, a notorious robber of Revolutionary times. It is situated in a dense forest, and a cave among its wild crags must have been a desirable home for the daring outlaw. For an account of Fitz., see "Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania," pp. 217–18. "*Snob's*," alias temperance store. "*Villa Nova*," a Catholic college. "*Cabinet*," the name of a post-office, which the students sometimes make use of. "*Remington's*," a splendid country seat. "*Lyons's*," a school, under the charge of the Rev. James Gilborne Lyons, A.M., LL.D., a distinguished scholar and poet. "*Mike's*," an oyster and ice-cream saloon. "*White Hall*," a large hotel, like the other places mentioned, near Haverford. The "*cave artificial*" was a cave made in the grove southeast from the college, for purposes not sanctioned by the Haverford regulations; it was entered by a trap-door, in the midst of a cluster of grape-vines A certain butcher residing in the vicinity (certainly one of the bulkiest men in the State) one day, passing over, broke through the "cave," and was precipitated to its bottom, thinking, no doubt, the earth was swallowing him up. This accident not only destroyed the labor of the persevering hermits, but also led to their detection by the vigilant Superintendent of the college, who had serious objections to students thus retiring from the world.

The alumnus who has given us this unusually vivid picture of the student life, and refers, in one of his lines, to the "Loved and Lost" Joseph G. Harlan, the lamented Principal who died a few years before, himself survived but

a brief period. The picture he draws reveals a number of the changes made by time. The railroad, deflected from its old-time bed by a straightening of the line some years later, no longer runs along the cedar hedge and under the Meeting House bridge, but passes a quarter of a mile to the northeast. The old post-offices have been replaced by Haverford College Post-office at the railway station. This new

FISHING-POOL ON MILL CREEK.

office was obtained soon after through the courtesy of Hon. A. C. Harmer, of the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, who made the odd mistake of locating it at Bryn Mawr, then in embryo, but with much care set himself to correct the error, which was the result of a misunderstanding. "Snob" has joined "the innumerable caravan that moves to the mysterious realm." Dr. Lyons has disap-

peared from the scene; but Villa Nova College still flourishes, as does the great college of St. Charles Borromeo, near Merion, erected not far from this period.

Let us revert here for a moment to the athletic sports of the earlier time, in order to introduce the game of cricket, which, in modern years, occupies a large space in the students' horizon, and which now began to figure conspicuously as, *par excellence, the* athletic sport of Haverford.

On the coming together of twenty-one students, in 1833, a variety of games flourished of a somewhat more puerile order than prevailed in later days. The old English handball and town-ball, the predecessor of baseball, were popular. Football, perhaps, was not less so, and the ball frequently flew clear over the cupola of Founders' Hall, propelled by a mighty impetus from the foot, for football was not then a form of handball. Marbles likewise found favor in the students' eyes, and eke shinney.

But in 1836 the college grounds were laid out, albeit with great care and taste, by an English gardener named William Carvill. To him we owe not only the successful planting of those grand old Haverford trees, but also the introduction of his national game of cricket. It flourished for several years, and during 1838 nine matches, between elevens picked from the college, were arranged and played, and then it flickered out. It is thought that at Haverford College cricket was first learned by Americans and adopted as a game.

By 1840, however, cricket had disappeared, and we hear no more of it until its revival in 1856. Football had pushed to the front; not the more scientific though barbarous Rugby game, but a general struggle to reach the goal, in which all participated in democratic fashion. It

was true football—the Rugby game being football by misnomer. Those present were divided into two sides, and by bona-fide kicking, each endeavored to force the ball past the other's goal.

In 1848, at the reunion, in anticipation of the reopening of the school after a suspension of three years, when the general exercises were concluded, every one—alumni, teachers, students—hastened to the ball-field, and there, in a glorious old match, recognized football as *the* game of the school. Cricket was not mentioned, apparently not even thought of at that period. It had failed to impress itself lastingly on the Haverford mind.

From 1848 to 1856 "football and town-ball, the latter much like the baseball of later days, were the popular games," as *The Gem* for 12th month 3d, 1859, tells us. Shinney had also emerged into prominence, and the following poetical burst in *The Gem*, 4th month 10th, 1858, bemoans its fate. The parody is better than the poetry.

"O sacred game! thy triumph ceased awhile,
And shinney players ceased with thee to smile,
When liege young cricket-players from England,
Her belted batsmen and her swift bowlers,
Shied their new red ball on the breeze of morn,
And swear for her to conquer or to mourn.

"Shinney's last champion from the field surveyed,
While o'er the fields his rival cricket swayed,
'O Heaven!' he cried, 'my favorite game uphold;
Is there no hand on high to shield the bold?
Yet though young cricket sweeps the lovely plain,
Rise, fellow-men, our shinneys yet remain!'

"He said, and on the field arrayed
His trusty players, few, but undismayed,
All ready standing, and in one long shout
They call on Tatum for to lead the mount.
In vain, alas! in vain, ye gallant few,
For half the players in one long strain,
Announce that cricket is a lovely game.

"Oh! bloodiest picture in the book of time;
Old shinney fell, unwept, without a crime.
Found not a generous friend or pitying foe,
Strength in her arms or mercy in her woe;
Dropped from her nerveless grasp, that shinney dear,
Closed her bright eye, and curbed her high career.
Shinney, for a season, bid the world farewell;
And young cricket shouted as old shinney fell."

Thus was Haverford cricket born again, fathered by an English tutor at Dr. Lyons's school. The writer in *The Gem* of '59 had best tell the story of its second introduction. He says: "It has been just three years since the game of cricket was introduced at Haverford, and probably many of my readers remember with what excitement and zeal it was first received. The old football was almost immediately deserted, and a large cricket club of forty or fifty members was formed, and implements sent for at once. But among some of the members of the club there was such excitement and impatience that they could not wait for the things sent; and especially was zeal manifested by a certain A—— S—— (be his memory revered!) who made wickets out of broomsticks and bats out of pine boards; and, with a crowd of fellows not quite so much excited as himself, he started the first game of cricket at Haverford, bowling himself with a ball which he had obtained from an unknown source. Thus began this interesting game at Haverford. Soon, however, the required implements came, in the shape of two big, heavy bats with unwrapped handles (for wrapped handles were then almost unknown in this backwoods community), with ball and wickets indescribable; altogether a slight improvement on the old broomsticks. Such was cricket here at first. Any one who could knock the ball over the bowler's head was considered an excellent player, and two runs at a time was almost a miracle; there was no such thing as 'well

held,' and 'lost ball' was unheard of." This last observation indicates the state of the ground at that time. For that matter, "lost ball" is unheard of now, though for a different reason.

By the Fall of '57 there had arisen at Haverford two most exclusive clubs—the Delian and Lycæan. Into the former no new student could hope to gain admittance; and thus, not satisfied with their privileges as spectators of the older boys' play, the Freshmen resolved to form a new club. American willow in the hands of a carpenter produced two bats, which, when the blades were oiled and the handles wrapped with tarred twine, cost 75 cents. Half a dollar more supplied hickory stumps; and when a rubber ball, firm, though not solid, was procured for 25 cents, it was found that $1.50 had started a new club—the immortal Dorian. This new race of cricketers, like the old Greek race earnest and energetic, soon proved their right to the ambitious name they had chosen, for they conquered all before them. It has been said, and justly, that the first settlers of a community stamp its future character. What a birthright has then the Haverford College Cricket Club, the Dorian's lineal descendant! With a membership of seven and a capital of $3.50, the club commenced play immediately after the mid-winter vacation. Snow covered the ground, but a firm coating of ice upheld the enthusiastic cricketers. On the present site of Alumni Hall the stumps were pitched, and the rubber ball was well adapted to the condition of the crease. Scornfully did the Delian veterans criticise the efforts, and heartily did they deride the enthusiasm of their future conquerors.

Let us pause to consider the condition of affairs. The Delian Club had its crease where the college cricket-grounds

now are; the Lycæan claimed the strip bordering on the other side of Maple Avenue; while the Dorian practised on that spot of turf now covered by Barclay Hall. Lawn-mowers were yet to be invented; and the grass was cut, that is, the hay was harvested twice a year. The feet of the batsmen usually supplied the place of a roller, though at times a small one was used. Hose there was none, but the rain of heaven watered the grass and changed the dust into mud. The long grass did excellent service in the field, but was also responsible for six hits. The bowling was generally underhand, and "grounders" were ruled out by a healthy and powerful college spirit. The most important position in the field—the one in which the best fielder was always placed—was that now known as "swipe," and then termed "cover-point-over." To him went many a ball, which fact is significant of the condition of batting and bowling. The important matches were played "on the field south of the old Haverford Road, near the water-works."[1] Here the crease was good, and the ground around fair, though somewhat restricted in extent.

After this digression let us return to the history of the three clubs. Needless to record that that club which had begun so earnestly to practise in the snow, continued its efforts when the grass had come. Its first match was with the Lycæan, and easily did the youngsters win, to the surprise and discomfiture of that club and their natural allies, the Delian. The latter must now notice the attempts of the Dorian at cricket, and very vexatious they found the necessity. To arrange for a match was in itself difficult; for the older club, anxious as they might be to administer a rebuke

[1] They were still played there in 1867.

to impudence, disdained to send a challenge, while the younger club modestly held back. However, all was finally arranged, and in the autumn of '58 the match was played.

This game is the first important one in the history of Haverford cricket. The interest was intense, and high did excitement run. On the one side were arrayed the older men, with the self-confidence of former prestige; on the other, the younger classmen, eager to achieve distinction. The latter won the toss and forthwith took the field, hoping in this way to avoid a single inning defeat.

"I remember perfectly," writes one of the old Dorian team, "the solid satisfaction which permeated our bosoms to know that so dreadful a prospect was somewhat lessened by this piece of good luck." Soon the Delian were out for a very small score; Yardley (of '61) making the only stand. The Dorian bowlers were W. B. Broomall and Edward Bettle, Jr., who delivered a fast underhand ball. Roberts Vaux kept the wicket and has left a good reputation behind him. The Dorian went in and proved themselves no respecters of persons, for they hit freely and often; and a score, far in excess of their opponents, was placed to their credit, Horace G. Lippincott carrying off the batting honors. The Delian made an effort to stem the adverse tide in their second inning, but failed to make the number necessary to prevent a defeat by an inning. Only one who had felt it could presume to describe the joy of the victors. All experienced cricketers will, however, do it justice.

On that old Dorian eleven were the following ten men: Roberts Vaux (wicket-keep), W. B. Broomall and Edward Bettle, Jr. (bowlers and slips), John C. Thomas (back-stop), Alfred Mellor (point), George Mellor (on-drive), Charles Lippincott (cover-point-over, *i. e.* swipe), Horace G. Lippincott

(long-leg), Lindley Clark—6 ft. 4 in. tall—(mid-wicket), Henry Bettle (mid-off); to these must also be added a long field-off.

This defeat broke the power of the Delian, but, resolved to stamp the Dorian out of existence, it formed a union with the Lycæan, which consolidation was known by the name of the "United." The Dorian played them also, defeated them with greater ease than it had the two clubs separately, and was soon left as the college club—a position it has ever since maintained, suffering only a change of name.

Let us read further in *The Gem* of '59: "After the cricket panic, above related, had partially subsided, many fellows, finding or thinking they had found cricket not quite what they had expected it to be, left their clubs and returned to the old football. But, alas! old Mr. Football, justly indignant at his having been so shamefully abandoned, would not serve them any longer, and, to cap the climax, the only football was lost, and the Loganian refused to get them another. Thus, as not enough had yet left cricket to get a ball themselves, they were obliged to look around for something else. Now, as shinney is a knockabout, kickabout game, just like football, it was the one most likely to be accepted by the old football players, and such was the case.

"After this more and more of the fellows came over from cricket to shinney, and the latter game gradually began to assume an air of importance. The interest in it has been on the increase ever since, and shinney is at present generally considered one of the three chief games at Haverford, and especially in winter, when, it being too cold for cricket, the whole interest is divided between shinney and baseball."

This last game soon became a rival to cricket, as an arti-

cle written in the spring of '60 clearly shows. It begins by stating that, "But a year ago" baseball "was not heard of at Haverford," but that "it has now become very popular." The writer thus continues: "Every one knows that it was introduced in the early part of last session, but it was entirely neglected till within a few weeks, when some of the most interested members of the club procured a ground, balls, and bats, and endeavored, to the utmost of their abilities, to have a few games.

"They labored hard, and their endeavors met with success. The more the game was played the more the members became infatuated with it, and many of the best cricketers left that game and tried with all their energy to improve themselves in the playing of baseball.

"As heretofore, the cry of 'cricket! cricket!' was heard all over the college; every day now, as soon as recitations are over, the cry of 'baseball' resounds over the lawn.

"Growing tired of watching the game, we proceed to the cricket-ground, and are surprised to see no one playing, and are informed that cricket is seldom played when baseball is." Then occurs the fervent wish and appeal: "Let it be hoped that baseball may ever retain the position that it now holds, and, in the course of time, become *the* game of Haverford. . . . Fellow-students, let us abandon cricket and take up baseball, and in course of time we shall be able to play as well as any." Vain was the writer's desire: cricket lived, and baseball died. Six months later we find recorded a conversation between two students in which cricket is the only game mentioned.

About this time the students at Dr. Lyons's played a match with the Dorian. After the game, the former, for some unknown reason, were forbidden by the head of their school to enter the college grounds. May we infer that Haverford won?

ELLIS YARNALL'S COTTAGE.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT

## CHAPTER XI.

## CIVIL WAR PERIOD, 1860-64.

> And some in storm and battle passed,
> And, as the failing life ebbed fast,
> Found peace at last.—JOSEPH PARRISH.

THE autumn of 1860 found Haverford full, with sixty students—or as they would now be called men—distributed in five classes—Senior, Junior, Second Junior, Third Junior and Academical.

At that time the Philadelphia Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad was at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Market Streets, on the present site of the Bingham House. It was entered by passengers from Eleventh Street, near Marble Alley, and the cars were drawn through the Market Street exit by horses and mules to West Philadelphia. There were many fewer stations on the railroad, and in some instances with very different names from those now familiar. The one at Haverford was on the college grounds, about 200 feet northwest of Ellis Yarnall's dwelling, then occupied by Professor Moses C. Stevens, and consisted of an open shed, with a bench, and a tin flag to signal passing trains. None of the country seats, now the pride of this section, adorned it, though one or two large houses were open during the summer for boarders.

The college buildings consisted of Founders' Hall, then called the College, gymnasium annex, laundry, carpenter shop, old observatory, and certain shanties adjoining the

gas-works. An important feature of the grounds, especially in the Fall of the year, was the grape arbor, extending from the present Alumni Hall to the old arch, which was all that was left standing of the former greenhouse.

During the preceding summer much work had been done on Founders' Hall, in accordance with a minute of the Board of Managers, dated 4th month 13, 1860, viz.: "The committee would further propose that an area be dug around the college buildings of sufficient width to relieve the extreme dampness that now renders it unhealthy to the domestics, three being off duty with rheumatism." There was already an area on the south side. As the dining-room was located in the basement, the students were also benefited by this improvement; and the stools, attached to planks at the floor and used at table, were replaced by chairs. The walls of the bedroom were replastered, and strips of wood placed near the ceiling, from which pictures and book-shelves were thereafter to be suspended. Indeed Founders' Hall was then considered quite a luxurious structure, notwithstanding the distance from the dormitories to the wash-room adjoining the gymnasium, where warm water was supplied once a week only.

The collection-room of that day is now the dining-room, and the school-room occupied the corresponding apartment west of the central entrance, now used as two class-rooms. Seniors had special study rooms, but all other students were obliged to remain at their desks in the school-room from 9 A.M. to 12 M., from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 8 P.M., except when reciting.

On arrival the students were all measured, and seats assigned in the collection and school-rooms, and at table in accordance with their height. They were also required to sign a declaration of "determined purpose to obey all laws."

The "bounds" of the college were then well defined, but Seniors were not subject to them, and it was generally possible on week-days to obtain permission to pass them. Rule 3, however, remained in force, and still required that "when a student obtains liberty to extend his walk beyond the prescribed limits it is to be distinctly understood that he is not to enter or even to go to any house whatever, unless he shall have at the same time obtained permission from the Superintendent for that purpose." On one occasion permission to pass bounds was withheld from all except Seniors for a month, in consequence of an unusual disorder and the difficulty of detecting the offender. As the Second and Third Juniors and Academicals were retiring one evening at nine o'clock, the prescribed hour, some chickens appeared in the corridor of the second floor, and animated efforts were made by the very tall and elderly Governor to catch them. Day after day the students were informed that the door was gradually closing on the culprit, who was encouraged to confess. If he did so, however, it was unknown to his fellow-students.

Buchanan was President of the United States, and the political campaign of 1860 was well under way. Some diversity of sentiment had existed, but much gratification was expressed at Lincoln's success on the day after election, for it was then impossible to obtain earlier news. A few months later the President-elect, passing the college on his journey to Washington, appeared on the rear platform of the train and bowed to the students assembled at the station. For four weary years the transportation of troops was eagerly watched from the same point, and at one time the road was guarded by armed men. In this connection much anxiety was experienced by the college authorities at the active par-

ticipation of students at flag-raisings, etc. In a minute dated 5th month 3d, 1861, they recorded their "earnest desire that all connected with the college may endeavor, as far as possible, to restrain all undue excitement, and specially to avoid any participation in measures tending to compromise our testimony against war, or which is likely to be so understood, and to cherish a quiet and forbearing spirit, and to place their trust, in times of public danger and private distress, in the superintending Providence of their Heavenly Father, rather than anything tending to violence or bitterness of spirit toward any class of their fellow-men."

Toward the close of 1860 the Managers decided to build a small house for the farmer, because "so few avail themselves of the farmhouse for entertainment." The erection of this building was the means of vacating the old farmhouse, which subsequently became the residence of Professor Thomas Chase, afterward known as "Chase Cottage" and later inappropriately as "Woodside." At that time the Superintendent, Timothy Nicholson, lived in the house since enlarged, and occupied in 1890 by Professor Thomas; and Dr. Swift boarded beyond the college grounds.

A skating holiday was generally granted during the winter, when students were permitted to walk to the Schuylkill River, and skate to the city. Some, however, took the cars to Philadelphia, and those who were too energetic for the first train—which was not very early—actually arose before daybreak and walked.

To some the carpenter shop was a source of diversion in stormy weather. It was maintained by an association called the Carpenter Shop Association, or C. S. A., and conducted its work in a portion of the building now known as the machine-shop. The Confederate States of America,

known by the same initials, eventually brought this title into disrepute.

Baseball had not suffered the contaminating influences of a later day, and was indulged in, at least, when the ground was unfit for cricket.

In addition to lectures by the Faculty, a course on history was delivered at this time by Reinhold Solger, Ph.D.

At the end of the term students were subjected to public examinations, of which printed notices had been previously circulated. In the 1st month, 1861, Third Juniors were examined on Virgil and Latin exercises, Anabasis and Greek exercises in the class-room, Geometry and Composition in the collection-room. The examinations consisted merely of recitations, which were attended by scarcely any visitors, with the occasional exception of a few students from the other classes.

On the evening of 1st month 29th, Francis A. Wood, Vice-President of the Loganian Society, delivered the usual address. On such occasions a temporary platform was constructed at the east end of the collection-room—which also served for Junior exhibition next day—and was again brought into service at the summer commencement. The notices for Junior exhibition, 1st month 30th, 1861, stated: "The exercises will begin at 10 o'clock A.M. A train of cars leaves the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Eleventh and Market Streets, at 8 o'clock A.M. Visitors can return to the city by a train which leaves the college at 12¼ P.M." At the conclusion of the exhibition, the winter vacation of three weeks commenced.

The approach of spring was hailed with delight by the large family, crowded as it was into Founders' Hall for lodgings and meals as well as instruction. Among the pleasures

of winter had been skating on the new lawn pond or at Kelly's dam, and walking to West Haverford Post-office or to the Cabinet Post-office at Athensville, now Ardmore, for such publications as might fail to pass inspection, if sent in the usual way. Breakfast at 6.30 compelled the greatest haste on the part of many who disregarded the first bell and arose at 6.25.

Toward summer, swimming at Morris's dam was much enjoyed. It was then a very secluded spot, but is now in proximity to Bryn Mawr and too public for that purpose.

On the 9th of 7th month, 1861, the day succeeding the annual meeting of the Loganian, at which Hadley's poem, "No More," had been read with such interest, the alumni met in pursuance of a notice, which stated that "The college may be reached by the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving the depot at 12 M. and 2.30, 4 and 5.40 P.M." This would now seem a very inadequate accommodation for such a suburb in midsummer.

On the 10th of 7th month commencement was held. The order of exercises stated that "the performances will commence at 9½ o'clock." Nine Seniors received the degree of A.B., and the Tutor, Thomas Wistar, Jr., that of A.M. By direction of the Board of Managers, Samuel Hilles used to sign the diplomas as Principal *pro tem.* The title of President was not yet used.

In the autumn of 1861 the number of students was reduced to 50, owing largely to the war, although no advance was made in the charges, which remained at $300 per annum, including washing. In the new Catalogue, to gratify the Second Juniors, or Sophomores, the names "Freshman" and "Sophomore" were substituted for Third and Second Junior, heretofore in use. The transition from school

to college, like the civilization of Tunessassa Indians, was to be gradual. Thomas W. Lamb, a graduate of the last class, succeeded Thomas Wistar, Jr., as tutor, and the family of Professor Stevens moved into Founders' Hall. The Managers agreed "to carpet larger room for Moses C. Stevens, if he cannot arrange otherwise. Washing and ironing to be as little burdensome as possible."

A new Superintendent, William Forster Mitchell, who was placed over the college, commenced his work under the fresh and stringent laws of the Managers. Among them, the second stated "that the verbal understanding which was come to some time since to permit students to visit their homes, in or near Philadelphia, once in each term be rescinded, . . . and that such visits be allowed only under very urgent circumstances, such as the serious illness, death or marriage of a member of their immediate family," etc. To such laws the Superintendent added rules of his own that were equally difficult to enforce. Among them his group rule was intended to prevent a greater number than two from conversing in the school-room before or after school-hours. Mischief was expected to be the result of groups, and this rule was designed to prevent it.

At the opening of the session a committee of the Managers was present, who examined the trunks, to see that nothing objectionable in the way of books, clothing, etc., etc., should enter the college. In this way the "guarded education" was to be promoted, according to the ideas then prevailing.

In these years the Superintendent lived near the college with a Governor or other officers in Founders' Hall. The absence of the Superintendent, however, and particularly at night, as was stated by the Managers, had always been found a drawback upon the regularity and efficiency of the discipline.

During the season, apples were gathered by the students in the orchard, clandestinely converted into cider at the barn, and stored in powder-kegs or other receptacles in the closets.

On rising in the morning, one would occasionally see certain articles on the lightning-rod surmounting the cupola, and a barrel was one day removed from it with considerable difficulty.

During the absence of the Superintendent one evening the Professor of Mathematics presided at bed collection and attempted to read from a small pocket Bible, as the large Bible had disappeared. It was difficult, however, to read such type while watching the students, and he finally blundered at a word, which some one asked him to spell.

Once a week a class was expected to recite certain verses from Scripture to the Superintendent, but he was so near-sighted that one after another read the lesson from the blackboard, where it had been carefully written in advance.

These incidents seem very trifling now, but it was an era of small things. They are cited to illustrate the effect of harsh discipline upon the average young man. The age of the students was still some years below that of to-day, and the course of instruction was lower. The little community, moreover, like the larger one around it, was more interested in watching the great struggle for the suppression of slavery and the preservation of the Union than in the progress of education. There were evidences that the Superintendent had the welfare of the students at heart, and made efforts to entertain them. As an instance of this, on one occasion he hired wagons to visit the Training School for Feeble-minded Children near Media. His previous work, however, had been among younger boys and of

a humbler class than Haverford students. Severe punishments were repeatedly inflicted, but it was impossible to maintain a discipline under such a system. There was still something to be learned by the Managers and Faculty.

About this time the Dorian and United Cricket Clubs, which had long been playing matches with each other, became one, owing to the reduced membership of the latter, and, soon after, the Dorian began to play matches with outside clubs, though for years they were conducted in a very guarded manner, amid many doubts on the part of the authorities.

In the 9th month, 1861, the Managers record the difficulty of obtaining rosin for the manufacture of gas, as communication with North Carolina was cut off by the war, and the gas-works were altered for the substitution of coal oil.

Soon after, the old grape-vine arbor, long an ornament to the grounds, was blown down in a gale of wind, and there was not enough enterprise to replace it.

In the evenings, the parlor of the Matron, Elizabeth B. Hopkins, was always open, and on First day afternoons Charles Yarnall sometimes occupied the hour with readings from the writings of Dr. Arnold and other worthies, accompanied by wise and suitable remarks.

Toward the middle of each week the college wagon went to the city. It stopped at the office of *The Friends' Review*, 109 North Tenth Street, left its bundles, and received such packages as had accumulated since its previous visit. It was, practically, a free express between Philadelphia and Haverford.

On 1st month 28th, 1862, the annual address before the Loganian Society was delivered by the Vice-President, Samuel A. Hadley, of Osceola, Iowa, author of "No More,"

on "Napoleon and Stephen Grellet." Junior exhibition succeeded on the 29th and was followed by the usual vacation. On 4th month 4th, Samuel J. Gummere was appointed Principal of the College, to take charge in the succeeding autumn of the discipline and accounts, with an assistant in the Mathematical Department.

As summer approached, the private examinations became a leading topic. They were held at the end of the Sophomore and Senior years on the studies of the two previous years, and rank at graduation was determined entirely by the result of the final effort. In earlier years there had been but one such examination during the entire course, and, while a division of the work at the end of the second year was a relief, the test was very much more severe than examinations at short intervals. As an example, the text-book of Geology had been abandoned in 1861, but resumed next year; and Dr. Swift, apparently overlooking the fact, subjected the class to a trial on a work that had not been studied. While his instruction had been so thorough that all could pass, on the essential principles of the science, it was very difficult to obtain a high mark under such circumstances.

The ease with which all students could reach the end of the Sophomore year induced many to remain till this time, but the Junior Class was always much reduced. During examination Seniors and Sophomores were treated to hot suppers, which, being a rarity, were well appreciated.

The public meeting of the Loganian Society followed on the evening of the 8th, with Latin, Greek and English Orations, a Dialogue and a Versification. Next day, at commencement, a class of five received the degree of A.B.

About this time the Managers decided to put a new bridge over the railroad, on the walk to the Meeting House, and employed the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build it.

The autumn of 1862 saw little change in the number of students, the Catalogue recording but 51. They were greeted, however, by a new administration, Samuel J. Gummere assuming the position of Principal. Some twenty-five years before he had been a teacher at Haverford School, and now returned after a career of great usefulness to take the chair of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy. With his coming the whole atmosphere of the college seemed to undergo a change. Students who had taken delight in petty mischief, yielded with a loyal spirit, and no longer endeavored to annoy the authorities. John W. Pinkham, a graduate of the class of 1860, succeeded as Tutor and Librarian. More hopeful feelings began to prevail.

We will here turn aside awhile from the beaten track of the narrative, and trace to its conclusion the movement in the Alumni Association for the erection of a hall. It was about this time that Thomas Kimber, Jr., by a unique stroke of generosity, at the same time insured the completion of the building, and a handsome nucleus for a Library Fund. His offer included both a liberal gift to the latter, and the promise of enough money for Alumni Hall to erect the library portion of it, the nave, so to speak. This event is thus referred to by resolution adopted at the meeting of the Alumni Association, held in the 10th month, 1863:

THOMAS KIMBER, Jr.

"*Whereas*, The rapid rise and complete success, during the past year, of the effort originated in this Society, to secure a hall and library building, and a permanent Library Fund for Haverford College, is mainly due to the munificent donations made for that purpose by our fellow-member, Thomas Kimber, Jr.;

"*Resolved*, That the Alumni Association is gratefully sensible of his liberality, and tender their thanks for the eminently practical interest he has thus manifested in the institution whose durable welfare we all have at heart."

An abstract of the reports of the Trustees of the Building and Library Funds was presented at the first meeting of the alumni, held in the new hall and library in 1864. After mentioning the appointment of the committee in 1857, and the trustees in 1858, they state that the sum of $2,000 was at first supposed to be sufficient for the purpose, with but slight hopes of being able to raise this amount. The Trustees set about forming the basis for the fund, and met with encouraging success. "A liberal donation from one of the professors of the college, like subscriptions from several of its friends, an annual appropriation of $25 for four years from the Loganian Society, a subscription by the Sophomore Class of 1858 and 1859, and various little mites from young students were among the numerous evidences of interest in the projected hall;" so that the Trustees were able to report to the following annual meeting, in 1859, that nearly one-half of the whole "fund" had been contributed. But hope and desire were augmented by success; more extended views began to be entertained by the Association in connection with the hall. It was determined to make it so ample that the libraries of the college and of the Loganian Society should be placed in it. A corresponding increase of

the fund was necessary, and its limit was extended from $2,000 to $5,000. A collection was made at the close of the meeting, and efforts to complete the sum were continued throughout the year so successfully that, up to the time of the annual meeting of 1860, over $3,000 had been subscribed. The next year was the historical one of 1861, which witnessed the outbreak of the Rebellion. Such complete stagnation came over the affairs of the building, that for two years hardly a subscription was received or collected, and, smothered under the weight of the many anxieties and cares of the time, the infant scheme seemed dead.

In the spring of 1863, however, came the proposition from Thomas Kimber, Jr., who, being prompted by a warm gratitude for the beneficial influence his education at Haverford had exercised on his life, felt a generous design to increase the capacity of the college for doing good to others. The proposal was in the form of an agreement to pay any sum not less than $4,000 and not more than $5,000 toward the erection of a building for a library on the grounds of Haverford College, provided the Alumni Association shall collect an equal amount for the purpose of erecting a hall, to be incorporated with the said library building. "My object," says the donor, "in making this offer, being to secure to the institution a library and reading-room as a place of quiet and retired study, I therefore make the express condition of the above appropriation that there shall be no loud conversation in the said room, and that unless on a special order of the Secretary of the Board of Managers, in particular exceptional cases, no part of the building shall be used for any other purpose whatever, except for the general meetings of the Alumni Association of the institution, and for the commencements and Junior exhibitions of the college, and for

the semi-annual meetings of the Loganian Society, held at the end of each term."

These conditions were accepted by the Managers on behalf of the corporation, and by the Alumni Association, and were for some time the law which governed the occupation of the building. About twenty years later, however, Thomas Kimber removed the restrictions.

The receipt of this proposal infused new life into a long-dormant project. It was immediately determined to raise $5,000 in order to secure the larger of the sums mentioned in the proposal; and an active canvass of the numerous friends of the Alumni Association and of the college soon resulted in procuring this amount. Thus, after seven years of active effort and of patient waiting, from very humble beginnings, was raised the sum of $10,000, which has been expended in forming the simple, chaste and graceful edifice, known as Alumni Hall.

Efforts to establish a permanent fund for the library had been instituted by the Alumni Association, through the "Trustees of the Library Fund." Other friends, not connected officially with the Association, had been laboring collaterally, but not jointly, with the Trustees, to promote the same worthy object. Their exertions had met with many gratifying responses, but not with complete success, and, from causes similar to some of those affecting the Building Fund, had been overtaken with a like lethargy.

When the impulse given to the Building Fund, by the donation spoken of above, had brought about its completion to $10,000, the donor, with a practical generosity, offered, should a like impulse carry the Library Fund to $10,000 also, to cancel an annuity condition attached to his donation to the Building Fund. The total subscription to it amounted

to $10,125; all of this, save $50, has been collected, invested, and the securities placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the College, and is now producing a yearly income of $500 to $600.

The erection of this alumni building was a substantial evidence of the value of the organization of the alumni, and of the reality of their interest in the maternal home of their intellectual youth; and, as such evidence, it marked an important era of new and freshened life and promise for the institution. For a considerable time, her children had taken part in the management; but this was the first occasion when their interest took such lasting form, of benefit and blessing to the college, as was sure to be felt and appreciated by each succeeding generation. Many a time since has the impulse of this first movement been felt, until now a large percentage of the Board of Managers is composed of graduates of the college. It was felt when the project of a new building, which resulted in the erection of Barclay Hall, was broached, when in the course of a comparatively short period about $80,000 was raised for this purpose. It cropped out in a careful study, in print, of the needs and the ways of helping Haverford, and found expression in the grand reunion, on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of its founding, in 1883.

The completion of the fund enabled the Alumni Association to begin work on the new hall, and the corner-stone was laid in the spring of 1863; but the drafting of men into the army made it difficult to procure workmen, and the structure progressed but slowly. It was, however, completed in time for the annual reunion of the Association on the 15th of 10th month, 1864, when the Society met in the new edifice. After the contractors had been paid in full the sum

agreed upon for the erection of the building, to the surprise of the Trustees, they presented a further bill of $1,792.84, or nearly 25 per cent. additional. There did not seem to be any ground for such a claim, and the Trustees resisted its payment for several years, when the amount was compromised, and a final settlement made, by the payment of a considerable additional sum. The case was an illustration of the unsettlement of the times. The most unusual circumstances of the Rebellion caused many a contract to be violated, and this was an instance. The claim was based on the enormous rise in wages during the progress of the work, and an alleged change in the stone used, which, it is said, caused much delay in the building. In point of fact, there was a change in the stone, and it very probably led to delay and increased cost; but as the change was made at the request of the contractors, it did not seem a valid ground for claim on their part. In the opinion of many people, however, at that time, the extraordinary jumble of affairs, financial and other, caused by the Civil War, was a sufficient cause for the invalidation of binding contracts, and after prolonged arbitration, the above result was reached.

The style of the new building was then a new departure for Haverford, and was severely criticised by some Friends of the old régime, as a sad deviation from primitive simplicity, and bearing too strong a resemblance to a Gothic chapel; and truly, though not in the flamboyant style, and simple enough, it did present a pleasing contrast to the rude simplicity of Founders' Hall, with its coat of yellow plaster.

The completion of the Library Fund was no less welcome than the finishing of the building, and almost the whole growth of the collection since that time has been due to the income from this modest but useful endowment.

In the spring of 1863 many standard works of a previous generation were on the shelves, but few additions had been made for years. The books were kept in the southwest room of the second story of Founders' Hall and were given out before dinner on Seventh days. Occasionally some of the best works were taken out early in the session and retained during the entire term. The Everett and Athenæum Literary Societies had no libraries, and current literature was obtained from the Loganian Library, which was free to members of the Society, and accessible to others on payment of a fee.

The Loganian Library, therefore, did a most useful work, and the office of Librarian, which was considered very desirable, was sometimes the occasion of a lively struggle at the annual election of Society officers. The library then contained about 1,500 volumes, and was kept open on Seventh days from 12 M. to 12.30 P.M. The Librarian carried the only key, and could give access at all times to the room, which, unfortunately, could not be kept warm in winter, as there was no heated air near it.

Professor Thomas Chase was President of the Loganian, and the standing of Haverford graduates was, in a measure, due to good reading incited by him, which students, who seldom went to their homes, were glad to indulge in.

The interest in the meetings of the private literary societies was much greater than those of the Loganian, which were public, and held on Second day evenings. The Everett and Athenæum met on Seventh day evenings, the former in the collection-room and the latter in the lecture-room over the gymnasium. Great rivalry existed between them, and extraordinary efforts were made by both, at the opening of the Fall terms, to secure such of the new students

as were likely to make useful members. The usual exercises consisted of declamations, essays, debates, and an occasional play or dialogue, so called. In the preparation of the last, the Athenæum had great advantage, as possession of the lecture-room could be obtained at noon, while it was necessary to wait till supper-time for the collection-room, and to vacate it for evening reading at 8.45. Once a month the Everett and Athenæum issued papers, called *The Bud* and *The Gem*, after the custom of the Loganian, which had long published *The Collegian*. They were strictly private, however, and furnished opportunity for satire and criticism of the authorities. The papers and other exercises were subsequently reviewed by an anonymous critic. On the 18th of 11th month, 1862, President Gummere, by invitation, read an original poem before a public meeting of the Everett Society.

On the evening of 1st month 27th, 1863, the annual address before the Loganian was delivered by the Vice-President, Richard Thomas Jones, of Philadelphia, whose untimely and lamented death probably led to his father's munificent bequest. His subject was "The Literary Genius of America." Next day the usual Junior exhibition took place, and vacation followed.

On 2d month 27th of this year Argand gas-burners were introduced at the college—a step toward more light.

About this time the school of Dr. Lyons, which had long been conducted opposite the Haverford Station, was removed to a new building beyond White Hall. The Managers thought of renting the old property, but were glad to learn that tenants had been secured, who were not likely to be objectionable. They also decided to take efficient measures to prevent intrusion on the college grounds by boarders, and more especially their nurses and other servants.

The Alumni Association having changed its time of meeting to Fall, in the hope of securing a larger attendance, this feature of commencement season was missing in the summer of 1863. The usual meeting of the Loganian was held 7th month 7th, with orations by members of the Junior and Sophomore Classes and a dialogue by two Freshmen. At the conclusion, the Seniors, according to a somewhat time-honored custom, were dragged by other students around the old magnolia tree in the farm-wagon. As usual they made farewell speeches, into which it was then possible to throw much enthusiasm, owing to the news that was coming over the wires as the smoke lifted from Gettysburg.

Next day a class of six was graduated. Larger than its predecessor, it was smaller than the average of recent years, but took high rank for scholarship. At the same time Clement L. Smith of the class of 1860, since Dean of Harvard University, obtained the degree of A.M., which then required a well-written Thesis, although some colleges were conferring it on any graduates of three or five years' standing.

The Catalogue of 1863–4 recorded sixty-one students, and the college, after a lapse of two years, was practically full. This result was very largely due to President Gummere. But four names appeared in the Faculty, to which was added that of an Instructor in Drawing, but they were names of which any college might be proud. The President was assisted by the veteran professors, Dr. Swift, and Thomas Chase, with the addition of Clement L. Smith, who had been pursuing his studies at Harvard since graduating at Haverford.

The ensuing Managers' Report stated that "The studies of the several departments have thus been pursued under

professors who have possessed the confidence of the Board and the love and respect of the students. The studies required for admission to the Freshmen Class have been advanced, the Introductory or Academical Class has been abolished, and the proportion of students who complete the full course and graduate at the college has considerably increased." And in speaking of financial results: "They will be found to be more favorable than has usually been the case."

The Senior Class consisted of twelve members and occupied three study-rooms, two of which were in the west end of the basement of Founders' Hall, and the other consisted of the small apartment opening into the present dining-room from the north.

Much interest was manifested at this time in the re-election of Governor Curtin—known as the War Governor—the State having been carried against the Administration the preceding year.

On 10th month 24th the alumni met amidst congratulations over the hall in process of erection.

On 11th month 6th the Managers recorded their belief that the railroad station on the college premises affects injuriously the dicipline, and desired that it be removed to some contiguous lot; and at their meeting in the following month steps were taken for building fences and gates, and adopting stringent rules against intrusion, to secure the privacy of the lawn, which was becoming a public square for boarders in the vicinity, and especially nurses and servant girls, to stroll in.

Toward the end of the year Harrison Alderson, a minister from Burlington, N. J., and a member of the Board of Managers, spent some weeks at the college. A committee

of the Quarterly Meeting, including William and Thomas Evans, also attended meetings at the Meeting House.

Twelfth month 23d was very cold when the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment stopped near Haverford, and forty-five soldiers were given breakfast at the college. They were returning after two years in the field.

On 2d month 5th, 1864, the Managers decided that graduates of Haverford School may take the degree of A.M. They also adopted an address to the Faculty, in which they deprecated the introduction of "books of an infidel, immoral, or otherwise injurious tendency, of everything which tends to promote a military spirit, whether in the form of addresses or papers, directly or indirectly advocating war, or the practice of cheering companies of soldiers as they pass along in the railroad cars, the display of pictures in their dormitories inconsistent with the position of the college as under the control of the Society of Friends, and the advocacy of views in regard to religion and morals among the students inconsistent with the established views of Friends, and concluded that all matters issued by the students, whether notices for meetings of any kind or any essays or poems, or whatever else published as coming from or connected with Haverford, must first be submitted to the Principal for his approval. They disapprove of advertising commencements, exhibitions, etc., in the public papers."

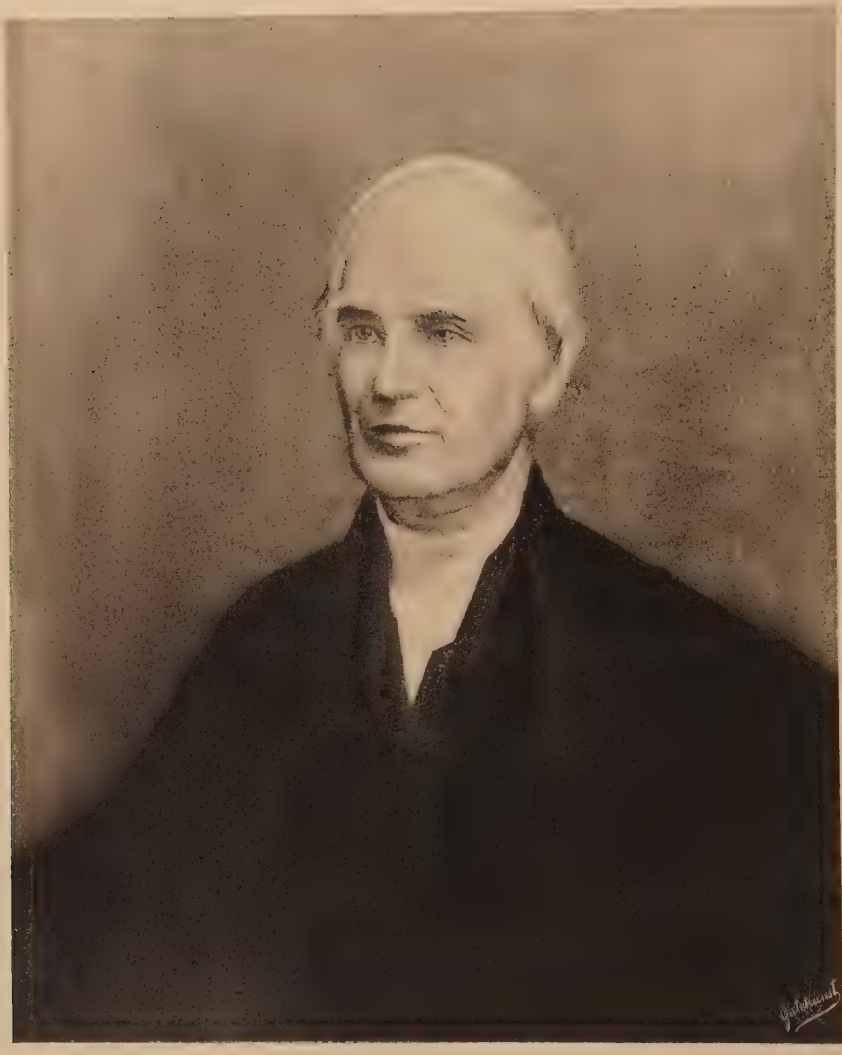
Little newspaper work had been indulged in, but this effort to stop it soon bore the usual fruit. On 3d month 30, the *North American* of Philadelphia, the only daily paper taken by the college, published the announcement that Dr. Paul Swift, of Haverford, had lately discovered a very explosive compound, and was confident that it would prove a substitute for gunpowder, that could be produced at half the

cost of the article then in use. On the 1st of 4th month a notice for agents who would sell Dr. Swift's gunpowder was seen posted at the station.

In the history of the college Dr. Swift is very conspicuous as a man of marked personality. He compelled students to think as few have ever succeeded in doing. To the dull or indolent this discipline was invaluable. His use of epithets was unlimited, and many a student was obliged to listen to a very unflattering description of himself or to advice that was extremely irritating. A student, who could not tell the meaning of pachyderm, was told by the Doctor, touching his forehead with his finger, "Better be a pachyderm than be thick up here." His dislike of broken furniture was intense, and many a dilapidated chair was hurled by him from the window. A student met the Doctor carrying a large stick, and asked why he carried such a heavy one. The Doctor answered, "Why? Latin; *Cur?*" No student in his department was ever known to fail at biennial examinations. He delighted in the text, "But wisdom is justified of her children."

The class of '64 effected an organization, and Edward H. Coates delivered an address after Loganian exhibition, 7th month 12th, over the ivy, which had been planted some days before.

On the same day the following record appears on the Managers' minutes: "An opportunity now offers of placing the study of several branches of natural science in charge of a young Friend, who has devoted a vigorous intellect and unusual talent of scientific investigation to those pursuits, and who is free from any taint of materialism. We believe that under his teaching our students may lay deeply the foundation of a sound knowledge of natural science without



DR. PAUL SWIFT.

F. BUTEKUNST PRINT.

the danger that too often attends this pursuit under influences adverse to a simple faith in Christian truth."

This "young Friend," Edward D. Cope, afterward rose to be one of the most distinguished scientists in America, of world-wide reputation. He is still among us, in the vigor of middle life. The great number of animals discovered, described and named by him, amounting to some 1,100 living and extinct species, succinctly attests his achievement in natural science. Some of these were unique and remarkable forms, and many of them were new in genus and order also. He characterized ten or more new orders of fishes, the subdivisions of the order of batrachia, several divisions of the lizards and snakes, one order of extinct reptilia, and several extinct mammalian orders, and originated a systematic analysis of the dentition of mammalia.

The material thus obtained has been the basis of additions to the higher generalizations of biology in the fields of classification and evolution.

His written contributions to palæontology and zoölogy have been voluminous, involving immense labor. Most of them have been the dry and technical productions of a man of original research. Although gifted, beyond most, with a play of language and imagery which made his writings of a popular kind very entertaining, he has looked disparagingly upon such writings, and devoted himself conscientiously to deeper studies. Of these, have been published in large quarto with illustrations:

Volume IV of "Report of the U. S. Geological and Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian, under Capt. G. M. Wheeler;" Palæontology of New Mexico.

Volumes II and III of "Report of the U. S. Geological Surveys of the Territories, under F. V. Hayden"—the first on

the Vertebrata of the Cretaceous Formation of the West, and the second on Tertiary Vertebrata of the West.

In octavos: "The Origin of the Fittest," Appleton & Sons. "The Batrachia of North America," "Bulletin of the U. S. National Museum," No. 34.

And he has at this time in the hands of the publishers a "Text-book of Vertebrate Palæontology," pp. 1,000, and a "Text-book of Evolution," Walter Scott, London, pp. 300.

To these must be added a large number of contributions to the learned societies, memoirs and papers of scientific importance.

Latterly his pen has been engaged, more largely than at an earlier stage of his career, upon the discussion of psychical evolution and other phases of metaphysics. Perhaps the number of distinctions conferred upon Professor Cope by learned bodies bears the best testimony to the estimation in which his abilities and learning are held by men of science. Besides the honorary degree of A.M. conferred on him by Haverford College, he received that of Ph.D. from the ancient University of Heidelberg, on the occasion of its five hundredth anniversary.

He has been elected member of seven learned bodies on this continent and in Europe, corresponding member of eight others, honorary member of the Belgian Society of Geology, Palæontology and Hydrology, and Foreign Correspondent of the Geological Society of London.

As might be inferred, Professor Cope's knowledge is not limited to his chosen field of palæontology, but is extensive in the whole range of the natural sciences.

Dr. Cope is a grandson of Thomas P. Cope, who bore so conspicuous a part in the origin and maintenance of the school, and the son of Alfred Cope, also for some time a

Manager, a man of scholarly tastes, learning, public spirit and benevolence.

Professor Cope's education, although liberal, was not received at college. After leaving the Friends' Select School in Philadelphia, he was instructed by private tutors, one of whom, Dr. Joseph Thomas, his instructor in the Classic languages, and one of Haverford's earliest teachers, bore testimony to his remarkable facility for linguistic acquirement. Most of the Professor's intellectual acquisitions, honors, and stores of knowledge, were the result of his own unaided efforts. At this writing, he occupies a professorship in the University of Pennsylvania.

The commencement on 7th month 13, 1864, was a memorable one. The class numbered eleven, the largest, with one exception, ever graduated until then, and the diplomas were awarded for the first time from the platform of Alumni Hall. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred at the same time on Edward D. Cope, in consideration of his scientific attainments and reputation, and he was appointed Professor of Natural Science. The class had entered Haverford on the eve of an unprecedented conflict of arms on many a bloody field—the greatest Civil War of history. During four years it had been sheltered by the friendly walls of the college, and now went out to struggle with the world as a better day was dawning on our country.

The Managers, at this time of inflation in the currency of the country, raised the charge for board and tuition to the still modest sum of $350 per annum. William Wetherald, of Rockwood, Canada W., a Friend who had a reputation as a strict disciplinarian, was appointed Superintendent, and Samuel J. Gummere's title was at the same time changed from Principal to President.

Cricket began to flourish apace, and the collegians were no longer content with contests among themselves. Owing to the efforts of W. B. Broomall, a cricket team was in 1862 brought over from Media, and defeated by the Dorian; but the score of the match is, unfortunately, lost. On 5th month 7th, 1864, Haverford played the first match against the University of Pennsylvania. The kindness of an eye-witness has furnished the following reminiscences: "Wistar and Vail did the bowling. The former was a round-arm bowler, with a good pace and very accurate, but rather uniform in his style, and therefore less dangerous to those who were accustomed to him than to those who played against him for the first time. Round-arm bowling was then by no means universal, and was very much dreaded by all who had had no experience with it. The rules did not permit the hand to be raised above the shoulder, and this made the ball come from a point very distant from the straight line between the wickets. There was either a rule, or perhaps only a practice with some umpires, that a batsman should not be put out leg-before-wicket with this kind of bowling, on account of the difficulty of determining whether the ball would have been stopped if it had been pitched directly from one wicket to the other. A left-handed, round-arm bowler was peculiarly valuable in those days. By standing on the left side of the wicket, he could make his delivery fatal to all but veterans. Vail was a left-handed, but not a round-arm, bowler. His pace was medium, but he seemed to be able to put a good twist on the ball and pitch it wherever he pleased. In fact, there was great uncertainty as to what it would do after it left the ground, and we always played it with great caution. It was generally considered that the University had more

good bowlers than we had, but their fielding was not as good. Their umpire was Beauveau Borie, and ours was Edward Starr. The game was played in the meadow, partly because it was not considered proper to use the ground upon which we practised, and partly because that ground (now covered by Barclay Hall) was somewhat obstructed by trees. . . . They (the University) gave us the game and surrendered their ball. In those days a ball suitable to use in a match cost eight dollars. If you paid any less than that it was likely to come to pieces."

Another alumnus adds to these facts the following additional information: "I remember how exultant we were that we were going to play the University. I think it was the first inter-collegiate match for Haverford, and how exuberantly exultant we were when we won the game! While hopeful before the match we were not a little anxious, for our eleven of that year was not so strong as it had been before we lost George Mellor, of '62, the best all-around player of my time, and Horace G. Lippincott, also of '62, and George M. Coates, of '63. Before that time, when the Dorian played with any outside club, it had been its habit to call into its service its old good players who had left, but we pluckily determined to depend on ourselves. The game was played down in the meadow, and we did what we could by rolling to make a good crease, and thought we had quite a presentable one. We were stronger, more athletic, more used to active, outdoor life, than the University fellows; and I think we owed our victory to our staying powers more than to our skill, for my recollection is that they outplayed us at first, but got fagged before the afternoon was over, and did not play so carefully toward the last. They went to the bat first, and, darkness coming on before

their second inning was over, agreed that the game should be decided on the first inning, and gave us their ball. After the game was over we gave them a supper at Arthur's, without permission of the Faculty, which we were afraid to ask, and were quite sorry when President Samuel J. Gummere, whom we all loved and respected, came to our Senior-rooms, and, in his mild way, told us that out of respect to him we should have asked his permission to be absent from the evening Bible reading. A reproof from him was more effective than any actual punishment could have been."

The complete score of this first game with the University follows:

UNIVERSITY.

| *First inning.* | | *Second inning.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Hoffman c. Garrett b. Vail. . . | 0 | b. Wistar . . . . . | 1 |
| W. S. Armstrong c. & b. Wistar . | 7 | b. Ashbridge. . . . . | 3 |
| H. Magee b. Vail . . . . . | 22 | not out . . . . . | 5 |
| G. Oakman b. Ashbridge . . . . | 2 | not out . . . . . | 3 |
| C. E. Morgan (Capt.) b. Ashbridge | 0 | | |
| C. Evans run out . . . . . | 3 | run out . . . . . | 2 |
| S. Hays b. Wistar . . . . . | 0 | | |
| F. Beasley b. Wistar . . . . . | 3 | b. Ashbridge . . . . . | 9 |
| J. C. Sims b. Ashbridge . . . . . | 4 | | |
| J. Morgan c. Cooper b. Vail . . . | 1 | b. b. w. b. Wistar . . . . . | 3 |
| T. Mitchell not out . . . . . | 4 | b. Wistar . . . . . | 0 |
| Byes . . . . . | 5 | . . . . . | 0 |
| Wides . . . . . | 9 | . . . . . | 1 |
| Total . . . . . | 60 | Total . . . . . | 27 |
| | | | 60 |
| Grand total . . . . . | | | 87 |

HAVERFORD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Randolph Wood (Capt.) b. Hoffman . . . . . | 0 |
| W. Ashbridge run out . . . . . | 3 |
| A. Haviland b. Oakman . . . . . | 0 |
| E. L. Scull b. Oakman . . . . . | 0 |
| A. Garrett b. C. E. Morgan . . . . . | 7 |
| M. Longstreth b. C. E. Morgan . . . . . | 3 |
| C. C. Wistar b. Evans . . . . . | 24 |
| B. A. Vail c. Armstrong b. Magee . . . . . | 2 |
| Geo. Smith b. w. b. Evans . . . . . | 12 |
| A. C. Thomas b. Evans . . . . . | 0 |
| H. M. Cooper not out . . . . . | 5 |
| Byes . . . . . | 20 |
| Leg byes . . . . . | 3 |
| Wides . . . . . | 9 |
| No balls . . . . . | 1 |
| Total . . . . . | 89 |

Of this score 62 were singles.

Meanwhile football was attracting attention, and we find in *The Gem* for 9th month, 1865, an article which tells us much concerning it. It is worthy of quotation, and thus begins: "Among the various scientific and other amusements of the students of Haverford College, none perhaps gives one the same amount of healthy exercise, in a given time, as a good, hearty game of scrub football. I speak of a scrub game because it is the method in which football is played almost entirely here; and a regular game, although there is a considerable amount of benefit to be derived from it where it is properly played, is much too apt to exhaust the players so greatly that the advantage very frequently becomes a mere matter for speculation. Who, let me ask, wishes for a better amusement, after he has grubbed out his morning lesson with much labor, tribulation and weariness of the flesh, than to play a good game of football for a quarter or half an hour before the bell rings for recitations to begin? I consider myself safe in answering, 'No one.' Cricket, baseball, the gymnasium, etc., are very good in their way, and a considerable amount of benefit may accrue from their existence to the one using them; but where a person wants a lot of exercise, and has only a few moments to get it in, I'll venture he will hardly be satisfied waiting on the field for his turn at the bat. No, sir, he wants to play on the principle, 'every man for himself,' and *then* if he don't get what he is in want of, it is his own lookout: he has no one to blame but himself. Unless he purposely avoids it, he cannot remain anywhere on the football field for five minutes when a pair of good footballs and an enterprising crowd are on the same, without getting at least one opportunity for a good kick; and then the pride he feels when he has made a good catch and mount, and has been the means

of fooling half a dozen or a dozen expectant hoofs drawn back to meet the much-longed-for and equally much-abused ball half way, and send it on the wings of the wind in some other direction! With what zest he puts his understanding in the way of some ardent but unsuspecting pursuer, and with what satisfaction he sees him in the act of measuring five feet six inches more or less, on the soft and dewy sod!

"How kindly he reaches aloft and catches a fly-ball instead of putting to that trouble some one who has not the elevated position that he enjoys! With what pleasure he hears it echo against the ribs, back or pantaloons' seat of some fellow-student, or go crashing madly in headlong career through the serried stove-pipes of the alumni! How complacently he plays a tattoo, with toes and heels on the shins and other appendages of a too eager crowd, all intently endeavoring to misuse and abuse the harmless and much enduring ball, and sees half a dozen, more or less, unfortunates shy out of the melee, take their seats at a distance from the scene of action, with a downcast and melancholy expression of countenance, to rub their tibias and the neighboring parts. But the crowning pleasure of all, to our player's mind, is when the aforementioned alumni—stove-pipes and all—join in the tumultuous throng, endeavoring to reawaken the enthusiasm they felt in the game when they, too, were Haverford undergraduates, and he can, unobserved, let his hand drop with its entire weight on the aforementioned head-covering, thereby driving it incontinently over the eyes and ears of the unfortunate alumnus, giving him a vivid insight into the beauties of astronomy, and producing a most decidedly striking sensation."

From the fact that Haverford is a Friends' College, and

the well-established belief of Friends that war is unchristian and indefensible, it would not be expected that many of her sons took part even in the great conflict with the slavery rebellion. Nevertheless there were instances in which the testimony against slavery proved too strong for that against war, and a few in which Haverford men attained important rank in the army. Of these was Brigadier-General Isaac J. Wistar, who was early in the war Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Senator Baker's Regiment of California Volunteers, and when the distinguished commander fell at Ball's Bluff—himself severely wounded in the same disastrous engagement—became Colonel. Afterward raised to the rank of Brigadier, he was at one time, while in command on the peninsula, very near effecting the capture of the enemy's capital, by a daring dash with his brigade, at a time when Richmond was weakly defended on the peninsula side. At least two others held the rank of Colonel; one of these was James S. Perot, who commanded for a time one of the Corn Exchange Regiments, from Philadelphia, but never saw actual service; the other was Norwood Penrose Hallowell, who took his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the famous Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, under the brave Colonel Shaw. This was one of the first, if not the first, colored regiment enlisted, and service in it was a peculiarly dangerous service, owing to the embittered feeling of the Confederate Army toward the enlistment of negroes by the United States. Colonel Shaw fell in one of the first engagements—the courageous attack on Fort Wagner—and "Nod. Hallowell," as we called him, then raised and commanded the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment. James M. Walton, who used to be known as "Mouse," owing to his small size and agility when in the Preparatory School,

also fought bravely as Captain on the Carolina coast. These were all Philadelphians, by birth and early career. There was also handsome "Dick" Chase, who fell by a rebel bullet in Tennessee, while serving in the Anderson Cavalry, just after he had recited to a companion some lines of Tennyson, which seemed to imply a premonition of his approaching fate; and there were others—alas! that any of them should fill a soldier's grave.

FOUNDER'S HALL.

## CHAPTER XII.

# GOVERNMENT AT ARM'S LENGTH, 1864–72.

> Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and he bears a laden breast,
> Full of sad experience.—TENNYSON.

THE power to confer degrees was acquired by the Corporation in 1856; but it is not by leaps and bounds that a school becomes a college, and the period on which it then entered may well bear the name of the time of transition. The atmosphere of a boarding-school, swept by zephyrs of approval or storms of wrath from the Committee on Instruction, hung for long years about the college. Changes that occurred were in the direction of more liberty, of broader views in the matter of culture and academic discipline; but the reforms came as if of their own volition, and not through the fixed policy of a controlling power moving on definite lines of progress. Moreover, even this quiet evolutionary process was crossed by unfortunate disturbing causes. The war, it is true, sent few echoes into the peaceful walks of Haverford, but the effects of the war made themselves felt in many ways. Indeed, to one who looks at the difficulties with which the college was forced to contend for two decades, the wonder does not lie in the fact that Haverford fell into misfortunes, but rather in the vitality which enabled her to surmount them. An epoch of transitional adjustment is what we are called upon to record.

The new year began under the most cheering auspices.

The President, after living for two years in the college building, with entire charge of the discipline as well as of the business, in addition to his duties as teacher, gave over the government to William Wetherald, the new Superintendent, and took up his abode in the stone cottage not far from Maple Avenue. The Faculty was strengthened by the appearance of Professor Edward D. Cope, whose appointment in the spring we have noted in the Department of Comparative Zoölogy and Botany. Clement L. Smith was still "Assistant Professor of Classics and Mathematics"—a wide range, it is true, but not exceptional for the minor colleges of that time. Men shipped in those days as able seamen, ready to "hand, reef and steer;" they were not restricted to pulling a single rope. Dr. Paul Swift taught "Moral, Political and Natural Science;"—morals, politics, and one is fain to say nature, might all have learned from him something to their advantage. Thomas Chase did brilliant work, as of old, filling the whole place with a certain academic zeal. Everything seemed to be ready for active development all along the line. Such an atmosphere of hopefulness and progress was the more encouraging, seeing that the war had reached the acutest stages of its disastrous influence on household life. The price of board and tuition had been raised. The studies were uniform, with no margin of choice; whatever else was done by such an arrangement, it certainly made the college compact in its organization. Examinations were still biennial, and were preceded by a long "private review."

Other arrangements of the college economy remained as before. Elizabeth B. Hopkins, stately, autocratic, not without her favorites, but ruling with undisputed sway, "continues," says the Report, "to discharge with great efficiency

the duties of Matron." It has been the privilege of some of us, in early youth, to look upon this excellent lady, when she drove in state to make her domestic arrangements in the neighborhood or haply in the city. A man-servant (was he not called Uriah, and was he not successor of Luke Bruce, generally known as "Broke Loose?"), sable, dignified, competent; a carriage, faded and something past the prime, but redolent of gentility; a horse, "Charlie," successor to the unterrified "Jerry," now degraded to the base uses of Tommy Kelly, and driven in a cart—and "Charlie," too, was neither beauteous nor fleet;—all this, though humble of material, was undoubtedly in the grand style. The red-painted wooden gate still swung at the turnpike entrance, and to pass that portal unpermitted, whether to carry the gaping boot to Snob's, or to venture into madder currents of the great world in Athensville, was to heap deductions on one's head and risk a summons to the bar of justice. The orchard was in all its glory, and the cider-press worked not solely in the interests of college vinegar. Who does not remember the little kegs kept in those dingy blue cupboards of the old washroom? The sports were cricket and football, with spasms of baseball. "Ice-cream" still slumbered uninvented in the brain of its founder, great King, of '69, as yet a stripling in the pines of Carolina. "Boll" Kay had just come, and was entering on his memorable career: as yet he only made gas, a sad waste of his abilities; later came the spliced cricket-bats, the croquet mallets, and the long catalogue of his useful manufactures.

Moreover, there was Alumni Hall. How pagan and worldly it looked! How proud we were of our "Chapel," as a lady called it, who first saw it from the Haverford Road, and asked her companion how long it was since the Episco-

palians had bought the college? But our pride in the exterior was nothing to the sense of progress which filled our hearts when we saw and enjoyed the interior. How pleasant to sit in the library, with a cheery fire in the open grate at one's feet, and the shelves all about one—to have De Quincey or Carlyle for the mere stretching out of one's hand; pleasant withal to muse, in the interval of two brave sentences, on the infelicities of the old-time reader, on the poor den which held the college library, or the little box where the Loganian custodian used to deal out lighter literature at noon of Seventh day. Seriously, this matter of a library where one could "read through the fingers," as Coleridge says, taking down book after book, lingering, leaving, returning as one pleased, instead of the week spent over a single volume laboriously selected by catalogue—this was progress of the first order, and more than anything else made for the reputation of Haverford College as a place where students acquired sound notions of literature.

This reputation still holds in places whither old Haverfordians have brought the love of books; but, at the present writing, a zeal for "departments," the necessity for procuring special treatises, and other causes, have sadly marred the workings of our library in regions of poetical, critical and miscellaneous literature. The fire burns no longer in the grate, and the generous marble of the fireplace feels no more slippered feet at forbidden altitudes; steam from the machine-shop—fatal and hideous symbol—warms the room, and men throng the alcoves of biology or chemistry; and the Philistines are upon thee, good old library! Of what use is an open grate, save to waste coal; and of what use is poetry or criticism but to waste time?

The Faculty, however, did not intend in all respects to

stand upon those "old ways" which the prophet Jeremias assures us are "the best." In the matter of tests for scholarship they decided to follow the lead of other colleges; and early in this autumn of 1864 they recommended the substitution of annual for biennial examinations. The Managers were not yet willing to make the change; whereupon the Faculty revised its whole plan of grading, and organized a system of marks for daily recitations. Further evidence of the eminently conservative character of the Managers' legislation is their message to the Faculty, recommending that "no Freshman or Sophomore shall sit up later than nine o'clock at night, and no student whatsoever later than ten." Furthermore, the same Managers, through their Committee on Instruction, sent certain elaborate rules for the guidance of the Senior Class, in the exercise of this slender range of privileges. The so-called "secret" societies—the Athenæum and Everett—cause much concern to the Board, and that body is at one time fain to legislate the two associations out of existence. The Faculty interposes, and comes to the rescue with a simple set of rules, which the societies are bound to observe, and so the awful mysteries of the mathematical room or the old collecting-room proceed through their ancient and emulous round. We need not delay to mention those minor troubles which eclipsed the gayety of Sophomores, nor the detection of Freshmen in such crimes as the cutting of a bench, with the fine of fifty cents imposed by unanimous vote of the Faculty. We must proceed to chronicle the great disciplinary crisis of which sundry hints and echoes linger in the Faculty minutes of 10th month 19th and 21st, 1864. But how little these puny records tell us of the great convulsions—how little we see of the mighty struggles of the Superintendent, of the notes and messages

sent hurrying to the city, of Managers speeding swiftly to the college—this one from his dinner-table, that one from his office—of the great conclave, Managers and Faculty in full official solemnity, of the twenty-seven Sophomores ushered, one after the other, singly, into the multiplex presence, and there put upon the witness-chair to answer a converging fire of questions—how little, indeed, do the slender records tell us of this intrepid combination to discover who threw the apple that hit a professor in the study-room, and who had sown the seeds of that general refusal to take notes of a certain lecture! "What was it all about?" is a question which the historian, baffled by his meagre and confused materials, is unable to answer in any satisfactory way; but it was doubtless a famous victory for the Superintendent—a barren victory, to be sure, seeing that it went far to cut down the twenty-seven Sophomores to the fourteen Juniors of the ensuing autumn—but none the less a triumph for the friends of order. Throughout the year these unpleasant outbreaks tell a tale of harshness on one side and discontent on the other; evidently, with all his excellent traits of character, the minister of internal affairs was not a *persona grata* among the students.

It was another sort of meeting, of which no record is made upon the books, when Faculty and students bent joyless steps into the collecting-room one April morning, and the President read in solemn tones the Psalm beginning "Fret not thyself because of evil-doers," and venerable Dr. Swift stood up to speak of shadowy crimes which had lurked in our older political annals, and Chase and the others spoke out more passionate grief, and the rows of silent youth felt pressing about them the heavy omens of the death of Lincoln. Different, too, was this from the jubilation a few

days before, when tar-barrels blazed in the North Grove, and on the unsteady platform young orators roared patriotism, and hoarse throats cheered them to the echo, because Richmond had fallen. When, a little later, the corpse of the murdered President was brought along the railroad, students—unblamed, one is fain to believe, of Faculty or Managers—had draped in heavy black hangings that grotesque little box which served for a station, and the undergraduates stood there with bared heads as the funeral train went by.

So passed the year, closing in the shadow of great events; the reconstruction of the South opening on the country as a problem of the first magnitude, and in our little corner of the land another task of reconstruction busying honest brains that had to solve the problem how to make a genuine college of this heterogeneous material. But at least one sign of good augury cheers us as the year goes out. The Faculty refuse to recommend for the master's degree a person who offers a thesis which they deem below the standard; and they affirm their doctrine "that high merit should be demanded in the dissertations themselves, independent of our conviction of the fitness of the applicant to receive the degree." Brave words, Faculty! Your trumpet gives no uncertain sound in this regard, and that, too, at a time when the colleges of the country, with not so many exceptions, were bestowing the once honored and honorable degree on any graduate who could wait three years and pay cash. In 1869 a somewhat different test found the same rugged virtue, the same jealousy for the honor of a Haverford degree. Two Englishmen, with an appalling list of qualifications and backed by certain high and mighty friends, apply for the degree of LL.D. Each of the candidates has done a

bit of literary work; excuses and rewards are both forthcoming; but the Faculty, greatly to its honor, simply holds to its invariable rule "that no honorary degree shall be recommended to be granted on personal application."

A pleasant incident about this time was the presentation to the library, by certain members of Flounders Institute, Ackworth, England, of a copy of the "Codex Sinaiticus," the earliest known MS. of the New Testament, printed in fac-simile by order of the Czar, in 1862. This was followed a little later by the gift of a fac-simile of the "Codex Vaticanus," by J. Bevan Braithwaite.

Auspicious in its beginning, stormy in its progress, the year 1865 closed *ohne Sang und Klang*, and with its lapse Dr. Paul Swift and Elizabeth Hopkins severed their long and honorable connection with the college. Dr. Swift, who probably resigned because conscious that his powers were weakening, died in the following year. Dignity, the flavor of old times, of statelier manners and more formal ways, marked their walk and conversation. With their departure Haverford grew modern; prosperity may visit her borders as never before; but in vain shall we look for "the grace of a day that is dead," and expect to see, except in dreams, the Haverford of Charles Yarnall, memorable and courtly man; of Paul Swift, teacher; of Elizabeth Hopkins, the matron by divine right: howbeit, there are many of us who are glad that our recollection stretches back so far.

It will be remembered that we walked very lightly over the pitfalls of that disciplinary crisis, and left the whole matter to the capable hands of the Committee on Instruction, whom we saw hurrying o'er the stony streets on their way to Haverford. The discipline of the past year certainly left something to be desired; but we must not consider it too

curiously. A more ambitious writer might describe it in terms of a shipwreck, and brush up a line or two of his "Æneid," to tell how many souls went down into the deeps of expulsion or suspension or withdrawal, and how, when the autumn term began, a few appeared swimming in the vasty sea—only two Seniors, but fourteen Juniors out of the twenty-seven that set sail, thirteen Sophomores, and just eight Freshmen—a pitiful thirty-seven in all! Still, the quality was good. One of these two Seniors is now head of his department in the Johns Hopkins University. The fourteen Juniors were known as the class of '67; and their leader of that day now conducts, in gay defiance of a heavy handicap from fortune, one of the best and most successful schools in the whole country. Do not laugh at the eight Freshmen, either: that is the beginning of '69—as fine a class as Haverford ever saw. *Sursum corda*, ye thirty-seven, and we shall make history yet!

Old faces are gone, too, besides these that are mentioned. Thomas Kimber, the elder, had died, and a minute of the Board, 8th mo. 15, 1864, suitably records his connection with Haverford from its beginning, and the valuable services which he rendered to it. Professor C. L. Smith has gone to Göttingen; but there is a new man in his place, John H. Dillingham, a Harvard graduate, who has taken the collegiate prize in Greek, and otherwise distinguished himself as a self-denying, successful student. Toward the middle of the year, William Wetherald, the Superintendent, also goes his way; and the new tutor, J. H. Dillingham, reigns in his stead. The President, Samuel J. Gummere, who had received the honorary degree of M.A. from Brown University, resumes charge of the books and accounts. The new matron is Edith Collins.

Faculty and the thirty-seven, meanwhile, intend to take all steps forward. The former secures the adoption of its rejected proposal, and from this year annual examinations are substituted for the ancient biennial; this was done in the spring of 1866. Already in the Fall of 1865 another great innovation had been made, and the study of modern languages now formed a part of the required course in Haverford College. As for the thirty-seven, did they not organize a good cricket eleven and boldly grapple with the newly formed Merion Club? Unfortunately, there were more serious adventures: in the course of the winter a gas-meter under the stairs, by the dining-room, exploded and injured several students. Still it was a good year, and all did good work. The Report of the Managers, written in 4th month, 1866, while it mentions the reduced number of students, maintains a cheerful tone. A thesis is received from Joseph G. Pinkham, a graduate of the class of '63, and is found to be a most admirable piece of work; indeed its merits would find recognition even in these days, when the spectre of Original Research has stalked into our very kindergarten. In short, the year was active, and not without decided marks of progress.

In this progress, cricket had its share. An essay written in the autumn of '65 gives us a charming insight into the condition of the game at this time. Modern bowlers will read the following sentences with amusement:

"It used to be a matter of wonder how the batsman never seemed to make any great exertion; the ball seemed to hit the bat, then dart away to some distant part of the field with lightning speed, while the batsman just seemed to meet it with his bat. Wonderful it was until we learned that play in cricket did not consist in letting drive furiously at the

ball, as if to drive it beyond the bound of vision; that a good position of the bat had much to do with its direction and speed. Nor does bowling consist merely in delivering a ball so that it will if uninterrupted strike the wicket. The use of it is this: the closer a ball strikes to the batsman before it rises, the less time he has to judge it, without which he cannot play freely. The spin on the ball causes it to rise much quicker than it would otherwise do, and this enables it to strike closer to the bat."

It was in the spring of '66 that Merion played its maiden game against Haverford. The match was played on the former club's old ground, and the Dorian bowlers were L. Haines, of '69, and W. T. Dorsey, of '67. These underhand twirlers were pitted against the fast round-arm of R. Williams, whose, to them, peculiar bowling, combined with the effects of a bowl of claret-punch, worked the defeat of Haverford's representatives.

The March number of *The Gem* for 1869 speaks thus of this game: "One fine Saturday afternoon in early summer, about two years ago, the first eleven of Dorian might have been seen treading the pike with firm and confident footsteps. Armed with many bats and balls, gloves, pads, etc., they were indeed a formidable-looking band. Alas! ere night cast its mantle on the silent earth, how changed was their aspect! The fiery dart of the eye, expecting an easy and certain victory, was replaced by the determined and downcast looks of defeat; the warlike tramp was replaced by the straggling shuffle of a retreating army. On every side were the signs of a battle fought and lost. Thus did the Dorian appear after their match with the Merion."

Once more did these rivals meet, and, alas! with the same success. This second game was played in the autumn of

'66. The Dorian scored 45 and 39; Merion 50 and 37 for 6 wickets. No one on either side reached double figures, though the extras footed up to 26 for Haverford and 32 for Merion, the Dorian presenting their opponents with 12 wides in the first inning. It was in this game that Howard Comfort made that famous seven hit, so indicative of the prowess of our predecessors.

"But, lo! the scene changes; now the banner of the Dorian is seen above the smoke of battle, clear and victorious; the Merion conquered and driven from the field, the Sophomores" (a mistake) "of the University, the Young America, Germantown, and finally the University itself are forced to yield to the superior prowess of the Dorian."

Indeed, the spring of '67 was a very successful one. With it begins the second period in the history of Haverford cricket. Flannel uniforms made their appearance. Hereafter a team was organized each year, and a series of matches played. Cricket became the acknowledged spring game, a position it has ever since maintained. It is, of course, impossible to describe in detail the many games played, and we must content ourselves with a glance at its varying seasons of prosperity and adversity. Great games there have been, over the memory of which we may longer pause.

These were the days when, as has been remarked, the ability of a fielder to hunt in the long grass, and plunge into the creek after a ball, was as highly prized as is a quick pick-up and accurate return to-day.

Haverford cricket and Haverford cricketers ranked high by this time in the estimation of the college, as an essay in *The Gem* of this autumn clearly shows. It is entitled "Remarks on Haverford College," and speaks thus of the new student: "Soon he discovers that his studies are not

THE CRICKET CREASE.

F. BUTEKUNST PRINT.

very difficult, and instead of having to study so hard he has plenty of time on his hands, and in most cases he disposes of it on the cricket-field; this he does day after day, and finally he becomes such a good player of the game as to be put on the first eleven of the Dorian Cricket Club. Then what honors will attend him! In a match with some other club, down go the enemies' stumps, or he may make a drive for six, and then what a swelling he feels within him!"

Another essay in *The Bud* of this year, entitled "Our National Game," tells us that "a little excitement helps the baseball player; he is nerved (especially if his Betsy Jane is present) to make difficult catches, and when his turn comes at the bat, to send the ball far over the fielders' heads. But if the cricketer should become excited, and thinks more of making a good score suddenly than of patient and careful playing, he is very apt to swipe at a ball which coolly takes his wicket." Then comes a mournful remark about the rival game. "Here at Haverford, where so many have 'cricket on the brain,' is spirit and care in baseball wanted, and I see little hope of improvement."

Vague traditions are afloat concerning an invention of this time. It occurred to some genius that a very desirable object would be attained if the cricket ball could be made to strike in the same place at will. A catapult was therefore thought of, which by careful manipulation could be made to bowl on any spot, and thus the practising of driving, cutting, forward playing, etc., be greatly facilitated. But the plan came to naught: the catapult refused to work. Nonetheless, Haverford cricket continued to triumph.

Another year brings even better omens. There are eighteen new students entering in the Fall of 1866, five of them Sophomores. Moreover, think that '67, '69 and '70, classes of

peculiar ability, are all in college together. With such a combination what things are not within our reach? Indeed, one fact is soon evident; in the way of discipline, this year has a fine record, and is singularly free from internal troubles. The report of the Managers for the year remarks: "It is believed that in many important particulars, the college has rarely, if ever, been in a more satisfactory condition than at present. A steady effort is maintained to keep the standard of thoroughness in the instruction up to the highest point, and in all respects to keep pace with what is valuable in the progress of the age in literary and scientific pursuits. The discipline of the college is in a satisfactory and wholesome condition."

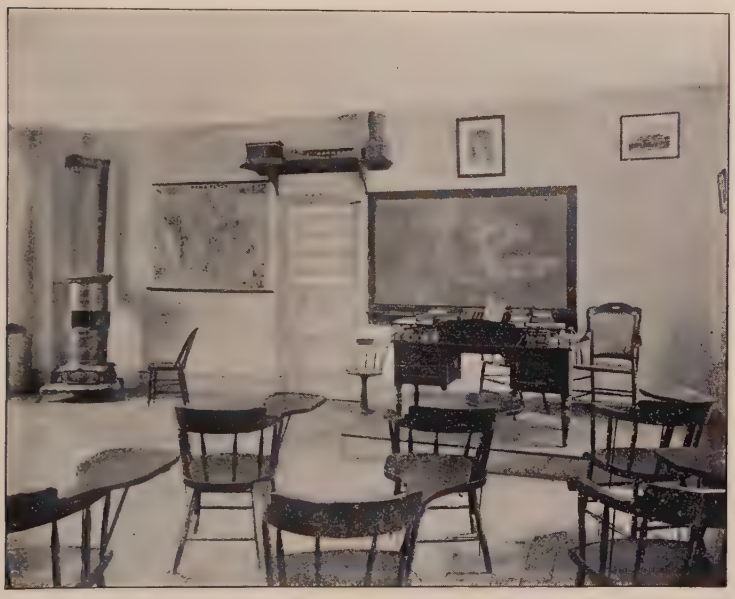
Small matters claim the attention of the Faculty—"eating of nuts and fruit in the library," and the "assuming" of "indecorous attitudes." It is gratifying to learn that proper legislation on these matters was effected early in the winter term. Similarly trivial concerns fill the Faculty records throughout the year, indicating that happy course of life which makes almanacs rather than history. Modern students could hardly conceive what a ripple was made on the surface of the college existence when the Sophomores of that year were allowed, as a special mark of favor, to go to Philadelphia and sit for a class photograph—provided an officer should accompany them. Some of us remember how these innocent trips contributed to academic hilarity. In those old days there was always something rakish and alluring in an expedition to the city. Even the serious young man from the West—the Great West—would cock his hat and smile roguishly to himself as he set out—he felt himself such a man of the world. In other respects this year is not unlike its predecessor. Charles Yarnall, the veteran Secre-

tary of the Board of Managers, resigned his place to younger hands. Owing to illness, Professor Cope was forced to withdraw from active instruction, and at the opening of the second term his place was taken by Albert R. Leeds, since Professor at Stevens' Institute, Hoboken. A new feature, in addition to the regular required work in Modern Languages, is the announcement of the Catalogue that instruction is offered, to those who desire it, in "Italian, Spanish and Hebrew." This department, however, does not seem to have been unduly crowded. Again, we find a new required study announced for this year—Anglo-Saxon—it is put down for the Sophomores. Seeing that a college president, many years after the date of which we write, named Anglo-Saxon along with Icelandic and Quaternions, as "an intellectual luxury," it is safe to say that here, as elsewhere, Haverford showed a gratifying tendency to lead rather than follow in the paths of scholarly progress. Haverford did not, like so many colleges of the day, enforce by precept and example that doctrine which Skeat has so happily defined as "the belief that it is the business of everybody's neighbor to know something of early English." Not only study: there was brave reading. Many books were this year added to the store of the college; while the Loganian Society continued to supply that poetical and critical literature which is spread across the northern end of our library. The buying of these books was twice blessed: it blessed the committee that selected, and the wider throng that read. The names of these books are an abiding memorial of the good taste and sound and critical sense of the young men who acted as "purveyors" to the collegiate appetite for reading. Nor are we to feel any less pride in the literary work of the students, as shown in *The Collegian*, *The Bud*, or *The Gem*.

("Collegian," to be sure, is good; but it was depressing to write for such meaningless and tinsel names as the other two. Why not have said outright "Friendship's Garland," and "Duty's Offering?")

Manuscript work always looks amateurish, and print saves many a reputation that handwriting would have lost; but even through the boyish scrawl or the characterless monotony of the would-be copperplate, one catches a genuine hint of Arcadia. From the western windows of Alumni Hall there are fine bits of landscape; and here and there some Senior has set down a record of his glimpses from the neighboring library. Often enough it is only the conventional Arcadian scene; *niaiserie* of criticism in the harmless sense, shallow thinking on deep subjects, or a desperate bit of rhyming. Odes of Horace are done into a halting, stuttering English, that makes one feel afresh the true greatness of the Roman; and poor Heinrich Heine's "Lorelei" is stretched upon a rack of agony, which causes her creator's "mattress-grave" in Paris to seem by contrast the couch of a Sybarite. These things are inevitable. But there are better signs of the intellectual life. There is a paper on "English Metres" running through three numbers of *The Collegian* for 1864–65, which, in its sympathetic touch, its thoroughness, its grasp of the subject, merits decided praise. This is by a student. A member of the Faculty contributes from time to time articles, either on current topics or else of a retrospective nature. "The Late War in Europe" is one sort, "Recollections of American Orators" is another, in which one hardly knows whether the lucid style or the clear thinking is more to be admired. Another member of the Faculty—the inimitable neatness of his handwriting betrays him—contributes now and then some genuine bits

of fun. An essay on "Hats," sent as correspondence from "Manhattan," called out great laughter and applause when it was read to the amiable gathering—professors' wives on the side bench, Faculty and graver members on the Freshman seats, and looser gentry gathered in the unwonted freedom of the upper rows. The writer waxes violent against hats, thinks them the offspring of vanity, and finds that the



CLASSICAL RECITATION-ROOM.

"Greek and Roman word for hat is derived from πετάννυμι, to expand or *swell;*" hence the vanity of the stove-pipe. Also it was a tight silk hat that made Cicero cry out "O tempora! O mores!"—"O my temples! O more ease!" We laughed at these things, gentlemen of to-day, and maybe you think us easily pleased. "In dress a hat goes a great way, especially on a windy day." You do not smile, per-

haps, at that? We roared. And it please you, too, we would not exchange our liberal gayety for this dyspeptic simper now in fashion. But *The Collegian* had more solid fare. "Is a man bound to obey laws which conflict with conscience?" There is a subject for thee, "man of morals!" Or, not as a problem, but in the categorical imperative, we have "Do the Right," three stanzas of it in beautiful handwriting and intricate metre. "The Originality of Genius," "Fact and Fiction," "True Chivalry," "Means of Navigation," all in a little month! Here, as somebody observes in Dickens, "Here's richness!" Nor do we fail to find a hint of that spirit which betakes itself to written words, not because it will, but because it must, of that spirit which may sin a hundred times and ways against every law of composition, and yet is sure of our pardon, *quia multum amavit.* Something of this spirit seems to lurk in certain verses on the "Brevity of Life," from the Spanish. The title is suspicious; the thought, the suggestion, the expérience, all are meagre enough; the style is conventional; but we feel like reading the lines again, and there is fire in them. Has the fire gone out by this time, or is it gathering fuel, or what of it? Who is "Olen," the maker? Has he joined the great march of which he sings?—

> Where, gentle Spring, are all thy brilliant flowers?
> Thy golden fruits, say, ardent Summer, where?
> What hand has robbed the favored Autumn bowers
> Of gifts so fair?
>
> Gone are they, with their varied beauty, hiding
> In nothing's deep abyss their wealth and sheen;
> The seasons and their dearest tribute gliding
> Almost unseen.

Come back, "Olen," whoever thou art, and, as the angel said to Cædmon, sing us something! By this time it should

be worth the hearing. Another of these metrical gentlemen has a sonnet to Whittier, which begins almost in the same manner—

> He thundered at Oppression's castle-gate,
> As fearless as the truth is and as strong,
> Till all the ancient battlements of wrong
> Trembled as though they heard the voice of fate.

The rest is silence; howbeit the beginning is very brave. The poet signs himself "Echo." What is it in the opening lines which applauds the selection? But this is to consider too curiously. No, we cannot, after all, make very much of these higher flights; the wings flutter in very obvious imitation, and fail to give us that sense of freshness which, for good or ill, our sad world is always demanding in literary work. For this reason we shall make only one complete selection out of these pages, not from the grand old masters, —say the Faculty—not from the bards sublime, like "Olen" and "Echo," but rather from a writer who knew precisely what he had to say, and said it with a genial audacity that warms an old Haverfordian to the roots of his heart. Notice the fine freedom of the narration, the rollicking independence of style and metre! And then the subject! The Dorians, the first eleven of the college, have beaten the Merion First by one of those scores that they were wont to roll up in the late sixties. Let our bard tell the story in his perfervid lines. If it is not as Homeric an affair as hath ever yet been writ down, then may we never more taste Shanghai.

MERION C. C.'S DEFEAT BY THE DORIAN C. C.

> Last autumn, when the days were long,
> And we were well on practice bent,
> The Merion thought our strength was shorn
> And a proud challenge to us sent.

So up they came, triumphant quite,
Thinking *now* they'd have some fun;
But though hearts were bold and hopes were bright,
Mistaken youths! they were outdone.

The captains tossed the penny;
The Merion won and sent us in,
Not thinking we'd make many;
But a game's lost by a spin.

The bowler bared his brawny arm,
As thro' us he would send alarm;
The umpire cried—"*All Ready?*"
Our captain to his men said "Steady!"

The bowler, tongue in cheek, and ball in hand,
Took six crooked steps, and then a stand,
As if he'd shake the very land,
And tried to burst his cricket band.

Oh, how our wickets fell at first!
And hard it was our fears to quell;
But with our captain doubts dispersed,
For then our runs began to tell.

The Merion then went in, and out,
For Congdon, our captain, he did bowl,
Who is indeed a strong redoubt
When in the game he puts his soul.

For quick as lightning went the ball;
Down fell their wickets like grass;
As 'fore a whirlwind boweth all,
They bowed before the Dorian blast.

The Dorian springs to the bat once more,
And it did credit to its fame,
It played as I hope 'twill play evermore,
And come out winner all the same.

"Quick, field that ball, you rascal—fly!"
For Comfort had sent one over the run;
It shot like an arrow against the sky,
Lit up by a gleam of the setting sun.

"A four-hit! Ah, how hard the Dorians die!
Ah me! will they ever all get out?"
And the bowler gives a weary sigh:—
"Another four? Oh, how they shout!"

At last the glorious game is done;
Then gather round the tired eleven.
*Their* score stands at but seventy-one,
And *we* have beaten—by ninety-seven.

The Merion captain, with downcast eyes,
Presents the conquered ball, then cries:
"Three cheers for the Dorian! Hip-hip hurrah!"
And we cheer the Merion three times—"Huzzah!"

For thus was ended a *winsome* game;
But if they challenge us once more,
Let us trust their fate will be the same,
And again we'll beat them, as of yore.

That is certainly as fine a ballad as "Johnnie Armstrong," or any of them. It keeps its eye on the object, and that, as Matthew Arnold tells us, is the main thing; besides, apart from its high intrinsic merit, does it not make the old Haverfordian forget the fugacious years that part him from his prime, and cause him to say with Sir Philip Sidney, that his heart is "moved more than with a trumpet."

The minutes of the Managers for the next year were filled with measures of economy. Refined petroleum was substituted for lighting gas; the annual charge was again raised, this time to $375; washing was charged extra; stationery at retail prices. The Board objected to Class Day exercises, regarding the commencement performances as "sufficient."

When '67 took its leave, although many strong men went with it, matters continued to run smoothly, and the auspices were good. The Managers tell the Faculty that the condition of the college is "hopeful and gratifying." A minute of the Faculty rejoices in "the present happy exemption of the college from partial students." Henry Hartshorne, M.D., an old graduate, a warm friend of the college and long a member of the Board of Managers, is made Professor of Organic Science and Philosophy. As his time is

still, to some extent, engaged elsewhere, Albert R. Leeds continues to give instruction in chemistry. The late Sophomores have gained two in number for their Junior year—a pleasant contrast to the usual losses. It is with this year that the cricket eleven surpassed all previous records. The Faculty minutes of 9th month 12th, 1867, announce that all the students are present except Congdon, "who is on his way from England;" and they might have added, "with a choice experience in cricketing." He had seen professional playing, was bringing back fresh ideas, and soon gave a new tone to the game at Haverford. Indeed, to see Haverford cricket in those days was worth a long journey; opponents went down before our attack like ripe grain; the University and the Merion were alike unable to handle our bowling or to perplex our batsmen. D. F. Rose, of '70, seconded Congdon with the ball, and, when in good form, had a pace up to that time unknown at Haverford. It will be remembered that when outside matches were revived, both our bowlers against the Merion eleven—L. Haines, of '69, and W. T. Dorsey, of '67—knew only the ancient underhand delivery. Against Haverford was the fast round-arm of R. Williams, and we were beaten by it—and by certain other causes long held in memory. Then Congdon learned the new art; and finally in Rose we had a bowler born as well as made. Among the Freshmen ('71) J. Hartshorne was already a cricketer; and R. Winslow soon showed us where to look for a successor to Rose. Indeed, the Freshmen had their own eleven, and in the spring of 1868 played several smaller clubs of Philadelphia. For the rest, H. Cope did good work in the slips; the graceful and vigorous driving of C. Wood ('70) is already immortalized in the ballad just given. But let the graver muse pause a moment to chron-

icle "Pan's" great hit for seven; they bowled him a short-hop to leg, and he lifted it sheer out of the old crease in the meadow, across and over both fences of Haverford Road; seven runs it netted and was a famous whack. Soon after that the Club moved up to its present grounds, then much smaller by reason of the garden hedge. What days those were! In long afternoons of May to watch the shadows falling over the turf, alternating with wide strips of sunlight; to see the loiterers drifting up to the iron bench under the maples, and the players alert in the field; to hear the sharp click of the bat, the shout, the laugh—fine sights these and fine sounds. But to be in it, and of it; to feel the spring of your bat as the ball flew off, skimming the short turf in cleanest fashion, good for two surely, and if you put the last pound of pressure on your legs, a safe three—this was the quintessence of mortal bliss. Tell men of that day about their laziness in college, they smile; tell of wasted opportunities, of evil behavior to instructors, of general unworthiness, they reck not; but forget to chronicle them among the cricketers, among them that fought for Haverford between the wickets, and you shall straightway witness a noble rage.

Cricket was not the only game. This same autumn of 1867 a baseball nine came over from Westtown and played our nine a match, in which the score and the excitement were equally tremendous, Haverford winning by 44–43! This was in the Westtown vacation. Early in November our nine asks the Faculty for leave to play a return match at Westtown—but in vain. Baseball, however, was kept in its place. It is very pleasant to find next spring a stern refusal from the Faculty in answer to a petition for leave to subscribe to *The Baseball Players' Chronicle.* Thanks, good

Faculty! It must have been somewhere about this time, moreover, that King and certain other kindred spirits invented the game of "Ice-Cream." The origin of the name is buried in gloom. But, fortunately, although it is now forgotten at Haverford, and though bushes spread sadly on the crease by the old arch, and not one of Boll's bats is left—even in the museum—nevertheless Ice-Cream, the comprehensive and simple game of Fall and winter and early spring, keeps an eternal youth in the memory and the record of its patrons. It is purely a Haverfordian production. It ministered to our gayety, our health, our proficiency in cricket. A game of Haverfordians, by Haverfordians, and for Haverfordians, it merits a conspicuous place in Haverford history. The genesis of the game is not hard to describe. Certain men of '69 and other classes, mostly from the tribe of Them-that-Dig, being convinced of the need of active exercise, but jealous of the time demanded by cricket, and mindful, too, of its long winter sleep, set about the invention of a game that could even bid defiance to a light snow. They procured a solid rubber-ball; obtained from Boll a pine bat, in one piece, flattened slightly in the lower half, and looking like the missing link betwixt baseball and cricket; took solemn possession of the ground between the old carpenter shop and a board fence; placed against the board fence three sticks, in manner of a wicket, and were ready. The bowler sent his ball as fast as he could (underhand) with intent of hitting the wicket. The batsman struck the ball, and ran to the carpenter shop, touching the closed shutters with his bat. A third man in the field threw the ball at the said shutters; if he anticipated the batsman, and aimed well, the latter was out, and the bowler went in, batsman took the field, and third man went

to bowl. That was all. What fun they got out of it in the cold afternoons! How rapid and simple and full of genial racket it all was! In a year or so there were Ice-Cream creases against all good blind walls—both sides of the old arch, for example—and now the very name of it has vanished utterly from the ways of Haverford.

But let the pendulum swing back to the intellectual side of college life. Science had its votaries; and a later writer in *The Student* records that the meteoric showers of 1867–8 "were observed with a great deal of interest by the Junior and Senior Classes at Haverford, and a large number of meteors were mapped." In the winter of this year, Everett's collection of books was moved to the public library, but not all. Who does not remember the two closets near the mathematical class-room, in which the societies kept their alleged "archives"—in reality a mass of novels? After the proper and sedate volumes of travels, the essay, the poem, had been carried out to Alumni Hall, there remained this surreptitious hoard. Just the same state of things held in the Athenæum archives. We were not supposed to lend our books to members of the other society, but we did it. Athenæum men traded "Midshipman Easy" for "Guy Livingstone," and the Everett youth had "Tom Jones" to barter for "Pickwick." But infinite pains against detection, my masters! These "archives" were suppressed a few years later; but during their active career they were most industriously studied. Shall we connect with these archives a mysterious rule of the Faculty, fulminated 6th month 22d, 1868: "No student shall keep his desk-cover raised unnecessarily during study hours?" It was a rule for Private Review—that dreadful bore—three hours at a stretch in the lazy June mornings; and we re-

collect that these desk-covers shaded many a "Nickleby" or "Vanity Fair," where the book was supposed to be "Analytical Geometry" or "Paley." Such shadows do we pursue.

Discipline holds mild sway during this year. A triumph of liberal ideas may be noted in a resolution passed by joint vote of Managers and Faculty, in which the old bounds are abolished, so far as walks are concerned, although the rule against entering any house, or the like, still holds as before. Moreover, as the Faculty points out, the permission expires with sunset. Two students are caught in the act of attendance at a dancing-class, and are sorrowfully but sternly dealt with. But these are slight ripples. Pleasant, finally, is it to notice, near the close of the year, an anonymous gift to the corporation of $5,000. Honor to the man whose faith in Haverford took such unquestionable shape! A year later, Ann Haines left $3,000 to the college—the income of the fund to be applied to the increase of the professors' salaries; so that each of the four had $50 added to his annual compensation. Encouraged by these gifts, the Managers appointed a committee to endeavor to increase the endowment and pay off the debt—the old, old story.

The new year, 1868–69, opened well. It is curious that the four classes now in college contributed an average of thirteen graduates each to the alumni list—fifty-two in all: '69 gave twelve, '70 and '71 each thirteen, and '72 fourteen. The Faculty was unchanged, although a new department, "Moral and Political Science," was created and assigned to Professor Dillingham. One of the first official acts of the Faculty was to assign the "Senior-room" on the usual condition. "The door," say the Managers, who made the arrangement with painful minuteness of detail, "*is to be with-*

*out means of fastening*, except its ordinary latch." Very good, gentlemen! Did ye never hear, perchance, of a lead-pencil thrust just above the latch, answering all purposes? Our worthy Superintendent, at least, gathered some experience from that device. The Senior-room, by the way, surely deserves a line or two from our *vate sacro*. The three lower classes sat in the old study-room—a fairly pleasant hall, with the double row of windows—Freshmen grouped about the feet of the warder from the Faculty, Sophomores on middle ground, and Juniors at the remote eastern end; each man of the latter class, by traditional right, entitled to the whole of a double desk and the use of an extra chair for his feet. It was pleasant to escape immediate watch of the Professor, pleasant again to slip into those remoter seats and elevate an untrammelled foot; but wild was the throb when one left the room forever and entered Senior freedom. There were other rights and privileges for the highest class. In our day, the Senior-room had a "bunk" let into the wall and curtained—a fine strategic point for unlawful games. Again, in the short five minutes' recess, at eleven o' the forenoon, the Senior Class was entitled to a lunch of pie; and precedent established a single Senior's allowance at ninety degrees of the circumference. Four pies to a class of thirteen gave three extra pieces, usually retained by the "scavenger," or class deputy, who fetched the lunch from the kitchen. We regret to say that this "luncheon" was abolished by act of Faculty, 7th month 25th, 1872. A cruel slander had been spread to the effect that the act was brought about through the too great love of pie manifested by the class of '72. We find that a minute of the Faculty praises '69 in the highest terms for "their general neatness and good order" in the care of this Senior-room; so that they doubt-

less ate their pie with good conscience. It was not always thus. However, the good example set by the Seniors worked throughout the mass. A joint meeting of the Managers and Faculty records the feeling that "the college was generally in a condition highly satisfactory." The Freshmen (in the second term) fourteen, Sophomores fifteen, Juniors fifteen, Seniors twelve—an excellent distribution, as well as a decided increase in numbers. Again, however, the system of managing the discipline through a person on the spot as adviser, and a committee in Philadelphia as executor, brought forth bad fruit, and, aided by one or two cases of ill-timed severity, went far to ruin the college in the following years. Not men, but a system, must be held accountable for these troubles.

While such strong classes as '69 and '70 were both in college, they exercised a wholesome influence upon the rest. '70, left alone, was not quite able to stem the tide of youthful spirits which flowed along with '72—a much slandered class. They were young, turbulent, ridiculous; but they were not bad at heart. As Sophomores they certainly made noise—there were nineteen of them. Only six Freshmen entered, the other six new students joining '72. There must have been a little spirit of "rushing" in the air. A minute of the Faculty protests against the custom of hazing, "which is causing many to avoid entering the Freshman Class."[1] However, as the Faculty about this time admitted "The Works of Shakespeare" as a book fit for the Athenæum Library, we must not hold them too closely to account for wishing to

[1] The Faculty recommended the dismissal of four members of the class of '72, who persisted in the practice of rushing Freshmen, and were ringleaders in certain other outrages. Match games of cricket with clubs from elsewhere, on the lawn, were about the same time forbidden.

abolish ancient rights. Evidently, too, the bubbling youth of '72 begat a yearning for older students and sedater ways. In a minute sent to the Managers, the Faculty set forth the high cost of board and tuition at Haverford College, a price which sends young men to other institutions, and deprives Haverford of the presence of members of our own Society, of high character and ability, but unable to pay such rates. They recommend the establishment of a fund which shall pay part of the expenses of these young men, leaving about $200 *per annum* for them to raise by their own efforts. Much stress is laid on the good which this body of earnest young men would exert upon the moral tone of the college. Evidently the Faculty feel desirous of making strong efforts to put the welfare of Haverford on a firmer basis. In a remarkable minute they advocate the admission of "female students, . . . should any way open therefor." They lay down a definite plan of "co-education." There is to be full equality, "the girls going through as advanced a course of study as their brother-students, and as nearly the same with them as certain elective changes with reference to subjects better suited to the female mind or sphere may allow." But this was not to be. Fair plan of the two Quaker souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one—

> "Behüt' dich Gott, es wär' zu schön gewesen!
> Behüt' dich Gott, es hat nicht sollen sein!"

The plan fell in the Board of Managers, pigeon-holed in committee. Never mind; if we cannot have one reform, we will have another; and the spring of 1870 saw the first regular Yearly-Meeting-Week vacation. Notwithstanding the fears of the Faculty, the Managers, six weeks later, again raised the charge for board and instruction, now to $425.

But the matter of discipline looms up in a more threatening fashion. In the closing weeks of 1870, the Faculty "agreed to sit in the Meeting for worship, after the beginning of next term, on a side seat, to be placed along the northern wall of the Meeting House, at a right-angle with the students' seats, if the Managers and Monthly Meeting's Committee on Property approve." This was never carried out, but its meaning is clear. In another minute the case of a certain Sophomore is brought up. He has been very "frivolous," and is put on trial for another term, to see "whether his irregularities proceed from childishness or contumacy." In truth, my captain, these be bitter words. The Managers ordered at this commencement that the exercises should all be in the English language, except the Diploma and such orations as the Faculty might sanction in Latin or Greek.

Contrary to the record of preceding years, the minutes of the Faculty during 1870–71 teem with chronicles of disciplinary small-beer, and display a spirit of pettiness and triviality in the conception of college government. Peccadilloes of little moment are recorded with solemn iteration, reported to the Committee on Instruction, considered in both bodies, and decided with infinite splitting of hairs. Every case of discipline is a triangular duel, the poor culprit, however, getting his shots from both the other parties. All this hurt the college. A trivial question, asked in rapid undertone, arouses no remark; shouted through a speaking-trumpet, it becomes ridiculous. Cases of disorder were met without any sense of perspective. Some wild spirits went out larking one evening in October, 1870, and probably by way of expressing their love of their Alma Mater, made a fire out of certain fence-rails: suspensions and expulsions were

threatened. The offenders were sent off, and then taken back again. Meanwhile cricket-matches being forbidden with outside clubs, athletic sports languished; influential men were fewer and less active, especially in the upper classes. Haverford life was not what it had been in the days of '69 and '70. This new year saw few outward changes. Henry Wood, of '69, who had acted as tutor, left the college, and his place was taken by Oliver G. Owen, of '70, as "Assistant Superintendent and Tutor in Ancient Languages and Ethics," a large berth to be filled by a fresh graduate. There were fifty-one students. The Junior Class of '72 numbered twenty —the largest Junior Class ever in college up to that time. In the course of the year, however, two of its members walked not in the ways of wisdom, and were sentenced to exile. Expenses were heavy and absorbed all the fund. "No student," says the Report of the Managers for this year, "is at the college gratuitously during the present term." Vain efforts were made to raise an adequate endowment—say seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars. These efforts were "reluctantly abandoned," and so was an attempt to raise a subscription for five years of three thousand dollars *per annum*. However, a year later, some of the Managers "and a few other interested friends of the college," paid the debt which had accumulated for some years and now reached eighteen thousand dollars. To these "Managers and interested friends," these true friends, who again and again stood between our college and blank extinction, be undying honor from every son of Haverford!

Meanwhile, strange omens shook the college from time to time with vague alarms. Doubtless, comets were in the sky, and strange birds perched upon the cupola, boding no good. It is on record that a party of '72, looking for meteors one

November night, saw instead mysterious signs and tokens: so weird was the working of these mysteries that some of the youths could not appear at the morning meal, the terror gat such hold upon them. It was, moreover, no canny business, which, breaking all precedent, sent the entire Freshman Class into the Everett Society; never before had this important matter been decided by a class vote. Finally, the full meaning of these signs and oracles was seen. Two events shook the college to its foundation, and nearly ended its life then and there. In the first only the Juniors—'72—were concerned; the second was the work of all the youth, save, haply, a timorous remnant. Let us hear the words of the Superintendent in his report of the Faculty meeting.

"A meeting was called on account of a violation by the Junior Class of Rule 13 of Chapter IV of the Laws of the College, in that they had caused to be printed invitations to the Junior exhibition, programme of exercises and other matter, without first obtaining the approval of the Superintendent, and, after having been reminded by him of the rule and of the importance of simplicity, had, generally, circulated the unauthorized matter by mail, much to the detriment, it is feared, of the institution. Therefore the Faculty were united in recommending to the Committee on Instruction that the Junior exhibition of the present year be indefinitely postponed."

A fac-simile of this invitation would probably convince any one that the terrible and crushing judgment of the Faculty was entirely righteous. An engraved invitation, flaunting the unhallowed appellation "February," bold and plain; a "Committee on Invitations," printed in painfully extended list: worst of all, a very hideous pink card, on

which certain yellow-lettered words announced the subjects of the orations—such was the head and front of '72's offending. Be it permitted to question the wisdom of the sentence. Mindful of the abject hideousness of the pink and yellow card, it would seem a better decision had the Faculty simply expelled the whole Committee on Invitations. At any rate, '72 had no Junior exhibition. The historian grieves to tell how recklessly the class received its sentence. They gave a round cheer for things in general, kicked up their heels over the relief from an unpleasant duty, and went off to have a rollicking vacation.

Darker shadows envelop the second catastrophe. It would ask an epic poet to sing aright the waging and the woes of that terrible pillow fight between the first and second floor—a combat that wrapped the discipline of the college in disgrace and strewed the corridors with heaps of feathers. The Superintendent was away that night, and left the discipline in charge of a gentleman, long of limb, but somewhat short of sight. The legend runs that a special committee of students followed him about, and blew out his candle as fast as he could light it; but this, as Herodotus would say, we leave to the learned. Undoubtedly, this shameful and desperate pillow-fight, with its evidence of a deplorably low moral tone among the youth of the college, gave the *coup de grace* to whatever faith the Managers still retained in the old system of governing the students at long range. A meeting was held, changes took place in the Board—by which the college lost some faithful and valued advisers—and after much deliberation a new arrangement was effected. The Managers turned over the business and the conduct of the college to three members of the Faculty, who undertook to carry on the same work as before, but on their own responsi-

bility and with practically unlimited power. The change was in one sense permanent. So far as the business venture is concerned, the Managers have resumed responsibility, and the plan of the partnership has vanished; but the main feature of the change—the transfer of the government from a Committee of the Board to the President and Faculty—has never been forgotten.

From that time it has been possible to give a definite personal character to the aims and system of college work. The agreement of the three partners was signed at the college, 5th month 10th, 1871, and went into effect with the autumn term. The agreement of these partners with the Haverford School association was made 6th month 14th of the same year. Both are recorded in full in the minutes of the Faculty, under the date of 9th month 13th. All appointments of professors are to be made by this Faculty, subject to the approval of the Board. Moreover, the Faculty is to have "control over all admissions, suspensions, dismissals and the discipline of the college." Admissions on the Fund must be approved by the Board. The partners have a pecuniary interest in the success of the college; and the first year they are not to bear any part of a possible loss. The college is to be conducted on the lines laid down by its founders; but admission need not be confined to members of the Society of Friends. The agreement is to continue five years. So far, so good. The weakest part of the arrangement is the vagueness of responsibility for the discipline. Still the plan was a great improvement on the old method, and considered as a transition from the old system to the new may be regarded as having been successful. The most noted alteration of the previous order lay in the attempt to make more prominent the "family" character of

the place. The President reluctantly left his cottage, and took up quarters in the eastern end of the college building. Financially, too, the new arrangement proved better than its friends had hoped. Actual profits—according to the terms of the agreement—were divided with the corporation; the latter receiving for the year ending in 1872 the sum of $212.08.

The year 1871–72 opened well. The Faculty was strengthened by the addition of Professor Pliny Earle Chase. A proper account of his valuable services to Haverford will be found elsewhere, but it may be recorded here how thoroughly the students appreciated, from the very start, the singularly winning character of the man as well as the generous knowledge of the scholar. There were fourteen new students.

One of the earliest acts of the Faculty, under this new charter, was the virtual sanction of cricket-matches; these had been forbidden for some time. In 1868 the Faculty had refused a request of the All-America Twenty-two to allow J. H. Congdon to play against the English eleven. Not long afterward, the right to play matches with any outside eleven had been withdrawn from the Dorian C. C. Notwithstanding this, an eleven had been formed, which in the summer of 1871 played two matches—one at Wynne Wood against the Merion (1st eleven), and one, after commencement, against the Germantown (2d eleven—though several members of the first eleven took part). In both games Haverford was overwhelmingly victorious. This revived eleven of the Dorian, after an interval of inactivity, was made up of J. Hartshorne (Captain), Wm. Penn Evans (who made the top score at Germantown), W. H. Haines, C. S. Taylor and R. Winslow (bowler), of '71; R. Ashbridge

(bowler), F. B. Gummere, and A. F. Huston, of '72; J. C. Comfort and J. M. Fox, of '73; and Bangs, of '74. Thus did cricket again lift its head at Haverford. In 1872 permission was given to play on our own grounds, and since then the annual matches have taken place with unbroken regularity. At the present writing, there is prospect of brilliant work by the Haverford eleven.

The year ended under good auspices, except for the death of William Barker Chase, of the graduating class, son of Professor P. E. Chase. A singularly pure and resolute character, Chase had made no slight mark on the college record, and had proved himself a good scholar, an active member of his class, and one of the most untiring supporters of the societies. His papers in *The Collegian* and *The Gem* show decided ability. Another loss was that of Edward Peitsmeyer of the Junior Class, who was drowned at Cape May shortly after the close of the summer term. A German by birth, he had shown the national traits of thoroughness, amiability and energy.

The little bell that so long hung over the back entrance of Founders' Hall, and was rung by a chain passing through the window, and reached from the first landing on the staircase, was for a long time ridiculed on account of its size, sound, and other eccentricities. The ringing was done by a student, frantically darting out of the study-room when the clock struck, leaping up several steps at a time, giving the proper number of "pulls," and flying down again to seize his books and follow his class disappearing through the west door of the study-room.

To Joseph H. Wills, of '68, belonged the credit of agitating the subject of getting a new bell, collecting subscriptions among the officers and students, getting estimates, and bear-

ing the usual ridicule of college workers.[1] A meeting was held in the collection-room to further the cause, which was supported in several speeches; the burden of all being the same, that the new bell ought to come and must be had. The best point was made by a Professor, who concluded his remarks by saying, "We ought to do all we could to spread the reputation of the place for sound learning." April 15, 1867, the bell arrived, embellished with suitable inscription, and was mounted, well arranged both for stroke-ringing and rotary swinging, and it continues to summon classes to every recitation or meal.

In the Association of the Alumni very little seems to have transpired from 1865 to 1873, beyond routine matters, tinkering at the Constitution and By-Laws, and the adjustment of the extra claim made by the builders of Alumni Hall.

Members were elected, and each year brought its list of losses by death—some notable ones—as Richard T. Jones, the polished and amiable only son of him whose great bequests afterward enriched Haverford; Dr. Edward Rhoads, who had already made his mark as a talented young physician; Isaac S. Serrill, twice orator; Jos. W. Aldrich, twice Professor.

At one of the meetings it was resolved that, as a part of the standing order of exercises, an essay or address should be read, at the public meeting next following his graduation, by a member of the graduating class; the exercise not to occupy more than ten minutes.

The young graduates appear to have declined the oppor-

[1] Wills was also the first amateur photographer in 1867–68, in the days of long exposures, wet plates, blackened fingers, dreadful odors and other tribulations incident to artistic pioneers.

tunity thus afforded them, and the object was accomplished a few years later under the stimulus of a gold medal.

A special committee was directed to consider what measures the Alumni Association could adopt to increase public interest in or promote the efficiency of the college, and report to a called meeting of the Association to be held in Philadelphia. Accordingly, in the 12th month of the same year, a meeting was held in the Hall of the Philadelphia Dental College, when the committee presented a report on the subject of their appointment. The suggestions contained in it elicited considerable discussion on the state of the college. Some members favored the passage of a resolution requesting that the Alumni Association have an *official* representative in the Board of Managers, and others that a certain small number of the Board should annually retire, and their places be filled by men selected from among recent graduates. No definite action was taken, as it appeared that the majority present were in favor of taking no steps beyond the expression of a desire that the views of the alumni be represented in the management of the college.

The seventeenth annual meeting was held on the 1st of 7th month, 1873, according to the decision of a committee appointed the previous year, with power to alter the time of gathering if deemed advisable.

Certain members were ordered to take into consideration "the publication of a volume composed of selections from the various orations which have been delivered before the Association, and such other college and society exercises as in their judgment shall fitly represent the culture of the institution."

This committee at the next meeting reported adversely,

as in their judgment the available material was not sufficient either in amount or value to warrant the labor and expense necessary to accomplish the end in view. The efforts of the members of the Association to obtain essays for cash prizes, either from their own members or the undergraduates, had been almost uniformly unsuccessful. In some years no exercises were offered, and, in others, those presented were not considered worthy of the award. In 1875, it was resolved to present the undergraduates' prize in a new form. An Annual Committee on Prizes was appointed, to award a gold medal, not less than $50 in value, open to members of the Senior and Junior Classes. The regulations provide that the competitors shall appear before a committee of judges, and the prize be awarded to the essay showing most skill in the composition, and elocutionary excellence in the delivery. The successful competitor is to be known as the "Alumni Medallist," and to deliver the oration before the alumni at their annual public meeting. The gold medal is a beautiful specimen of the goldsmith's art, and represents the Alumni Hall and Founders' Hall, surrounded with the college motto and suitable devices and inscriptions. This prize has awakened lively interest, and each year several competitors have appeared.

As soon as information was received that the erection of Barclay Hall was contemplated, the Association appointed representatives from nearly every class, and all parts of the country, to aid in raising the necessary funds, and to second the efforts of the Managers in improving the condition of the college. The meeting held in 1876, as a step in this direction, passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Alumni Association of Haverford College tender to the management of the college their hearty

confidence and support, their sincere congratulations on the founding of the new hall, and their desire that the policy of the Managers to reduce the present rates of charge may be carried out at an early day.

"*Resolved*, That a committee shall be appointed by the chair to correspond with the alumni generally, and collect such statistics in regard to the general interests of Haverford as they may be able to obtain, and report to the next meeting of the alumni."

To serve under these resolutions, Charles E. Pratt, Boston, Mass., Charles S. Taylor, Burlington, N. J., and William H. Hubbard, Morrisville, Ind., were appointed.

This committee prepared a circular, which was sent to each of the alumni, setting forth the object of their appointment, and asking for replies to the following questions :

"How many Friends in thy vicinity are taking a collegiate course of education, and at what colleges?

"How many are desiring to take such a course, and are fitting for it, or are prevented by want of means? What is the prevailing sentiment among Friends in thy vicinity in respect to collegiate education?

"How generally and how adequately are the claims of Haverford College known and understood there, and what is thought of them and it?

"If exception is taken or fault found with Haverford College (its management, opportunities, etc.), what is the tenor of it?

"What, in thy opinion, can be done by the alumni, or the Faculty, or the Managers, to make Haverford College better known, better worthy of support, better filled with fitted students, better in its training, better endowed, etc.?"

The answers received in reply to this circular were care-

fully compared, and the result embodied in a report made to the annual meeting in 1877. This report is a valuable contribution to the history of the college, full of interest to every graduate and friend of education in the Society, and contains many suggestions for the future action of its interested friends. As such, and as a record of the zealous interest of the Alumni Association, expressed in the faithful labors of the committee, the report is inserted entire.

"The committee appointed at the annual meeting in 1876 'to correspond with the alumni generally, and collect such statistics in regard to the general interests of Haverford as they may be able to obtain, and report to the next meeting of the alumni,' respectfully report as follows:

"Early in the autumn of last year we addressed a circular letter of inquiry, a copy of which is appended hereto, to each of the living alumni whose address could be ascertained, and to a few known friends of the college, not alumni, and also to each of the Managers and Faculty.

"These letters were sent under return-request envelopes, and twenty-one were returned to us by the mail service undelivered; to the remainder we have received thirty replies, in which only three or four furnish anything like statistics. From these and such sources as are at hand, we can only report that in many places the claims of Haverford have not been adequately known or appreciated, while in some they are utterly misunderstood; that collegiate education of the higher sort, in some parts, even among Friends, is not appreciated, and is even thought harmful, and in other parts 'is such as to give but little encouragement;' on the other hand, it is the fact that in many places only limitation of means prevents the sons of Friends from taking a course at Haverford, while many with the best manly spirit are work-

ing their way through a preparatory course, and will eventually pursue the academic where they can best accomplish it. These instances, as they come to our knowledge, are more numerous in the East and South. The apathy and misapprehension exist mostly in the Middle and Western States.

"Our correspondence has been somewhat more fruitful in suggestions, as will appear from the extracts which are appended hereto, and which are copies of the material parts of all the letters of suggestion or of criticism which we have received.

"These letters are all of them deserving of consideration many of them written by men, whose names, if given, would be a sufficient guarantee of the experience and the earnest good-will of the writers; hence we have thought it better to let them be heard here in their own language.

"The (with one exception) unanimous approval of the college and its management, after condemnation had been so freely invited, is very gratifying to the committee; while it is equally gratifying to find that so many are not simply acquiescing in the present status from mere indifference, but are with active interest planning and inciting or assisting toward the future improvement and development of this generous mother of their earlier youth and deserving child of their later manhood.

"From the extracts mentioned, it will appear that the most frequent suggestion made is the need of more dissemination of information concerning the college—more advertising. It is recommended that not only advertisements should be inserted in suitable papers and periodicals, but that other means should be resorted to, as that a brief publication should be issued and circulated, articles be communicated

to *Friends' Review* and other papers, directly or indirectly, making the college known; that a pamphlet with engravings would be suitable; while one proposes that friends of the college should visit the various meetings of Friends for the purpose, and there set forth the claims of Haverford; another would have each alumnus constitute himself a committee of one, to see to it that from his own vicinity one student is sent to Haverford each year.

"That the efforts of the Faculty to raise the standard of scholarship are appreciated, is shown by the frequent recommendation that the requirements for admission be raised, and the examinations made more rigorous.

"One thinks that the charges at the college should not be reduced, as such a reduction would be a confession of cheaper advantages, and the higher price of tuition perhaps makes it seem the place for men of ample means to send their sons; but a number of other alumni have expressed their desire that the price of tuition and the expense of living at the college may be reduced, so as to bring them better within the reach of those of less pecuniary ability, but, as often happens, of more intellectual and moral advantage to the college, and whose education is so often much better used for the benefit of the community.

"Other suggestions, in order of their frequency, are: That more professors, lecturers and assistants are needed—the latter to take much of the drill and drudgery off from the hands of the professors—so that they may have more time and energy for the higher work; that professorships should be endowed; that the professorships should be better paid; that more scholarships be established; that a preparatory department be added; that in the charges, tuition be separated from board, and students be allowed to live where they choose;

that female students should be admitted; that an age limitation be adopted, so that none shall be graduated at younger than nineteen years of age; that the religious meetings and worship should be made more consistent with the high character of the Society's teaching and claims; that the teaching and discipline of the college should be entirely in the hands of the Faculty; that such a policy should be pursued as that Haverford may raise its own replenishment of Faculty. Two think the religious influence unfavorable, but not from any knowledge of what it is now; one thinks Haverford education is 'superficial and dilettante;' another says, 'Haverford must be stripped of its old-fashioned, strict regulations.' One urges that the course be made purely English, even French and German to be optional, while one regrets that the scientific course has been established; others however, favor the scientific department, and say that the opening of it is and will be appreciated by many, particularly in the West; while others are earnest that the classical course shall be preserved unimpaired as the distinctive feature and opportunity of a college. A suggestion entitled to much weight is made as to the necessity of an arrangement with one or more feeding schools, which shall make a specialty of fitting students for entrance at Haverford. To this subject of tributary schools, as well as to many other subjects above noted, we can only invite the attention of the Management and the Faculty.

"During the year which has elapsed since our appointment, we have improved such opportunities as offered for conversation with others in respect to the interests of Haverford, and have also been deeply interested in the progress and development of the college and its incidents. The excellent report of the Board of Managers, made and printed during

the academical year just closed, presents many of the observations which we might otherwise not omit, and in a better manner than we could offer them, especially in relation to the completion of Barclay Hall, the present condition of the college classes, and its statement of other interesting facts. Of the latter a noticeable one is, that the average of the Freshmen, in a class of fourteen, was nineteen years. We hope the report has a wide circulation.

"The last Catalogue of the college has added interest from the very creditable 'examination' papers, which take the place of the usual list of alumni, and speak well for the high standard of scholarship required. We have also been glad to notice, in our recent visits to the College Library, the excellence of the card catalogue, which does so much to make the resources of the library readily available, and also the valuable acquisition of books of standard value to the student.

"Nor can we neglect to express the general approbation of the recent improvements in the athletic and recreative advantages of the lawn; for not only the unsurpassed grounds for the healthful and tact-developing game of cricket, recently improved and fitted by such generous private outlay, but many other evidences apparent to one who looks for them, make it clear that in respect of resources conducive to bodily health, so necessary to successful scholarship, Haverford is peculiarly rich.

"From our opportunities above named, we are able to report, with some degree of emphasis, that the majority sentiment of the alumni and earnest friends of this college are in favor of a full and complete required curriculum; and that while some small degree of election of studies may be allowable (as at present), yet the college should never be allowed

to degenerate to the level—either in the method or the matter of its course—of a scientific school, or a mere preparatory department for the Senior year in larger colleges. The groundwork of culture and educated success cannot be laid in anything less than a thorough academical course of study, in which the study of classical languages and literature must hold a large place. Polite learning, liberal culture and scholarly attainments cannot well be based on anything less.

"The professional schools, the post-academical courses of the universities, and the various other opportunities so multiplied in these later days, must be relied upon for special culture; but the solid foundation of finished scholarship, as well as the campus of mutual sympathies and intercourse of scholars, must be laid in the broad and deep discipline of the languages, literature, mathematics and natural sciences of the past as well as the present, in their well-balanced proportion, and in the broad, logical and æsthetical training which is acquired only by such studies.

"The American scholar and gentleman, καλος κ'αγαθος, has not full seizin and possession of his own proper heritage until he has been admitted to the equal fellowship of the scholars of Greece and Italy, of England and Germany, in all time, and has familiarized himself with the thought of the world in the original languages, in which it has its organic development. It is to be hoped that, among Quakerly institutions, one college may be sustained where this scholarship may find its nurture.

"The question, What can the alumni do more than the Management and the Faculty are already doing? is not for this committee to solve. We have endeavored to discharge the duties imposed by the resolution under which we were

appointed, and have now reported the results of our efforts. There are two things, however, which are certainly within the province of the alumni to execute, and which we desire to recommend.

"We can but remind the Association that the present Faculty of the college is too small in number, and is crippled in efficiency, if not by being inadequately paid, certainly by excessive requirements. A professorship should afford sufficient remuneration, not only to secure the best talent, but to keep it, and to enable the incumbent to avail himself of all the facilities for increasing his own attainments, which are consistent with a reasonable devotion to his immediate duties; and it should not be forced down to the grade of a hard-worked teachership by the multiplicity of cares or the drudgery of drill and elementary instruction required. The model professor must be enabled to have his special library, laboratory, or other instruments of original research, his intercourse with other first scholars, and to publish the results of his own original labor and genius; he must be a fresh-flowing fountain of learning and of inspiration. The model college must have these professors, and see to it that they are not suppressed by overwork and under-pay.

"Such professorships ought to be endowed, so as to be independent of the income of tuition fees, and then the number of assistants and tutors can be enlarged to relieve them from the routine work and elementary drill. The endowment of one or more professorships would, in our opinion, be an immediate help to Haverford; and while we trust that suitable funds may be established in due time by bequest, we recommend the founding of an Alumni Professorship by subscription.

"The fact is obvious that these are peculiarly times of advertising; and it is equally obvious that Haverford is not and has not been extensively advertised. It holds a position which will not only bear a wide and liberal heralding, but which demands it. Full of interest in its earlier history and later development, rich in its interior and exterior resources for illustration and description, and abounding in variety of personal character and incident, both as to its past and present officers, friends, instructors and patrons, it should have a written history. Such a history, written and edited by some one in sympathy with the corporation and the college, with opportunities and helps, conceived in a liberal spirit and executed in a generous manner, could not fail to be of great interest, not only to the large and increasing circle of alumni and friends, but also to the Society of Friends at large. It would, in our opinion, be the very best kind of advertisement. It would disseminate such information as would not only dispel the misapprehensions which now exist in the community, but would also induce a large increase in the number of students.

"To the end that these recommendations may be brought before the Association in definite form, the committee offer and recommend the passage of the appended resolutions.

CHARLES E. PRATT,
CHARLES S. TAYLOR,
WM. H. HUBBARD,
(By C. E. P.),
*Committee.*"

*Resolved*, That a committee of four be appointed to consider the subject of founding an Alumni Professorship at Haverford College, and the best means and conditions of

establishing the same; and to take subscriptions for that purpose, and to report at our next annual meeting.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, with full powers, to procure the preparation and publication of a descriptive and illustrated History of Haverford College, from its beginning as a school to the present time, as speedily as practicable; but the committee are instructed to proceed with the actual publication of such history only with approval of the Secretary of the Corporation, the Secretary of the Board of Managers, and the President of the Faculty, before reporting to this Association.

The report was accepted and the following committees appointed under the resolutions:

*Committee on Alumni Professorship.*

CHARLES HARTSHORNE, WALTER WOOD,
CHARLES S. TAYLOR, REUBEN HAINES.

*Committee for the History of the College.*

BENJ. V. MARSH, CHARLES E. PRATT,
CHARLES ROBERTS, F. B. GUMMERE,
HOWARD COMFORT.

An old student has furnished the following interesting recollections of the period from 1866 to 1870, which will be appreciated by our readers.

It was about 1865 and 1866 that the Westtown set first became an appreciable atom in Haverford life; before that only one or two Westtown fellows were there at a time. Since then Westtown Boarding-School has generally had several representatives, and such as came direct from one place to the other were apt to take front rank in their studies, especially in mathematics. In classics they were usually backward.

The Junior exhibition in 1869 attracted an official visit

from Westtown. Six teachers and some scholars drove over in a large four-horse sleigh. In the Spring of 1867 a baseball match was played with the Westtown Club, at Haverford, in which Haverford was victorious by a score of 44 to 43. It is but fair to say the visitors were without some of their best men, and among the Haverford nine were three old Westtown boys.

Very little coasting was done between 1865 and 1870, and that little by old Westtown scholars, who tramped the country around for hills and never wore a good track.

Eleventh month 11th, 1867, the Seniors and Juniors sat up to watch for meteors. The shower began about 4 A.M., and the watchers then rang the bell to rouse the rest of the college. The display lasted until dawn, in spite of the bright moonlight. The *Ledger* and *North American* contained long accounts of the observations made at the college.

The students were never more interested in astronomy than when classes from Longstreth's or Shipley's—schools for girls—came out to spend an evening in the observatory. Happy was he who could join the party on any pretext; thrice fortunate the student invited "to assist" the Professor in handling the instruments and making explanations.

In previous years it had been a custom to ring the small bell to usher in the New Year. It was usually done by the lower classes. On New Year's, 1866, the Junior Class having sufficient weight of numbers, prevented it, in opposition to the rest. On New Year's, 1867, it was resolved to ring the bell *vi et armis*, and elaborate preparations were made, but a few minutes before the hour Professor Dillingham appeared and requested us to give it up, and it was not rung. Next morning he thanked the students for their gentlemanly consideration, and proposed "three rousing cheers for Old

Haverford," which were given with great enthusiasm. Since then the old custom has been frowned down by the officers and students also, and any ringing has been done by individual concern.

### Hazing,

Called "rushing" in Haverford slang, was more talked of than done. On the first few evenings of each Fall term the Freshmen ran a chance of finding slats gone from their beds, or similar petty dispensations to endure. These were generally probationary trials. If any were so unwise as not to receive these attentions with grateful appreciation, the chance of a repetition of the dose was increased.

Nothing of a serious nature was done between '66 and '70, excepting in one instance, when a Freshman, who was considered to have conducted himself in a manner particularly obnoxious to the dignity of the upper classes, and bid defiance to "rushing," was seized one evening, carried under a hydrant, and well dampened from head to foot. The spirit of the ancient Friends sustained him, for he announced during his baptism that impudence was a fast color and would not wash out. The general sentiment of the better and more influential students was opposed to this custom in any shape. It assumed such mild forms, however, that nothing was done and not much said on the subject.

The following anecdotes of Dr. Swift, who had recently left the college, were current in our day:

"I'll give thee a collegiate degree—B.B.—Blundering Blockhead."

To one "kept in" he said in deep earnest, "What! smiling when confined on a charge of immorality? Shocking depravity in one so young."

On seeing a boy in his class chewing a toothpick:

"What's that boy doing? Chewing a goose-quill, and only a gosling himself."

He was opposed to new-fangled scientific theories, among which he classed evolution, and doubted the existence of such an animal as the gorilla, and when students referred to the fact that Professor Cope had on his desk a plaster cast of a gorilla's head, he would triumphantly exclaim, "Ah! what purports to be the head of a gorilla!"

### Seniors' Christmas and New Year's.

It was the custom of each Senior Class occupying the corner Senior-room toward the library, to decorate it with festoons of evergreen, composed of laurel or crow-foot. For this purpose the least lazy would organize Argonautic expeditions for emerald fleece to the woods around Morris's dam, with Mike Gallagher's mule and cart to carry home the spoil. Then class mottoes were made over the fireplace, which the class of '71 soon afterward made beautiful with new slate mantel ornaments, and the succeeding classes almost as soon ruined by bad treatment.

In this room the Seniors were accustomed to have a watch-meeting while awaiting the arrival of their graduating year. Refreshments of cake from home, cider from the farmer's, mince pies, spiced oysters (always poor), a roast turkey (ever good), tongue and fruit—a portion of which was wisely sent to the Superintending Professor up-stairs—made the hours pass pleasantly until the time came to usher the year in with class song. Next after the New Year would appear the old Professor, who, after congratulations, would suggest an immediate retirement.

### The Visits of Friends

In the ministry were always pleasant events, apart from the advice and instruction given. Among them occur the

names of Gilbert Congdon and Eli Jones. The latter, especially, from frequent visits to other lands, was full of interesting incidents, and flavored all discourse with a quiet humor that paved the way for other impressions.

On one occasion, after an appointed meeting, he showed us a horn, such as David so often "exalted;" bells for ladies' ankles; cones from Mount Lebanon; girdle and ink-horn of the scribe, heavily ornamented in Jewish taste; the Book of Esther, a roll in Hebrew characters on leather, wrapped upon a stick; also phylacteries, which he "fastened upon his head, and bound as a frontlet between his eyes," as Moses commanded.

### Classes.

Soon after entering college a class usually selected a motto and device, and a full set of officers, both active and passive, including orator, poet and prophet. If they were very enterprising, class canes were adopted, but never before the Sophomore year, for dire is the wrath of the gods against a cane-carrying Freshman. For one class, at least, a uniform cap was adopted. There was little or no antagonism between classes. The small number of students and the family character of the institution prevented it. Then the classes were divided between the two societies, and the society feeling was, if anything, stronger than class feeling.

These two natural divisions of the students found expression in matches at cricket and baseball, and also to some extent in sustaining the Loganian Society, which, being a public society, was used as a parade-ground for the best talent of the private societies. The best exercises of the Athenæum and Everett were very apt to reappear in the Loganian. In four years, between 1866 and '70, there was never but one attempt to fraternize between the Athenæum

and Everett. In the winter of '67 the Everett gave an entertainment to the Athenæum in the latter's rooms—speeches were made, songs sung, stories told, cakes and lemonade handed around. It was well designed, but resulted in rather a solemn time, and was never repeated.

Professor Gummere's Silver Wedding was celebrated, 1st month 9th, 1870, in a way very satisfactory to the students. Unknown to them he organized a surprise supper of oysters,

MAPLE AVENUE.

cakes, coffee and ice-cream. When we went down into the old dining-room he stood in the middle, and welcomed us in an affectionate speech, saying "that next to his immediate relations he loved us best, and hoped we all might have the pleasure of celebrating our own silver weddings with as much happiness to look back upon as had been his own lot."

The students regarded Professor Gummere with much

affection, not only on account of his age, but because his gentle manners and judicious treatment partook so much of the paternal character.

Many of the students highly appreciated the beauty of the lawn. Maple Avenue afforded constant joy, first in the delicate green of early spring, then beneath great tents of summer foliage, changing to the bright glory of the autumn. The old seats in the forest trees were used by a few adventurous spirits, but were soon abandoned as dangerous, and seats built in two of the purple beeches.

The clamor of birds in spring and summer mornings, the long peculiar murmur of the seventeen-year locust, in 1868, and, above all, the glory of the April moonlight on the snowy blossoms of the old magnolia, are memories that have gladdened many a later year.

One day, however, in the spring of 1867, some of the students found seated on one of the benches on the lawn a patriarchal-looking man in the garb of a tramp. He proved to be General Daniel Pratt, who, for forty years, lived on charity, spending much of his time in tramping from one college to another, and was better known to old collegians than some of their own professors. In all respects he was "peculiar," but quiet and inoffensive. When some great question stirred his mind he would become much excited, and, in attempting to express his ideas, he would get tangled all up in great words, of the meaning of which he did not have the remotest idea.

On this occasion he expressed a desire to address the students. Arrangements were made by the Seniors, and at four o'clock all gathered in good order in the old collecting-room. The address that followed contained much sound advice, sensibly expressed, but was often obscured by the mists that would roll into the speaker's brain.

The following account appeared in a Philadelphia paper:

GENERAL PRATT AT HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Where is the man, either lean or fat,
Who has not heard of General Pratt?

Last week there appeared and lectured at Haverford College the "Great American Traveller," Daniel Pratt, LL.D., D.B., and perpetual candidate for the Presidential chair. Crowned with a hat the wars have seen, while the other extremes are lost in a pair of the largest-sized Government shoes—the gift of General Howard, and which (so the wearer says) have been bespoken by its students for the Archives of Harvard University—the appearance of the General is eminently "seedy;" so that to find fit source for the eminence to which he has attained it is necessary to give ear to his refusal to be adjudged "by his cloth; to remember that"—as he otherwise axiomatically expressed it—"we can't tell how far a toad can hop till we see him jump." Daniel's appearance on the platform was greeted with an outburst of applause that for two hours continued to ebb and flow, ending with a flow as the hat was passed round. Speaking concerning "The Influence of the Intellect on Materialisms," the lecturer keenly observed that in order to succeed as a doctor, a lawyer, or a minister, it is necessary to win the favor of the fairer sex (for whom the Doctor seems to cherish a profound respect, although his devotion to the sciences—so he says—has left him no time to cultivate his emotions); that the "Universal Law of Repulsion" both urges "the hungry man to eat," and the frog to jump from water that is too hot for him; and that "to get a hog to enter a pen we must drive him the other way." While these were his main

points, the wonderfully discursive style of the lecturer admitted of the appropriate introduction of divers poems touching upon the immortality of fame, which, with his usual modesty, he cited with peculiar gusto. Of these the following beautiful ode is an example:

Sound, sound the pondrous hugag;
Rend the welkin with your cheers;
See, see the mighty traveller,
Great Daniel Pratt appears!

High on a gorgeous box he mounts,
Whose splendors far excel
That wondrous tub of storied fame,
Where Diogenes did dwell.
. . . . . .
Hope still survives—great Pratt may yet
Our country's fame produce;
For was not Rome, imperial Rome, preserved
By the cackling of a goose?

The lively gesticulation of the speaker increases the effect of these, especially when at the close of a verse that lands him in the "Presidential chair," he is so enlivened by the thought as to vault (shoes accompanying) over the back of a chair that stood near him; or in the delivery of another that commences with a reference to his poetical powers in the words: "Let Shakespeare stand behind the door," and ends with the emphatic declaration that there has not lived his equal as an orator since the death of Balaam's ass.

At the end of the second hour, and while his ardor was still unabated, "our speaker" was interrupted by a gentleman to whom had been assigned the honor of presenting him a certificate in evidence of his having been elected an honorary ghost of the defunct Euethean Association. This was received with peculiar grace, and having been with great unanimity nominated for the next Presidency,

and having intimated his willingness to address an audience of cultivated Philadelphians on "The Ten-Billion-Dollar Intellectual Balance Wheel," he set out to ascertain the terms of the Academy of Music. Believe me, reader, that as to the Queen of Sheba of Solomon, so to this of Daniel, not the half has been told.

5th month 9th, 1868, the last year of this period, saw the first cricket match of that year. It was played against the University of Pennsylvania, and Haverford won with ease, scoring 56 and 38 to their opponents' 24 and 40. The only man on either side who reached double figures was Comfort, who scored 10 (run out). This game was played not in the "meadow," but in the field below Woodside Cottage. A large canvas tent was erected for the occasion. Four other games were played this spring by the Dorians, who easily came off victors in all.

A paper is still preserved by one of the alumni, giving the first eleven for the season of 1868, and a diagram of their positions in the field.

We observe that there are no drives at either end; we therefore conclude that both bowlers are fast. This being so, the absence of a third man is significant; the Haverfordian of '68 cannot have been proficient in cutting. The presence of two legs is, however, not unusual, though it might have been expected that one would be sharper. Another fielder is employed as back-stop—a reflection on the ability of the wicket-keeper. Lastly, it may be gathered that little attention was paid to the fitness of individual players for certain positions in the field. For example, short slip plays mid-on, and square leg plays mid-off. Nowadays men who are suited for one of these positions seldom take the other; but what clearly proves the point is the fact that the fielders

are divided into pairs who change with each other every over; the whole field not changing indiscriminately.

Moreover, a rigid batting order is given for the eleven, which shows that the captain had not then learned the importance of watching the varying stages of the game, and sending in men according to their individual batting qualities.

## CHAPTER XIII.

# GOVERNMENT BY THE FACULTY, 1872–76.

It seems to be assumed on all sides that Haverford is to develop. No one thinks that she should stand still, in morals, scholarship, material equipment, or quality and quantity of results.—PRESIDENT SHARPLESS.

THE QUADRANGLE.

IN 1870 Haverford College celebrated her fortieth birthday. She had at last grown from a first-class boarding-

school to a respectable college, and though she had passed through several periods of depression and one apparent collapse, yet now her prospects for life and usefulness were brighter than ever before. There was a certain renewed vigor in her frame which could not fail to impress those in closest contact with her, even if its outward and visible signs did not manifest themselves until a late period. In the course of four decades, even in so conservative an institution as Haverford, conditions had so changed as to demand new regulations. We have seen that in 1871 the whole matter of government and discipline was transferred to the Faculty of the college—a step the importance of which can hardly be overestimated.

The old principle of "family government" had relaxed somewhat in its severity. Several obnoxious rules had been abrogated, and certain privileges granted; yet, as compared with other American colleges, the idea of self-government and personal liberty had as yet no very important place in the economy of Haverford. The student found his periods of study, sleep and recreation clearly defined by the historic bell; and, in the dining-room, where the hours for breakfast, dinner and supper were "duly observed," the long tables were presided over by those in authority—from which it will be seen that the "guarded-education" theory was still held in honor. At the same time the strong fraternal feeling, which has always been a distinguishing characteristic of Haverford, had by no means abated.

It would be difficult to find an institution where the student-life was so genial and intimate, and where the conditions were so favorable to the formation of friendships. Distinctions between the different classes were hardly recognized. With such limited numbers, class matches could not

result in unfriendly rivalry, while victories over a "foreign foe" only served to increase the feeling of general good-fellowship and pride in the *Alma Mater*.

> Privatus illis census erat brevis,
> Commune magnum.

The literary societies, to one or more of which every student belonged, also formed a strong bond of union. But, perhaps, the most important among the influences which conduced to this Haverford Freemasonry was the time-honored study-room, of which, in view of the fact that it was so soon to be abolished, brief notice may here be permitted. Possibly the advantages of co-operative study, under the immediate supervision of an instructor and in a poorly ventilated room, smelling, as a Sophomore gracefully remarked, "like a soap factory," were at the time not fully appreciated by the average Haverfordian. Yet, however irksome it might be, every student was obliged to spend here certain hours over his books. There was no help for it. Even in the "perfect days" of springtime, when the "crow's-nest" invited most irresistibly to its airy retreat, the bell sounded unrelentingly. Then it was that the odious ban, which from this time appears almost annually on the Faculty records, was re-enacted: "That no student should be excused from a regular study collection to study elsewhere; that every absence from a study collection, not understood by the officer in charge, should be reported to the Superintendent, and that the usual five minutes' recess at 11 A.M. should be changed, during the remainder of the term, to 10 o'clock, after the end of which no eating of lunch should be allowed in the study-room."

This "lunch" was formerly a prerogative of the Seniors, which had been extended to the whole college, but the dese-

cration of the study-room thus involved was more apparent than real, for the famous pies were indeed worthy of the place. For once Plato and Epicurus were at peace.

But study was not the only purpose that this room subserved. Here the forces were marshalled for those soul-thrilling debates with which the walls of the present dining-room so often resounded. Here, too, about the glowing stove, imagination tried her boldest flights, while the Freshman was shut out from the charmed circle, till he had earned admission by a song. Here, as nowhere else, the students learned to respect each other's personality.

The following resolution, adopted (?) by the students for the sake of preserving good order and keeping cushion hostilities within due bounds, are taken from *The Collegian* of this period:

*Resolved,* That if any person be struck by a cushion he is not allowed to throw more than six in return—double the number at a Freshman. If the person that threw it be not conveniently near, he will not be allowed to hit, in return, more than four unoffending students—double the number of Freshmen. On no account will more than ten cushions be allowed to describe parabolas at one time. Chairs are not to be used as missiles until all cushions are exhausted.

This may seem like unfair discrimination against the Freshmen, but it must be remembered that, at this time, very benighted views were generally entertained with regard to their proper treatment, although Haverford in this respect held a position far in advance of most colleges. Here hazing was a very mild ordeal. It consisted merely of the blanket rites in the gymnasium, and a few other harmless ceremonies, deemed necessary to show the newcomers their

relative inferiority and teach them due respect for authority. This year especially, they were treated with extreme consideration. The Sophomores had among their number a disciple of Lucretia Mott, a great admirer of Lowell and Whittier, those champions of the weak against the strong, into whose "*mores*" the "*studia*" of Dymond had entered and borne fruit. With him for their Nestor, they determined not to maltreat the Freshmen, simply because they were Freshmen, but, as long as they remained civil, to leave them unmolested—to which purpose they steadfastly adhered, even in spite of provocation that almost shook their faith in its wisdom. But, instead of introducing a new era in this respect at Haverford, as they had hoped, they were chagrined to find that their example was wholly ignored. The Freshmen themselves seemed to consider the plan a failure, and, when their time came, returned with full accord and redoubled energy to the old custom.

Allusion has already been made to the absence of class feeling at Haverford. Considerable rivalry, however, existed between the two literary societies, the Everett and the Athenæum, and no efforts were spared to secure new members. Their respective merits, real as well as imaginary, were eloquently set forth, and the newcomer, particularly if he showed signs of promise, was besieged with such pertinacity that at length, from sheer exhaustion, he dropped into one society or the other—it mattered little which.

Among the attractions offered by these societies was the use of their private libraries, the existence of which had, up to this time, been ignored by the Faculty. As they consisted chiefly of novels—a branch of literature not represented in the college collections—these secret archives were eagerly patronized. But the enjoyment of this forbidden

fruit was of short duration. In the spring of this year they were sold, by order of the Faculty, and the proceeds expended for books of a more approved character, to be added to the respective sections of the College Library, belonging to the societies.

Besides the two organizations already mentioned, the Loganian had as yet lost little of its original prestige. It was still comparatively easy to secure a quorum, and no sound of reorganization had been heard. The Professors were a strong power in the meetings, and their active participation did much to encourage general interest, while making the exercises profitable to the undergraduates. To the pages of *The Collegian*, which shows at this period a fair modicum of wit and wisdom, "Dr. Dryasdust" was a frequent and popular contributor; in short, he was generally considered the most literary character in college.

An innovation of this winter, which gave no little satisfaction to the students, was the introduction of mid-year examinations, each class being allowed two subjects. Nor did this change involve the sacrifice of the customary examination beverage, which Hannah Kite, the kindest of matrons, always provided. The generous pitcher of raspberry shrub still graced the window-seat, and often, when sore perplexed by the unfamiliar aspect of some puzzling question, did its

> . . . cooling sense
> Glide down our drowsy indolence.

A matter which seems often to have claimed the attention of the Faculty was the use of tobacco—an evil which had now increased to such an extent as to demand some more decided action. Accordingly it was resolved: "That the law requiring the disuse of tobacco by the students should

be enforced as thoroughly as possible, after the present year; and that every student coming to the college next year, and afterwards, should be made distinctly to understand, by public announcement at the end of this year and by information extended to applicants for admission, that he will not be allowed to remain here in the use of tobacco."

The character of the instruction and class-room exercises at this time were not of such a nature as to give the student much opportunity for shirking his daily duty. German university methods had not been adopted to any considerable extent. In these days, when somewhat different ideas prevail as to the distribution of labor between teacher and student, it may not be uninteresting to glance, for the sake of comparison, at the code of rules by which the matter was regulated at Haverford fifteen years ago.

"The Faculty, desiring that a high standard of scholarship and decorum in recitations should be maintained, hereby state, for their own guidance and that of all instructors in the college, the following particulars as important to be observed:

"(1) Such lessons to be set, preparatory for each recitation, as will be likely to require two hours' faithful work on the part of well-prepared students.

"(2) To pursue such methods in hearing recitations as will make it obviously necessary for all to study their lessons diligently.

"(3) Each instructor is authorized and advised to require neglected lessons to be prepared satisfactorily by each student before he proceeds further with his class—whatever class it may be.

"(4) To require the chief performance of the recitations

from the students, and as little as possible from himself, interrogatively or otherwise.

"(5) While duly interspersing illustrative matter not found in the lesson, to see that the time is nevertheless one of mental discipline rather than of discursive entertainment for the students.

"(6) To prevent books not required to be read in the recitation from being opened by students during the hours, by requiring them to be left outside, or in some other way.

"(7) To be careful that attitudes of feet, person, or seats, not proper in polite company; whispering, munching, and defacing of property not his own, be avoided by each student.

"(8) All petitions for excuse from recitations to be referred to the Superintendent; and all absences to be reported to him on the day of their occurrence."

Mention should here be made of a debating club, called "The Grasshopper," which now terminated its existence of two short years. During this summer its members published their second annual paper, under the title "*Ὁ ΤΕΤΤΙΞ*" although little encouragement was offered by the authorities, as is shown by the following minute:

"1874, 5th month 14th. It was concluded to inform such students as seemed interested in printing a sheet at the close of this year, similar to the unauthorized paper called *The Grasshopper*, which appeared in the summer vacation last year, that everything proposed to be printed in said paper must first be submitted to the Faculty, and obtain their approval, before it is printed; that some other name for the paper should be chosen than *The Grasshopper*, and that no trifling personal allusions to students or others should be admitted."

Under these restrictions the paper saw the light, and proved no unworthy predecessor of the present *Haverfordian.* Two extracts from this "Schwanen-Gesang" may not be out of place here. The first is from an article entitled "A Talk with Professor Emeritus," in which the Professor states his theory of the co-ordination of life.

"You are right," said he; "gray hairs will come to a man, but I have never been able to understand why they should bring with them all those gloomy forebodings, that sere-and-yellow-leaf condition so often lamented. I feel the same joyous fluttering of heart that I felt long years ago, when, a curly-haired little fellow, I was wont to walk to church with my mother, listening the while to sound of Sabbath bell and happy woodbird singing. There is a joyfulness in me that I suspect was born with me. A light, laughing sprite hovered over my cradle, as I, baby-fisted and wide-mouthed, played with paper dolls and painted rattles. The same sprite—I suppose it is the same—wakens me still on sunny mornings; the same wondrous heart-bound of joy makes me toss up my hat like a freed school-boy, and dignity alone prevents me from throwing somersets and leaping gates, as I did nearly half a century ago, to the great admiration of all nimble-footed lassies of my acquaintance.

"I don't remember much of my cradle experience, but I suspect that I—the Professor—am the same, the very same, who once sat bolt upright in the midst of a sea of pillows, rejoicing in the contents of a mysterious white bottle, which came I knew not whence, and went I knew not whither, seemingly guided by my will alone. Yes, I am he. I don't see why threescore years (that is a small dip into the ocean of time) should drain all the sap from my legs, and quench

all the light of this beautiful world—why the pathway that once seemed golden, stretching upward through aëreal groves, angel-haunted, to Paradise, should suddenly turn downward, leading through dim cypress-woods, past tottering and moss-grown walls—down, down to some salt sea vale, where darkness broods, and the ominous night-bird flutters—I say I am not able to see the reason for such a state of things. The young baby closes his eyes in death, and there is a smiling light in them to the last. Why should the old baby do otherwise? The one has been wafted quickly aloft, with scarcely a glance at this lower paradise—the beauty of earth. Happier he who after long toiling, not rewardless, having viewed the glory of earth and the wonder of life, reaches the goal, laden with honor and buoyant with hope!"

The second quotation is from a poem, called "Palingenesis," in which the poet pays a fine tribute to his Alma Mater.

Oh, fair she stands, amid her rolling fields,
The dear old mother in her matron bloom!
Firm in a faith whose answering spirit shields
Her gentler nature from the touch of doom.
"Not wiser, but with better faith endowed"—
A faith within whose fane a Fox, a Barclay, bowed.

Her highest heritage her Quaker name,
Her greatest glory her unstained renown;
Her one ambition an exalted aim,
Her only ornament her spotless crown;
Her surest strength her sons' eternal love—
A wide foundation that no shocks may move.

Long may her gray walls glimmer through the trees,
To catch the first beam of the joyous dawn!
Long may the sunset's crimson pageantries
Gild with slant splendor her Elysian lawn!
With every blessing may her paths endure
To farthest time, unbroken, peaceful, pure!

It was about this time that the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, until then, ran along the college boundary between the cottage and Dr. Lyons's school, was changed so as to run east of the Lancaster turnpike, and the station was removed about a quarter of a mile north of its former location on the college grounds; and here, at the new Haverford College Station, the post-office named Haverford College was then located, and has since remained. The Managers petitioned to have the road from the new station extended along the old railroad track, which was done, and the thundering iron-horse is replaced by the quieter pleasure-carriage of the neighborhood.

The year 1874 opened sadly enough for Haverford. Samuel J. Gummere, who had been, for twenty years, associated with the college, and had served since 1864 as its first President, was stricken down by illness and unable to discharge the duties of his office. His classes were assigned to Pliny E. Chase and to Ludovic Estes, who had recently been appointed Assistant Professor of Classics and Mathematics, while the business management was soon after transferred to John H. Dillingham.

A few weeks later, on the 23d of 10th month, the whole community was saddened by the announcement of his death. All work at the college was suspended, and there were none who did not feel a deep sense of personal bereavement. The students, some of whom acted as pall-bearers, reverently followed his body to the simple burial ground, by the Haverford Meeting House, which, in its quiet seclusion, seemed a fit resting-place for one whose life had been so true and unpretending. The Faculty adopted the following appropriate minute:

"By compassionate kindness, combined with dignity and

PRESIDENT SAMUEL J. GUMMERE.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

propriety of manner, and by admirable mastery of the subjects which he taught, and clearness in elucidating their difficulties, he won not only the love of his pupils, but their great esteem. His patient example of quiet forbearance under trying circumstances, his tenderness lest he should wound the feelings of any, the steady regularity with which he followed his prescribed duties from day to day, and his faithful endeavors to discharge whatever he conceived to be his duty, have commended his memory to our hearts as a strengthening example and an instructive legacy. His colleagues in the Faculty feel that they have lost a prudent counsellor and a valued friend."

And we must place on record, as a part of this History, our willing memorial to one whose rare character entitles him to a shrine of loving memory in the hearts of all who knew him:

> "None knew him but to love him,
> Nor named him but to praise."

Samuel James Gummere, eldest son of John and Elizabeth B. Gummere, was born at Rancocas, New Jersey, 4th month 28th, 1811. His education was mainly acquired at his father's school, in Burlington, and naturally enough took a strong mathematical tinge. An old member of the school relates that the "big boys" used to take little Samuel upon their laps while he worked out for them their problems in arithmetic or algebra. Fortunately, however, he was taught the classics by a sound and enthusiastic scholar—William Strong—then a recent graduate of Yale, and assistant teacher in John Gummere's school, but since famous as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The love of classical literature clung to S. J. Gummere throughout his life. He was "saturated," to use a Harvard professor's phrase, with Horace, and sometimes found delight

in the composition of Latin verse. An ode, "*Ad Horologium Meum*," was found after his death, pasted behind the pendulum of his large clock, but modestly concealed from view by a picture of the Haverford Observatory.[1]

After some experience of teaching in his father's school he accepted, in 1831, an important post at Providence, and undertook the task of organizing a classical department at the Friends' School. Young as he was, he seems to have been successful from the start.

Among his pupils was Pliny Earle Chase; while the society of Moses Brown, and other prominent Friends of Providence, remained in after-years the subject of delightful memories. When, however, the new school was opened at Haverford, and he was asked to assist his father there in the department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, he accepted the appointment, and, with his young wife—a daughter of John Griscom—began a connection which, with one long interruption, lasted until his death.

In 1843 he withdrew, with his father, from Haverford School and moved to Burlington, where the old boarding and day-school was renewed under their joint management. On the 9th of 1st month, 1845, he married his second wife, Elizabeth H. Barton, whose son is the present Professor Francis Barton Gummere. From 1845—in which year his father died—he had sole charge of the school until 1862. In 1854 he went abroad, spending his time chiefly in England, France and Switzerland. In 1862 he was called as "Principal" to Haverford College, and (with change of title in 1864 to "President") remained in this position until his death. Of vigorous constitution, he slowly yielded to the

[1] This ode has been gracefully translated by John Collins.

stress of anxiety and overwork, and died of debility or heart failure 10th month 23d, 1874. Shortly before his death, he had been removed from Founders' Hall to the neighboring residence of his brother-in-law, Benjamin V. Marsh. He was buried in the little graveyard in the woods, near the Meeting House, and rests not far from his predecessor, Joseph G. Harlan.

Like his father, S. J. Gummere was a mathematician; but, unlike the former, he published no important contributions to the science. His faculty lay rather in exposition, where he was unquestionably a master. Old students recall his clearness and precision in the class-room when dealing with Calculus or the more difficult problems of Astronomy. He was Honorary Master of Arts of Brown University, and a member of the American Philosophical Society; but his duties as President of Haverford occupied time that otherwise would have been devoted to special research. What little he did in this direction, however, was well done. A wide reader, he seldom betrayed the extent of his culture, unless to pupils or intimate friends; and he kept in concealment the verses which often flowed from a ready and not ungraceful pen. A certain reserve mastered, and sometimes hampered, his acts. Though slight of figure, he was very muscular, and delighted in exercise. He was always an admirable swimmer; and in the last year of his life he appeared on the skating-pond and showed all the skill and resources of the old-fashioned school of skaters.[1]

"There is much unwritten of what may be called the dark days of the college, which, if truly written, would show how great were the services of President Gummere, while

[1] The paragraphs that follow are quoted from Edward P. Allinson's article on S. J. Gummere in *The Haverfordian*, Vol. VIII, No 6, March, 1887.

he held the helm with matchless patience and tact, when the best friends of the college were discouraged and divided in council. The strain which he bore so silently, doubtless largely contributed to his death, which his simple life and sound constitution should have postponed to the full Scriptural limit.

"Professor Gummere was of such a modest, retiring disposition that a casual acquaintance would scarcely have realized how versatile were his acquirements, how really remarkable were his intellectual powers. His reputation as an astronomer and mathematician was national; and his interest in these sciences led him to accompany Professor Morton's party to Iowa, to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun, in 1869.

"To profound scholarship in the exact and physical sciences he added an excellent knowledge of the classics and a ready proficiency in the modern languages, and of these he was especially fond of the Spanish. An extended course of reading, guided by a correct and simple taste, together with the enlarged views gained by considerable travel at home and abroad, contributed a completeness to his culture that many men so eminently gifted in one direction often miss.

"Reticent and undemonstrative by nature, he was genial and approachable, and in private life often displayed flashes of taste, wit and humor of high order. His talent for imparting knowledge and maintaining discipline was wondrous; his mere presence insured unconscious good order and attention. His was the hand of steel beneath the glove of silk. In person he was slight and almost spare, of active habits and a tireless walker; he loved to walk about the grounds, to frequent the cricket matches; for every student, Senior or Freshman, he had a pleasant word or smile when

he met them. The affectionate respect which every student carried away with him, amounted almost to reverence, and their recollection of him grew brighter year by year, as they mixed with the world and found how rare was such a character as his."

It is impossible to pass over the history of this period without allusion to the impression which he produced upon all who came under his immediate influence. In the class-room his gentle manner and quiet self-control claimed the respect of his pupils, while his learning and skill as an instructor won their highest admiration. His ability as a mathematician was manifest to all; but that he had been for years a teacher of the classics and that he wrote Latin odes for pastime were facts which his modesty did not proclaim. In a letter, written a few days after his death, one of the students says of him: "No man was ever more beloved by his pupils and more lamented by his friends and associates than Professor S. J. Gummere. His abilities were not altogether appreciated, except by those who had much intercourse with him. He was so humble, meek and lowly minded that he did not shine, but his depth of mind was not easily measured."

Irreparable as was the loss which Haverford sustained in the death of President Gummere, it was mitigated, as far as possible, by the high ability of his associates. Though not large in point of numbers, the Faculty of Haverford College was at the time strong in moral power and intellectual attainments. Their contact, too, with the students was so close that their personal influence was strongly felt. It was, in the truest sense, the relation of teacher and pupil; with the respect and admiration which only the best teachers inspire, was not infrequently mingled an almost filial affec-

tion. This was, perhaps, most strikingly shown in the following winter, when there occurred one of the most genuine and lasting religious awakenings that Haverford has ever experienced. In this connection, the name of Professor Pliny E. Chase is deserving of special mention. As one who had himself "fought his doubts," he seemed to anticipate every difficulty, and his earnest, timely counsel helped his pupils to gain something of that strength which he had gathered, and of that "surer faith" which he possessed in such large measure. "Stepping-stones" he said he wished to point out, upon which the feet might rest with safety, and many who have listened to his teaching feel that they owe him a debt of gratitude, not merely for the mental breadth of his instruction, but also for the spiritual truths to which he faithfully guided them.

It was not long a matter of doubt who was to succeed to the position made vacant by the death of President Gummere. *Haud semper erat fama, aliquando et elegit.* And who, indeed, so deserving of the highest honor in the keeping of Haverford, or so able to direct her future course, as he who had stood by her during the dark hours of her history, who had been most instrumental in the work of raising her to the rank of a college, and had impressed upon her, in such marked degree, the stamp of his own liberal culture and generous scholarship?

On the 3d of 5th month, 1875, Professor Thomas Chase was appointed President of Haverford College. His letter of acceptance shows how keenly alive he was to the demands of his office and how clearly he appreciated the needs of the institution:

"The time, I trust, has come," he says, "when a vigorous and successful effort can be made to place the institution

upon surer foundations, increase the number of students, enlarge and improve the accommodations for them, and in many ways raise the character and reputation of the college. Two things are especially desirable—a greater number of students and the erection of a new building. The attainment of the second end will greatly contribute to the attainment of the first." He did not know that some of the most influential members of the Board sternly resisted any considerable increase in the number of students.

He also calls attention to the necessity of making the advantages offered by Haverford better known to the public, and of forming closer relations with preparatory schools which might serve as "feeders" to the college. He urges, further, the importance of maintaining a still higher standard of scholarship and insisting upon greater thoroughness of preparation on the part of candidates for admission. Upon his recommendation, also, legal steps were taken by which the title of "Haverford School Association" was changed to that of "The Corporation of Haverford College," a matter which had been overlooked, and the charter was so amended as to allow the college to hold property "of the clear yearly value of $50,000." This was done in 1875, on the 6th of 12th month, when the Delaware County Court issued the decree authorizing the change.

It will be seen that the above suggestions pointed toward very important changes in student life at Haverford and in the character of the institution itself. Yet their wisdom, in the light of subsequent events, cannot be questioned. Without larger accommodations and greater recognition of the principle of self-government and individual responsibility in methods of discipline, it would have been impossible for Haverford to increase in point of numbers, or materially to advance her standard.

The narrative of what followed was written by the late lamented Edward L. Scull, who, we believe, was himself the Manager modestly referred to in the account.

"The year 1875 was made memorable in the history of the college by the initiation of the effort which resulted in the building of Barclay Hall. One morning, in the spring of that year, a conversation took place between a Manager and a certain warm friend of Haverford,[1] in the course of which the latter made some remarks relative to the imperfect provision afforded the students for lodging and study, a subject which had often claimed his attention when his own son had been a student some years previously. Before the interview closed he made the generous proposal to give the sum of five thousand dollars toward the erection of a commodious new hall for dormitories and studies, adding that, should the project find favor, he might subscribe a second five thousand during the following year, which was subsequently done.

"Such unlooked-for aid proved a sufficient stimulus to place the enterprise at once on a firm footing. Before sundown that same day four more subscriptions, amounting to twenty-three thousand dollars in all, including the foregoing, had been secured, followed in a few days by considerable further sums. A special meeting of the Board was held 4th month 9th, when a Building Committee was appointed to collect funds and prepare plans for the proposed building, to which its present name of Barclay Hall was given before the foundation was fairly laid.. Early in second month, 1876, the contract was awarded to Yarnall & Cooper, the same builders who in 1864 had erected Alumni Hall.

[1] Jacob P. Jones, of Philadelphia.

In the autumn of 1877 it was opened for the occupation of the students. It is built of granite, presenting a very attractive appearance and offering comfortable accommodations in private studies and chambers for about eighty students.

"The success of this movement is all the more creditable to the generous subscribers to the fund from the fact that the work was begun and carried through in a time of severe and unusual financial depression. The amount of labor quietly and unobtrusively done by the earnest men in these committees can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly engaged themselves, and, together with the liberality of the contributors, deserves the most grateful recognition."

The arrangement made with the Faculty, in 1871, having terminated, in consequence of the death of President Gummere, a similar one was entered into with President Chase and Samuel Alsop, Jr., "putting into their hands the care and control of the internal administration and giving them an interest in the pecuniary results."

In the summer of 1875 Samuel Alsop, Jr.,[1] first entered upon his duties as Superintendent and Professor of Astronomy and Physics. The students felt that they were already somewhat acquainted with their new instructor from their familiarity with his father's Algebra. As Superintendent, he was intrusted with the entire charge of all matters of discipline, and for this arduous position, as well as for his professional duties, he proved himself eminently qualified. He seemed to know by intuition where mischief

[1] His father had also been a distinguished educator, and bore the same name. He was the author of several important mathematical text-books.

was brewing, and thus forestalled many a well-planned escapade, while his quiet firmness gained for him the respect and allegiance of the students.

Another Professor, who was destined to play a most important part in the future history of Haverford, also made his *debut* at the beginning of this term. Isaac Sharpless, who had recently graduated with distinction at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University, was called

RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT SHARPLESS.

from Westtown to fill the chair of Mathematics in the college. From the first he won the favor of the students and enjoyed the reputation of getting a great deal of work out of his classes, with very little friction (or, in student-parlance, "kicking"). His popularity with the Senior Class dated from a debate—in which he bore off the palm—as to what amount of noise might properly be made by that

august body immediately underneath his study. From this it is not to be inferred that the class in question was a particularly noisy one. In fact, its size considered, rather the contrary is true, while the quality of the sound produced was certainly above the average. Music, it is true, was not exactly encouraged by the college authorities, yet the class of '76 furnished quite a respectable quartette, with some additional talent for the choruses. Indeed, one youth, more ambitious than the rest, sometimes attempted instrumental music, always, however, in the privacy of his own apartment. One day, as he had adjusted his long legs to the narrow dimensions of his bed, and sat, with elbows high in the air, vainly endeavoring to extort harmony from the unwilling flute, the door suddenly opened, revealing a goodly length of bonnet, framing a kind and familiar face, which, gazing long and sadly upon him, at length vanished with the laconic reproach—"And thee's a Friend's child!"

While the Faculty was increased, as above indicated, it lost, at the close of this year, a valuable member in Dr. Henry Hartshorne. He had been connected with the college for nine years as Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, with such kindred teaching "as way opened for." His influence upon the minds of his pupils, however, was not confined to the department in which he was such an eminent authority. His broad culture and high attainments were universally recognized, while his smooth and elegant diction and the calm serenity of his character were not lost upon his youthful hearers.

Dr. Henry Hartshorne was born in Philadelphia in 1823, and was the son of an eminent and successful physician and surgeon, Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, who was descended from Richard Hartshorne, one of the first Friends to settle in

New Jersey, several years earlier than William Penn's arrival in Pennsylvania. Henry graduated at Haverford in 1839, and received the degree of A.M. on thesis, in 1860. In this interval he had studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he took the degree of M.D. in 1845. The same institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1884. He married, in 1849, a daughter of Jeremiah Brown; in 1858–9 he travelled with his wife through parts of Europe and up the Nile to the site of ancient Thebes. Dr. Hartshorne has shown much versatility in his studies, and, both as a medical man and an instructor, chiefly on medical or hygienic subjects, he has held a great number of important positions. At different times he has occupied those of resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital; attending physician at the Episcopal and Philadelphia Hospitals, and consulting physician at the Woman's Hospital. He was Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society in 1858, Vice-President of the American Health Association in 1875–6, and prize essayist of the American Medical Association in 1856, taking the prize for an essay on "Arterial Circulation." In 1860 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. He had previously been a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and in the year 1857–8 was Recorder of the Biological Section of that learned body. He was also Secretary of Section B of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1870. He occupied the Professorship of Institutes of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, from 1853 to 1859; that of Practice of Medicine in Pennsylvania College, 1859 to 1862; of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene and Natural History in the Philadelphia Boys' High School, 1862 to 1868; of Hygiene

in the University of Pennsylvania, 1866 to 1876; Physiology and Hygiene, in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, 1866 to 1868; of Hygiene and Diseases of Children in the Woman's Medical College, and afterward of Physiology and Hygiene in the same college, 1867 to 1876; of Organic Science and Philosophy and afterward of Physiology and Hygiene in Haverford College, and of Natural Sciences in Girard College, and was President of the Howland Collegiate School, at Union Springs, N. Y., from 1876 to 1878. These are but a part of the numerous positions which have been held by him in the course of his useful and active life. At one time he was a Manager of Haverford College. His literary work and scientific publications have also been abundant and various—too much so for enumeration here. We may cite a few, however, of the more notable, beginning in 1866 with his "Facts and Conclusions on Cholera." His "Essentials of Practical Medicine," published in 1867, reached the fifth edition, was stereotyped in 1881, was translated into Japanese in 1875, and by 1889 22,000 copies of it had been sold. The "Conspectus of Medical Sciences for Students," 1869, was also translated into Japanese and published in Japan. A paper on "Pneumonia, its Mortality and Treatment," 1888, attacking the modern treatment and charging the latter with twice the mortality of forty years ago, aroused much discussion among medical people. Other books were "Our Homes, a Health Primer," 1880, and "Household Manual of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," 1885. His various editions of foreign medical works, etc., have been voluminous.

Dr. Hartshorne has made a not inconspicuous figure as a poet, and besides numerous poetic contributions to leading periodicals, published "Summer Songs," about 1860; in

1886, "Sonnets and other Poems," and in 1888–90, "Bertram the Prince, an Idyl," which received much attention from the literary public, and high praise from critical and accomplished pens. He is, without much doubt, the most voluminous, versatile and varied writer who was ever a Haverford undergraduate. At the present writing he is employing his quill as editor of *The Friends' Review.*

The year 1876 was marked by a new departure, which was to change in important respects the educational character of the college. The following extract from President Chase's annual report to the Managers may best describe its introduction:

"Four years ago steps were taken for the establishment of courses of study preparatory to the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineering, but although a few students were admitted, in the Fall of 1872, on scientific courses, the movement proved to be premature. Believing, however, that there is a demand in the community for collegiate instruction leading to such degrees, we have carefully drawn up a programme of scientific study, and organized a scientific department more systematically than in the former effort. The teaching-force at Haverford was never better adapted for the success of such an experiment than at present. We have also introduced in the last year-and-a-half of our course in the department of arts, to a small extent and within well-defined limits, the liberty of election between certain studies. This, too, is in accordance with a tendency of our day, and the example of some other colleges. We concur, however, with the wisest educators of our own and of all times, in the opinion that unrestricted freedom of election is suited only for full-grown men, admitted to universities after having laid well a broad and

generous foundation of comprehensive general study; and that it ought never to be admitted here to any such extent as to diminish the *breadth* of culture which characterizes the true scholar and has so long been our ideal at Haverford. It would be an imposition upon the community to confer baccalaureate degrees upon persons destitute of the comprehensive as well as thorough mental training which such titles are understood to attest."

Thus the elective system, which has since become so important a factor in many colleges, was fairly inaugurated at Haverford.

The usefulness of the library was at this time greatly increased by a card-catalogue, prepared by Josiah W. Leeds.

While in 1876 a "wholesome state of discipline and a high scholastic standard were maintained," field-sports were not allowed to languish.

It must not be forgotten that Haverford contributed her mite to the success of the great Centennial Exposition of this year, by sending of her treasures from the library, as well as specimens of the literary work of her professors and students; and though this modest exhibit may not have been of especial interest to the ordinary sightseer, yet the Sophomore must have felt a thrill of honest pleasure as he beheld in such an honored position the map of the college grounds, surveyed and drawn by his own hands.

But an object of still greater interest than even the Main Building of the Exposition was now rapidly rising upon the college campus. On the 3d of 3d month, 1876, the Building Committee reported that a contract had been entered into for building the new hall, for the sum of $69,583, and that $72,000 had been subscribed for the purpose. Though

an ardent cricketer was heard to remark that a good crease was being spoiled by a questionable building, yet this was by no means the prevailing sentiment. The younger classmen already began to anticipate with pleasure the greater privileges and increased freedom which they were so soon to enjoy; and the narrow lodgings in Founders' Hall, though endeared to the older residents by many a fraternal pillow-fight and nocturnal celebration, had never seemed quite so diminutive as when compared with the spacious accommodations daily taking shape before their eyes. Every one felt that a new era was dawning for Haverford. The largest class in her history was graduated at this commencement, and while the spirit of her earlier traditions had been in no important respect violated, the *letter* had been so modified as to allow her fuller scope for growth and development.

The presence of so many old Haverfordians from a distance as visitors at the Centennial Exhibition, and still more the desire to see their Alma Mater represented among the many anniversary gatherings which characterized the Centennial summer, led the younger alumni to agitate for a reunion in Philadelphia. Accordingly, a committee, representing classes from 1867 to 1875, inclusive, made the necessary arrangements, and on 6th month 27th, 1876, about one hundred and twenty-five of the old students took dinner in the banqueting-room of the Union League Club on Broad Street. John Ashbridge, of '67, presided, and President Chase, as the guest of honor, made an enthusiastic speech. Other addresses were made by B. Frank Eshelman, Henry Cope, Charles E. Pratt, Howard Comfort, Randolph Winslow, and others.

Although the evening was too warm to admit of thorough

enjoyment of the dinner provided, the intellectual part of the affair was an entire success, and it may be set down as a "worthy predecessor" of the midwinter dinners of the alumni, which were instituted thirteen years later.

In the 6th month, I. V. Williamson—whose great bequest to Trustees to found an Industrial School followed a few years later—made a gift of about $10,000 to our college for free scholarships. At the commencement the well-merited degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Pliny Earle Chase, and M.A. upon Professor Wm. H. Pancoast, of Jefferson College, a graduate of Haverford before its college days.

The following words from the report of the Board of Managers show clearly the moving impulse and liberal tendency of the times:

"For such an institution as Haverford College, progress is a necessary law of its being. In making enlarged provision for the home life of the students—for more ample extent of study and instruction and more complete appliances therefor—and in carrying out a discipline adapted to the change from a school to a college, we believe we are but acting out this necessary law, and are taking steps to maintain Haverford as a college worthy of the support of the whole Society of Friends in America."

Nor does it conflict with this greater mission to recommend, as our friend J. Bevan Braithwaite, of London, did, in an address to our students on the 1st of 12th month of this year, the importance of "writing a good legible hand, spelling correctly, and using one's own language grammatically, as well as obtaining a thorough culture in advanced studies. Comparing the letters he received from America, with those his mother received fifty years ago, he feared there had been a falling off in attention to these fundamental and necessary accomplishments."

We will now let the pendulum of our narrative swing back to where we last dropped athletics.

In the spring of 1873 baseball continued to prosper, and we find in *The Gem* a *personnel* of the team for that year. It is very amusing, and from its style must have been written by a Freshman—certainly by a freshman in baseball. The number of good batters cannot but prove a source of

OLD BUILDING NEAR MILL CREEK.

envy to the present ground-committee. The article thus begins:

"The first nine of our glorious baseball club is now composed of very good material, and with a little practice will be one of the best that ever graced our noble Alma Mater.

"We will try to give a description of each of the players, beginning with the Seniors. J. C. Comfort is catcher, and

fills that important position very well, is a good hard hitter, and one of the most reliable players on the nine.

"G. Emlen is a good out-fielder, and is mostly sure of a fly; is a middling good batter.

"J. M. Fox is the pitcher and pitches with great regularity and judgment; he is a very good batter, and one of our best fielders. He fulfils the position of captain, and knows just where each player can play best, and the position in which he places the nine shows much knowledge and forethought.

"Allinson is a middling good third-base man, except that he don't 'cover enough room;' is one of the safest batsmen we have.

"Kirkbride is an excellent first-base, catches all balls thrown to him with ease and gracefulness; is a good hard hitter.

"Jones fills the important position of short-stop, and does it very well; he is one of the best throwers we have, and a good, hard, safe batter.

"Colton is one of the out-fielders; is a very excellent thrower, a good catch and medium bat.

"Lowry, a Senior, we forgot, and beg his pardon for so doing. He plays out in the field, is a sure catch, good thrower and hard hitter."

Cricket was now at a low ebb in the college, and the efforts of Joseph M. Fox, '73, were directed toward advancing it. It seems strange to find his name as pitcher of the baseball team. No games were won that year, but with the class of '75 came several good cricketers, among whom were Hunt, Newlin and Haines. Their presence had its result in the autumn of '74, for three victories were then scored for Haverford. A match was played that autumn

between the Everett and the Athenæum societies, of which *The Gem* thus speaks:

"Then might have been seen an eleven on the field that would have done credit to any University in England or America, such bowlers as Hunt, Gummere and Newlin, while at the wicket was Haines, and out in the field were men like the noble Percy and the great D. F., a tower of strength in himself.

"The Everett sent first to bat Nick and the manly Tilt, and for awhile our bowlers were troubled, but not discouraged; runs were made, slow but sure, until at length Parker scattered the stumps and Nick returned, a sadder but wiser man. No other stands were made by the sons of Everett till one of the numerous tribe of Taylors made his appearance, but soon even he himself had to acknowledge himself vanquished. After this we made short work of them; but they made a well-earned fifty-six (56), and Everett stock was in the ascendant.

"They having taken their positions in the field, the Athenæums sent forth Haines and the noble Percy to do battle for them, but the gods had not yet deigned to smile auspiciously on them, and we were quickly disposed of.

"Anderson carried out his bat for a good score, and F. B. Gummere, by good batting, raised the hopes of our eleven and obtained the highest score of the inning, which closed for a total of thirty-four."

The Athenæum finally won by five wickets. The style of the account shows the spirit of enthusiasm which was then thrown into cricket. There is a poem in *The Collegian* about this time which echoes this feeling.

Haverford was, however, not so successful in this spring of '75; for the Dorian was badly defeated by Germantown.

Indeed, it had never yet won a game from a first-class club; Merion being anything but that prior to 1870. Very many class matches were played this Spring.

*The Bud* tells of a more fortunate autumn: "Two victories for the Dorian have been recorded in the book and two elegant individual scores, as the result of the Fall practice." These scores were made in a game with the "Modocs," wherein F. H. Taylor and J. W. Nicholson, the first two in, scored 102 (not out) and 74 (run out) respectively. We find in the same *Bud* some "advice to a cricket captain," which is valuable as an aid to our conception of the then condition of Haverford cricket.

In the year 1876 the tables were completely turned; Haverford was victorious in every game, including those with the University of Pennsylvania, and the first eleven of the Germantown; while the Modocs, who had won two years before, were ignominiously defeated, the Dorians making, in the second inning, 209 runs for one wicket.

In the 10th month of this year, the enlargement of the cricket-field was authorized, under the following conditions: "(1) The number of matches, and with whom they may be played, to be under the control of the Faculty, who were also to approve of the conduct on the grounds of those who participate; and discontinue match games, if they should prove disadvantageous to the students. (2) No part of the expense of the proposed change was to fall on the funds of the college corporation; and (3) The change was to be so made as to meet the approval of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers. Of this it may be said that the growth was healthy and the restrictions, perhaps, were wholesome, too.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## BARCLAY HALL BUILT, 1876-81.

Stately houses we erect,
And therein think to take delight.—THOMAS ELLWOOD.

AT the Alumni Meeting, in the summer of 1877, the President of the association, who was unavoidably absent, authorized the association, by letter, to offer a prize of $250, £50 or 1250 fr., for the best essay on "What can Individuals do most effectually to bring about Abandonment of War by Civilized Nations?" Francis T. King, James Whitall and John B. Garrett were appointed judges, and they proceeded to issue a circular, offering the prize, and laying down rules for the competition, which was widely published in our own and foreign countries. They were "materially aided by an advertisement and notice, which were inserted in the London *Times*, through the courtesy of the American Minister at the Court of St. James," the late Honorable John Welsh. The judges received twenty or thirty essays from different parts of the world. The subject was stated in the circular to be "The most practicable plan for promoting the speedy substitution of judicial for violent methods of settling international disputes." The prize was awarded to Léon Chotteau of Suresnes, France, for an essay which he entitled "Le Parlement Universel." The author was a publicist, who had been special envoy from France to the United States, to negotiate a commercial treaty between the two countries. It

BARCLAY HALL.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

is to be regretted that his essay was untranslated, and has never been published, and therefore the prize largely failed of its object. Of the other papers competing, the next in merit were from Australia and New Zealand. One of these has since been published, and forms a valuable contribution to the literature of International Arbitration.

At the succeeding meeting the Committee on History made a discouraging report, and recommended the appointment of a new committee, "in case the association should decide to continue the work." They were, however, continued, and the project dragged its slow length along, year after year, offering hopes of the prosecution of the work, until 1884, when the scheme was for the time abandoned, and the committee discharged. The present book is evidence that it was again revived a few years later, and carried forward to a successful conclusion.

The Fall of 1877 marks another distinct period in the history of Haverford College. A new and more modern life may be said to have begun with the opening of Barclay Hall, which was first occupied at the beginning of this academic year, in the 9th month. The addition of a new building to the college campus did not mean simply enlarged facilities and more convenient and comfortable quarters, but it meant a total revolution in the life of the students at the college. In one sense "the good old days" of Haverford were over. The old study-room, with all its associations, was gone. The cramped and bare-walled bedrooms, not much larger than those at Rugby, were gone. The students would no longer study under the eye of an instructor, and were free from many petty rules and regulations. By the arrangement of the new building each student has the privilege of a separate bedroom, each pair of these rooms opening into a private

parlor or study-room for the exclusive use of two students. Luxury was succeeding to severity. Was it the dawn of a Golden Age?

All the friends of Haverford were watching the beginning of its new career with great interest and hopefulness; but so great a change did not take place without serious apprehension on the part of many. One of the sources of anxiety was the greatly increased freedom necessarily allowed the students, under the arrangement of separate study-rooms, where it was impossible for an officer to observe whether they were properly employing their hours, or were playing games, or idling their time in gossip, or wasting it in reading novels, or worse. It is not strange that officers, who had believed there was need of so much care and restraint in the old study-room, should feel anxious, when not only the boys were behind their backs but "sporting the oak."

The time had not advanced far, however, before it became evident that the students were doing better work, and in a far more satisfactory way, than was possible under the old system.

The President, in his report, feels it a cause of congratulation that so many of the hopes expressed in his letter of acceptance two and a half years ago have been fulfilled. Barclay Hall has been erected; a scientific course of study put into successful operation; the elective system in the higher classes has gained a firm hold and is working satisfactorily. The Managers, also, express satisfaction in these improvements, but are exercised that the best traditions of the college shall be preserved.

As the year progressed, more and more confidence was felt in the young men themselves, and Professor Alsop wore a less anxious face. Individual responsibility and the

sense of increased advantages, in the unspeakable privilege of private, uninterrupted study, and the feeling that the student himself was chiefly concerned as to whether he was improving his opportunities, led to results which no system of watching and restraint could ever produce. With the exception of the evening collection for reading the Bible, and the rule to extinguish the lights at 10 o'clock, there were few interruptions to the absolute and untrammelled freedom of an orderly youth.

Practically, the only time each student had to give an account of himself, was at the hour of recitation, which, as yet, had not become a lecture. Yet the manner in which some of the professors conducted their classes was beginning to convince the student that he himself, and not the professor, was the one concerned as to whether he was gaining the object of his stay at the institution.

It was interesting to note how personal responsibility increased, in proportion as each professor's evident concern was, that every *opportunity* and incentive should be offered for a knowledge of the subject in hand, rather than that lessons should be unprepared, or the student *drift* toward examination, and strand on it. The man who was thus drifting, sooner or later, if left to himself, began to realize his situation, and finding that no one was looking out for him, aroused himself and went to work in earnest.

Undoubtedly the sense of honor as to conduct, which the new system was developing, to the gratification of the Faculty and Managers, led the professors to trust each man to do his own work, and thus it was that the builders of Barclay Hall "builded more wisely than they knew."

The graduates and friends of the college, who have not visited it since the erection of Barclay Hall, will be inter-

ested in the following more detailed account taken from an article which appeared in *The Friends' Review* soon after its completion:

"In his letter accepting his appointment, early in the year 1875, the President of Haverford College called the attention of the Managers to the great desirableness of the erection of a new building, containing private studies for the students, with convenient bedrooms attached, and expressed his conviction that the time had come when, by an earnest effort, this and other important improvements could be successfully undertaken. He had hardly more than completed the letter when he was called upon by a member of the Board, whose mind had, independently, been turned the same way, and who came, full of enthusiasm, to discuss the proper plan and arrangements of such a building. As the idea was imparted to others, it met with great favor in the liberal and enlightened circle of friends and supporters of the college. A building committee of judicious and active men was appointed by the Managers; they consulted with the officers and graduates, and with experts in matters of the kind, employed a skilful architect, and soon determined upon the plan which has been so happily carried to completion in Barclay Hall. Other committees, both of the Managers and alumni, undertook the no less important work of raising contributions to cover the expense of building. The success which they met with is all the more creditable to the generous subscribers to the fund, from the fact that the work was begun and carried through in a time of severe and unusual financial depression. The amount of labor quietly and unobtrusively done by the earnest men in these committees can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly engaged themselves, and, together with the

liberality of the contributors, deserves the most grateful recognition.

"And now there stands in a commanding position in the beautiful park of Haverford College, a stately edifice of granite, which would be admired for its fitness for academic purposes, and for its simple and appropriate beauty, if it stood on the banks of the Cam, the Isis, or the Charles. Occupied for the first time at the beginning of the present autumn term, it has already more than fulfilled the expectations of its projectors, in the addition which its admirable accommodations have made to the comfort and happiness of the students, the extent to which it has promoted habits of diligent private study, and the promise it gives of attracting larger numbers to our college.

"The exterior walls are of Port Deposit granite, of a light bluish hue, most grateful to the eye. Just above the beautiful dimple, which is so attractive a feature in the north-eastern part of the college park, the new hall stretches for nearly two hundred and twenty feet from north to south, while its central tower rises to the height of one hundred and ten feet. The eastern front presents a noble appearance to the traveller on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Ardmore and Bryn Mawr, and the building is a pleasant feature in the landscape for the whole neighboring country. The style, dignified and simple, but not severe, has gained very general commendation, and reflects great credit upon the good taste of the architect, Addison Hutton. While there is little unnecessary and elaborate ornamentation, 'it is easy to discover, in the broken outline, the turreted tower, the bay windows, an occasional buttress and pointed arch, the spirit of that style of Gothic architecture which is the most readily and successfully adapted to collegiate

buildings.' The danger of a monotonous effect, imminent in so long a building, has been skilfully avoided, and a scholastic character is impressed upon the whole, so that the edifice could not be mistaken for a factory, a hospital, or an asylum.

"It is believed that graduates and friends of the college will be interested in the following somewhat detailed description of the new hall: 'The building is two hundred and eighteen feet four inches in length, and forty feet in general width; the central section, however, has a width of sixty-five feet two inches. The first floor is elevated five feet three inches from the grade of the front lawn. The first story is twelve feet three inches, the second story eleven feet, and the third story eleven feet from floor to floor. The central tower is eighteen feet square externally, and has a total height to the vane of one hundred and ten feet. The central section has one eastern and two western portals, and contains on the first floor an office, a general reception parlor, and a collection-room.' The latter is very comfortably seated with chairs, and its walls bear appropriate mottoes. 'A corridor seven feet wide traverses the entire length of the building. On either side of this, on each story, are ranged the studies and chambers. Each story has two bath-rooms. At each extreme end of the building are four rooms, two on either side of the corridor, of such size that they may be used at convenience, either as chambers or studies, enabling any student who desires it to have an apartment exclusively by himself. Between these and the central section lie four study-rooms, each having a chamber on each side of it. The chambers themselves are sufficiently large for private study. This is the arrangement on all the stories, thus giving in the wings twenty-four studies with forty-eight

communicating chambers, and twenty-four rooms which may be used for either studies or chambers.' Seventy-two students may thus be accommodated in the wings. The centre building is divided into six large rooms on the second and third stories each ; these are to be used, so far as necessary, for the residence of the Superintendent, while those not needed for this purpose will furnish additional rooms for students.

"The walls of the building are faced externally with Port Deposit granite, laid with rock-face broken range-work and pointed with dark mortar ; the rough walling is done with stone found in the vicinity. Above the inner arch of the eastern portal the motto of the college is carved on Nova Scotia stone in mediæval text. All internal walls required to support the floors are constructed with bricks. The roof is mainly slate; there is a deck, however, covered with metal.

" The floors are laid with yellow pine ; those of the first story are of double thickness. The joinery is almost entirely white pine. The entrance doors, and the two staircases (one to each wing) are all of oak. All the woodwork inside the building is finished with oil and shellac, so as to exhibit the natural grain of the wood.

" Two large high-pressure boilers in the basement furnish the steam which heats the house. The warming is done by what is termed indirect radiation, steam coils being placed at the bases of the warm-air flues, and not in the rooms. The exceptions to this are in the collection-room and in the corridors, which have direct radiation. The air-duct communicates with the outer air by windows, always open, and is arranged to be entirely separate from the other apartments in the basement, and thus free from the usual odors and

dust in that quarter. The coils are placed in this air-duct, and so divided that each room in the building shall have its own supply of warmed air.

"The ventilation of the rooms is secured by means of open fire-places, of which each room has one. Registers near the ceiling allow the escape of superfluous hot air. Hot and cold water are plentifully supplied, and the house is furnished with all the modern conveniences. The closets in the basement are ventilated by means of large flues, heated at the base with steam coils.

"The generous men and women, through whose contributions Barclay Hall has been erected, may congratulate themselves upon the certainty that their bounty will largely promote the success and prosperity of a most useful and valuable institution."

About this time came a crisis in Haverford cricket, for the defeat by Germantown had greatly discouraged all; but F. H. Taylor, '76, took charge of the team, and by hard work and systematic practice they reached the goal of their efforts, scoring a victory over Germantown. To this they added in the Fall another over Belmont.

In the Spring of 1877 the opening of the new cricket-ground, begun the previous autumn, was celebrated with much *eclat* in a match between twenty-two students and twenty-two of the alumni. The expense of the improvement, amounting to over one thousand dollars, had been contributed by some one hundred and fifty of Haverford's sons—a committee of old students, headed by Henry Cope, of '69, having raised the money and successfully carried out the proposed plan.

In *The Collegian* of this year there is an article entitled "Advice to Cricketers," which is filled with suggestions

addressed to the players, who, it is said, will not be apt to notice the points by observation and practice. The writer carefully explains the advantage of playing a "straight bat," and describes at length the process of "cutting," the science of which he has himself failed to grasp. He remarks that outsiders have found fault with Haverford's custom of jumping away from the wicket through fear, attributing this bad habit to poor practice creases. But that which throws most light on Haverford's style in batting are the following words: "The great weak point of the Dorian lies just here . . . our players are too anxious to hit . . . it is practice at steady batting that we so much need at present."

It is impossible to record fully the many matches of cricket played since. We can only touch upon those most important. From 1876 to 1881 Haverford cricket enjoyed its most prosperous season, for in those years fifteen games were won and but five lost.

A great game was arranged between Haverford and the University of Pennsylvania graduates and undergraduates in the autumn of 1878. William Carvill, the founder of Haverford cricket, now 84 years old, witnessed this game. It was played 9th month 18th and 19th, on the Germantown grounds, and great interest was manifested all over Philadelphia. The game ended in a victory for Haverford by an innings and 118 runs. In the evening a cricket supper was served to the elevens and their friends in the Germantown Club House.

This match was made the subject of a long editorial in a Philadelphia paper, and the condition of the score was telegraphed to the evening papers, which devoted more than a column to a detailed account. Says one of these papers:

"It is the intention of the graduates of the Pennsylvania University and Haverford College to make this match the fashionable event of the season in the years to come. It will be remembered that next to the Derby races and 'Varsity contest on the Thames, the cricket games between Oxford and Cambridge Universities and Harrow and Rugby schools draw larger audiences than any other sporting event of the year in the 'mother country.' Fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts, and all the children and cousins make those days a regular holiday.

"To-day's play was a decided success. A very large, intelligent, and fashionable audience assembled, and appeared to heartily enjoy each good point as made. The ladies especially entered into the sport with a zest, and evidently knew all about the game, applauding their favorites, and pouting and scolding when 'our side' was unfortunate.

"Sud. Law started the bowling at C. E. Haines, who had A. L. Baily for his partner. Haines put the fifth ball of the over nicely to leg for a double. Baily drew a beauty to leg for a single, his first. Haines hammered a full pitch to leg, which went through Johnson's legs and there were two more scored. The telegraph now indicated ten, and Haverford's colors were fluttering.

"Captain Conway, advance agent of the Australia team, had arrived on the grounds by this time, and, taking his seat with A. A. Outerbridge, took a great interest in the game. Several times he expressed himself pleased with the play, both at the bat and in the field."

## At 31 Magee got in under A. L. Baily.

"E. T. Comfort, the celebrated bowler, and who promises to become an equally famous all-round cricketer, followed. Run-getting then became the order of the day. When the telegraph announced 53 runs C. E. Haines fell a victim to Morris. F. L. Baily, another firm bat and quiet, unassuming player, came next. Mr. Baily is one of the few batsmen in this country who has gained the enviable position of having 'topped the century.' He ran up 20 in short notice, after having a life given to him at half that number. Congdon joined Comfort, and these two compelled the scorers to record 100 runs. With 12 more on the tally-sheet Congdon was well caught at the wicket. W. H. Haines, together with Comfort, kept everybody—scorers, bowlers and fielders—busily engaged for three-quarters of an hour. Magee finally made the catch of the day at point. Haines cut a ball off of Harris sharply, and well out of the fielder's reach. Magee made a spring for it, reached out his left hand, and the ball stuck. He was heartily and deservedly applauded. Kimber, the next batsman, faced Comfort, and leather-hunting occupied the attention of representatives of the blue and red for nearly an hour. Fifty-one runs were made between the two, and it looked as if they had taken a contract to bring the score up to 200. Just four short of that number, Comfort put a little one into Brewster's hands at point, and with the magnificent score of 65 to his credit, was carried from the wicket by his enthusiastic fellow-college-graduates. Kimber was aided by Jones, J. Comfort and Carey after this in running the score up

to 248. At 6 o'clock the day's play ceased with Kimber 55 and Carey 7, still at the bat."

Soon after the play began on the second day "a pleasant episode occurred, which fully indicated the general interest taken in the game. It seems the Faculty of Haverford College, appreciating the feelings of their students over the grand score of the eleven, gave them a full holiday to-day. Just as the telegraph showed 260, and Kimber cut for a two hit, a large omnibus, drawn by six horses, gayly decorated with the college colors—red and black—and crammed, jammed full of hilarious undergraduates, all shouting the college cry, drove into the ground, and gave proof that there was to be plenty of fun through the day. By an unfortunate attempt at a short run, Carey was run out, and the innings closed for 263, Kimber carrying his bat out for 63, made up of one 4, six 3's, eleven doubles, and the rest singles. It was a glorious inning, despite the fact that he gave them chances.

"The University team, at the close of their opponents' big work, did not appear to be at all daunted. 'Of course it's a lot of runs,' say their friends, 'but just look at the men we have. There's Fred. Brewster, Sud. Law, Ed. Hopkinson, Horace Magee, and Loper Baird. If they get in, look for a couple of hundred anyhow.'

"The ground between the wickets was thoroughly rolled, the umpires took their positions, the scorers sharpened their pencils, and with everything in readiness 'Play' was called just at the high noon, Harris and Magee taking guard to the bowling of E. T. Comfort and Kimber. Comfort gave Harris a couple of nice ones to the off, which he failed to take advantage of, and put the third to leg for a single. Magee cut the next one for a pair, and came near losing his inning, a miserable shy at the wicket alone failing to dispose of him. Kimber, after getting his field suited to please himself, then bowled five balls to the off, none of which Harris could handle. The sixth he stopped well. Off of Comfort's second ball Congdon made a handsome stop at point from Magee's bat. Another maiden. Kimber now bowled Harris clear and clean on the second ball of the next over, 1 wicket for 3. Brewster, the next batsman, was applauded as he walked toward the popping crease. A leg-bye followed, and there were now three maidens bowled out of four overs. Brewster tipped a high just a little too far for the wicket-keeper and scored his first. Off of Comfort he got a 2 into the slips. He then made one of the finest leg hits ever seen on the ground for 4 off of Comfort. Putting the next to the off for a single the University men shook their red and blue caps and shouted—shouted is just the word. Seven runs were made off Comfort's single over, making the total 16. Magee now tried to drive a straight one from Kimber, and his middle stump dropped in consequence. Loper Baird, another one of the giants, followed. Kimber bowled three off the wicket, but he could not get the hang of the peculiar off-break of that bowler. Brewster cut Comfort for a single, and Baird followed suit. The former got Kimber to leg for a single, nicely fielded. If the Haverfordians ever did 'holler' they let out when Comfort knocked Brewster's off and middle stump forty ways for Sunday. Three wickets for 20 runs. Baird again raised the hopes of his team by a beauty to the on for 4. The

fielding up to this point had been first class, many runs being saved by the activity of the Haverfordians."

With nine wickets down, the newspaper account continues:

"The game was as monotonous as it was yesterday, with this difference, the runs were piled up yesterday without the fall of wickets, and to-day the wickets are falling without any runs being piled up. Morris popped a little one for a cent to point, and the University eleven were out for 38 runs.

"During the intermission for 'crackers and cheese' the collegians are having a jolly good time chaffing each other. The Haverfordians are promenading around with the ladies on their arms, proud as peacocks, heads up and the red and black conspicuously displayed. The unfortunate eleven from the University are either hard at eating a sandwich in silence, or else explaining to their ladies that it is one of those peculiar things about cricket, the glorious uncertainty of the game, and 'all that kind of thing, you know.' Some of the University men, not on the eleven, are unkind enough, in a satirical sort of way, to offer their badges for sale at a reduced price. Altogether the boys are enjoying themselves, and having lots of fun."

Ninth month 18th, 1879, a large number of the old cricketers celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Dorian Cricket Club in 1858. In the afternoon a match was played between the graduates of Haverford and those of the University of Pennsylvania, upon the beautiful grounds of the Merion Club, about half a mile southeast of the college. Here the players of '58 saw many things

Not dreamt of in their philosophy,

and were pleased to have their Dorian successors come off victorious with eight wickets to spare. The honors were won by F. L. Baily, who made 58 runs, J. B. Jones 48, T. W. Kimber 25, and A. L. Baily 22 runs.

After the game the old Haverfordians adjourned for a jolly cricket supper in the dining-room in Founders' Hall, to which the victors were invited. The "old boys," of all ages, gathered immediately afterward under the lindens in front of Founders' Hall, and, amid festive lights from nu-

merous Chinese lanterns, listened to stirring speeches from some whom advancing years had made more mighty with the tongue than with the cricket bat.

Henry Bettle, one of the original Dorian eleven, opened the exercises very happily. President Chase and Professor Pliny E. Chase responded briefly but effectively. Then the

CIRCLE IN FRONT OF FOUNDERS' HALL.

"Song of the Dorian, by the Bard of Cobb's Creek," was sung to the air "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home."

Henry Cope, the devoted friend of Haverford Cricket, showed that the benefit of thorough practice in fielding had been illustrated in the match of the day.

Joseph Parrish read a song, which deserves a permanent place in the literature of College Cricket.

## Cricket Song.

Arms and the man
Virgil began,
Let us proceed in the Mantuan plan.
Arms and the bat,
Sing we of that—
The war of the wicket knocks other wars flat.
Swish! whack! hit her a crack!
Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black.

Raise we the song,
Lift it along,
To Haverford cricketers, lusty and strong;
Kissed by the sun,
Brown as a bun,
Gritty and resolute, every one.
Swish! whack! hit her a crack!
Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black.

What since the birth
Of the jolly old Earth,
On the whole round of her corpulent girth,
Equals the scene,
When in the green
Stand the stout batsmen the wickets between?
Swish! whack! hit her a crack!
Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black.

Sightly to see,
Rapid and free,
The song of the wood of the stanch willow tree.
Joyous to hear,
Falls on the ear
The whiz of the ball and the answering cheer.
Swish! whack! hit her a crack!
Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black.

Out flies the stump,
Out—with a jump—
Jove! it is Cromwell dissolving the Rump!
Down goes the sun,
Last man but one—
He's a Haverford boy, and the game's just begun.
Swish! whack! hit her a crack!
Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black.

Stand to it, boys!
(Bother their noise),
The cricketer knows the quintessence of joys.
Pile up the score,
Always one more,—
The heart of the Mother throbs clean to the core.
Swish! whack! hit her a crack!
Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black.

Oh, let us praise
Glorious days,
When *our* brows were crowned with victorious bays!
Who else can be
Gladder than we—
Scarlet and Black in the foremost to see?
Swish! whack! hit her a crack!
Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black.

Cheer them once more,
Cheer them *galore*,
Who has no voice left, why, show him the door!
Eleven are pressed
Close to the breast
Of dear *Alma Mater*, Joe Fox and the rest.
Swish! whack! hit her a crack!
Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black.

This occasion was greatly enjoyed by the many old students who came to show their abiding interest in the noble game so closely interwoven in the minds of many with old memories of outdoor life at the college. . . . . .

As has been intimated, the year 1877–78 opened auspiciously. A general and deepened interest in a higher and more thorough standard of education had been manifested throughout the Society of Friends, in the various American Yearly Meetings during the year previous, and the position of Haverford College became one of recognized importance.

The fact that the fifty-eight students, with whom the term opened, representing seventeen States of the Union, were

all but two or three members of the Society of Friends, and that of this number twenty-seven were admitted at the autumn term—the largest number for many years—is an evidence of the general and increased interest in Haverford at this time.

It is also interesting to note their very general distribution throughout the various sections of the country. Four were from New England, twenty-seven from the Middle States, thirteen from the Southern, and fourteen from the Western States. The age of the students of this year and the following was also certainly above the average, if not the highest in the history of the college. The Freshman Class numbered twenty-two, whose average age was eighteen and a half years. At the commencement in this year the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon John J. Thomas, of Union Springs, editor of the *Country Gentleman*, a brother of Joseph Thomas, LL.D.

A change was made, once more, at this time, in the management of the farm, which was rented for $1,200 per year, and the stock and implements were sold. The various experiments in farming were alike unprofitable and troublesome—it was " Hobson's choice." Until 1848 only members of the Society were admitted to the advantages of residence and study at Haverford, but now all young men of good character, and the requisite attainments, are not only accepted but desired. This wish to exert a wider influence, together with the greatly increased facilities and advantages now held out as an inducement, led to the first earnest effort to make the college known outside of the Society of Friends, and better known within the Society. From this time forward the Managers sought, by various means of advertising, to make the many superior advantages of Haverford

known. With an increased number of students, the number of instructors, and the facilities for instruction, have also increased.

This was a period of progress, and each forward step, however timidly taken, led to others in the same direction. Enough of the old conservative spirit prevailed to prevent mistakes and to ensure the wisdom of new movements.

There were many cheering evidences during the winter and spring of 1878 that the interest in Haverford was still warm in the hearts of its friends. Through the well-considered liberality of the heirs of John Farnum, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was given to the Managers, in trust, the income to be used in founding a "Professorship of some practical science or literature," or by free scholarships, as the Managers may, from time to time, deem best.

JOHN FARNUM.

This fund resulted in the establishment, in 1879, of the "John Farnum Professorship of Physics and Chemistry."

The office of Prefect had been created this year, for the purpose of relieving the President of certain cares, and to this position Professor Allen C. Thomas was appointed, with additional duties as Instructor in History and Rhetoric. The agreement with President Chase and Samuel Alsop, Jr., for the management of the institution, had terminated the

previous summer, and an entirely new arrangement had been made with the President and Faculty. The business interests of the college, including the purchasing of supplies, keeping the accounts, and the domestic economy of the institution—duties which formerly had been performed by the Superintendent—were now placed under the care of the Prefect.

Early this year liberal friends of the college also subscribed a sufficient sum to defray the expense of important alterations in the old building, now known as Founders' Hall. By these improvements a business office for the Prefect, four new class-rooms, and a large, well-lighted room for the museum were furnished. The Gymnasium was enlarged, and its second-story converted into a lecture-room, with raised seats for one hundred students. A chemical Laboratory was fitted up, under the careful supervision of Professor Sharpless, with all the appliances and apparatus needed for practical work by the students. It is difficult to estimate the importance of the increased advantages conferred upon Haverford during this eventful year by its earnest friends, most of whom have since had the pleasure of witnessing the fruits of their wise liberality.

The increased number of students and their diversity of character and interest had its effect on the literary societies, always an important factor in the internal life of Haverford. The Everett and Athenæum societies were stimulated to fresh efforts to surpass each other by the prospect of larger numbers and by the general enthusiasm caused by the recent improvements.

It must be said, however, that this increased activity did not manifest itself entirely in lively debates on historical and ethical questions, or the discussion of the political and social

problems of the day, nor in the production of Latin poetry and Greek odes, or the writing of scientific essays—though all of these had their place—but was sometimes manifested more after the manner of practical politics. At the beginning of each year there was an importance given to the subject which deluded the innocent Freshmen, giving them a vague idea that their chief work at the institution would be to enjoy the many advantages and attractions of the literary societies, the use of their libraries and the companionship and sympathy of the best members of the older classes, which each society claimed to have on its roll. The desire of the older members to secure, for their respective societies, the largest share of the new material, gave them a remarkable interest in cultivating the acquaintance of the new fellows, and thus begot such an idea of their importance as was poorly calculated to fit them for the ceremony of initiation, which followed a few weeks later, at the hands of the Sophomores. This was after their lots had been cast with one or the other of the private societies, and after the subject of literary societies had assumed, in their eyes, a less conspicuous place in the college curriculum.

Considerable interest was manifested in the alumni prize for oratory this year; but there was a general timidity or modesty, which resulted in but three contestants, and the same in the following year. In 1880, however, there were six, and in 1881 five contestants. There is no doubt that the prize did good, in directing the attention of students to this important subject, even when it did not lead them to gain a still greater benefit by participating in the contest.

We must not pass from the annals of this year without recording a sad event—the death of one of the earliest, as well as warmest and most useful, friends of the college. In

doing so we cannot do better than adopt the language of one who, perhaps as much as any other, has taken up his mantle, in his relation to the college:

"On the 28th of 9th month, 1877, our beloved friend, Charles Yarnall, was removed by death. He was one of the original founders of the institution. For a long series of years the Secretary of the Board of Managers, he served the college with an assiduity, fidelity, sound judgment and intelligent skill, to which much of its success and many of its best characteristics are largely due. Combining in himself an ardent attachment to the religious principles of the Society of Friends, with a well-endowed and highly-cultivated intellect, he believed in the compatibility of Quakerism with the most comprehensive and liberal education; and his whole heart went out to an institution which was designed both to impart the best intellectual instruction and to promote those religious views and principles which he cherished so warmly. His memory will always be dear to the sons of Haverford, nor can we wish anything better for the college than that others like him may be raised up for her service."

CHARLES YARNALL.

Ex-President Thomas Chase[1] says of him:

[1] Speech at midwinter alumni dinner, 1888.

"For many years, as Secretary of the Board of Managers and its leading spirit, he was really the President of the college; and he had the natural qualifications which, with the proper experience and training, would have fitted him for distinction as President of Harvard or of any university in the world. Possessing large native powers and much cultivation, he had made the liberal education of young men a careful study, and had a philosophical understanding of the great problems it involves. Amidst constantly changing fashions he could discern the eternal principles which are fixed. His judgment of men was unerring, his wisdom in counsel great. Everything was clear in his mind, and his language was terse and to the point. For instance, at a joint meeting of the Faculty and Managers, when there was some difference of opinion as to whose part it was to decide or act in a certain matter, he at once gave his view of the constitutional law of the college at that time in these words: 'The Managers rule, the Faculty governs, the Superintendent executes.' He fostered the study of belles-lettres and the culture of the imagination and all that belongs to the 'higher education,' and at the same time originated the professorship of biology and called to it one of the foremost scientists in the land.

"Happy are some of you who can recall the instructions he gave you when he heard the recitations in Arnold's 'Lectures on Modern History;' happy those of you who, in after years, attended his Bible-classes in the study; happy a still larger number who remember when he came out on First Day afternoons and read sermons of Dr. Arnold's ('papers' he called them), prefacing them by what was, perhaps, more interesting—some wise and vigorous, and often eloquent, remarks of his own."

We may record here, fittingly and with pleasure, a noteworthy event, by which Haverford was honored in the person of the President who thus warmly expressed his appreciation of this founder. Harvard College, at its commencement this year, conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Thomas Chase. This fresh recognition of his worth by the foremost university in the country was a matter of interest and gratification to the sons of Haverford, who had been educated under him, and to all friends of the college who had learned to "appreciate his wide, varied and accurate scholarship, and his *unselfish devotion to the interests* of Haverford."

At the opening of the year 1878–79 there was some feeling of disappointment at the number of students. A substantial increase was expected, yet the number was not quite so large as the year previous. The only cause which could be assigned was the lack of funds for free or partial scholarships.

The advantage of informing the public of the merits of the institution was more apparent the following Fall, when after the authorities had sent out a pamphlet, containing a number of fine heliotype illustrations, the number of students was increased to nearly the full capacity of Barclay Hall. This increase was maintained also in 1880, when the number of students reached seventy-eight, the largest in the history of the college up to that time, with the exception of the year 1837.

But, returning to the Fall of 1878, we should record the completion of an important work on the part of the Board of Managers. On the 19th of 9th month, 1878, by decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, the charter of Haverford College Corporation was so amended as to abolish the system of stock ownership, this action having

been brought about by application of the stockholders and by the surrender of 804 shares of stock which had been issued in 302 holdings. Under the amended charter the corporation has power to enact by-laws providing for the election of new members and prescribing their qualifications. Accordingly the corporation enacted a by-law providing that "from time to time the corporation shall elect new corporators from names submitted by the minutes of the Board of Managers, members of the religious Society of Friends only being eligible."

The Managers in their report refer to "the task of securing the approval of every one of the large number of stockholders as a very laborious one," but express satisfaction in the accomplishment of the work as of "great importance to the future of the college."

About this time another event, more immediately affecting the welfare of Haverford, occurred in the resignation of Professor Samuel Alsop, Jr, on account of ill health, from which he had been suffering for some time. His loss was especially felt on account of his very great success in managing the discipline and general affairs of the college. He was thoroughly respected and possessed the entire confidence of the Managers, which, together with his tact and great decision of character, combined with a dignified and gentle manner, rendered his task of government a comparatively easy one.

His character bore a striking resemblance, in some respects, to that of Joseph G. Harlan, the first Principal of the college. There was a quiet gravity of demeanor, almost amounting to sadness, in the mien of both men. Both were excellent mathematicians and possessed remarkably fine disciplinary powers, while they retained the love and respect

of the students. Samuel Alsop, Jr., removed to Colorado in the pursuit of health, but slowly declined, and died there on the 31st of 5th month, 1888.

His class-work was apportioned among the other professors, and his duties as Superintendent were assumed by Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, a Haverford man, who had been added to the Faculty this year as Professor of Classics and Moral Science, to fill the chair vacated by Professor Dillingham at the close of last year.

While it is undoubtedly true that *earnest class-room work* was the chief occupation of the students of this period, many of whom were making personal sacrifices in order to avail themselves of the superior advantages which Haverford now offered for a thorough classical and scientific education, yet there was no lack of interest in the college sports. Cricket was able to assert itself against all encroachments, either of the class-room or of rival games. The large number of new students coming in this year from so many quarters, who had not been required to pass entrance examinations on cricket, led to some confusion among the elder students, who had come to regard disloyalty to this, the college game, as equivalent to disloyalty to the institution. There was dismay and alarm when the new men insisted on giving baseball, lawn-tennis and other games supposed to conflict with cricket, a share in the sports. But cricket not only managed to hold its own as the leading game, but to increase its reputation at the college by the succession of victories in matches with outside clubs, in the seasons of 1877 and 1878.

As winter came on, and outdoor sports were mostly suspended, more time was found to devote to the literary societies. During this winter there was increased interest

manifested in such work, both on the part of the students and the professors. The Loganian had for a year or two been very much neglected, so that it was the usual thing to have to drum up a quorum after the hour of meeting. It was even suggested that the Loganian be laid down. The members of the Loganian were also members of one or the other of the minor societies; and, stimulated by the rivalry existing between the latter, the members gave them the preference in their attendance.

This condition of things suggested the idea of merging these three societies into two; so that no student need be a member of more than one, and each might thus be able to give that his undivided support. But the difficulty was to decide which two out of the three, when neither of the three was willing to die for the sake of the other two and for the general good. The matter was first brought up in the Loganian and ably and earnestly discussed by the students and professors, a prominent part in the discussion being taken by Professor Sharpless, who was very active in support of the Loganian, and who advocated a reorganization with but two societies. Finally, the leader of the Senior Class proposed that the Everett and Athenæum societies unite to form a society subordinate or tributary to the Loganian. This was termed by its opponents the "House of Lords" and "House of Commons" plan.

A Sophomore, who thought he was wiser than the Seniors, was bold enough to formulate a rival scheme. He proposed the forming of two equal and co-ordinate rival societies; the Everett and Athenæum both being laid down, and the students and Faculty divided equally (as nearly as possible) between the two new societies, so that they might start on equal footing. This plan came into the field after the other

seemed about to be carried, and rapidly gained friends. Several mass-meetings of the students were held, and the subject occupied the attention of all the societies for several weeks. Intense excitement prevailed, and after protracted and earnest debate, the Loganian, which had already voted more than once in favor of two societies instead of three, voted for two *equal* rival societies.

By this time news of the laying down of the private societies spread to the alumni, and several of them unfortunately came out to protest. This revived the opposition and caused the Loganian to reverse its action. Finally a compromise scheme was carried through all the societies, by which the Loganian was reorganized on the basis of representation from the private societies, each selecting ten of its best members to represent it in the Loganian. Provision was also made for an independent elective membership, consisting of members of the Faculty and such others as were not members of either private society.

For a year or two, at least, the plan was certainly a great improvement and resulted in better society work and greatly increased interest. But it was a matter of serious regret, by many most interested in the society work of the college, that the plan for two independent public rival societies was not carried into effect. It was undoubtedly defeated by the prejudice in favor of retaining old names and associations.

The progressive spirit of the college was still further indicated in the spring of 1879 by the founding of *The Haverfordian.* Allusion has already been made to the short-lived *Grasshopper* and to the restriction placed upon it by the Faculty. *The Haverfordian* was born in a freer air, and though carefully scrutinized by the Managers, and looked upon by them with suspicion, it was destined to live

and prosper and become a prominent feature of the literary work of the students. The first two volumes contain many creditable productions from their pens, as well as a number of articles by professors and alumni. Many a student here saw, for the first time, how his productions looked in print, and was thus stimulated to more care in composition.

Another source of usefulness was found in the opportunity the paper afforded to record the successful scores of the cricketers and thus to furnish a fresh stimulus for practice; and this soon became a prominent feature of the paper. The disposition of the editors to discuss the management of the institution, and to criticise what they conceived to be mistakes or sources of grievance, was not very welcome to the Managers and Faculty, who feared that slighting remarks would harm the college. It is safe to say, however, that *The Haverfordian* has benefited rather than injured the reputation of the college. It has certainly afforded additional means of advertising the institution. Besides, with greater liberty, the students felt greater responsibility, and a true spirit of loyalty to the college, which made them jealous of its interests. It was also a source of gratification to undergraduates, by means of this "organ," more fully to acquaint their friends with their literary productions and with the general life of the institution.

The paper, though declared to be the "official organ of the students," was started under the auspices of the Loganian Society, which became responsible for its financial support; but the enterprise met with such favor among the students and alumni that it was self-supporting from the start.

Walter C. Hadley, of Chicago, who had had some experience in journalism and who had been connected with a similar college paper at another institution, was the one to

give the matter practical shape, and became the first "Business Manager." Dr. Townsend, of Ohio, the only married man among the students, and though older than most of them, still one with them in life and sympathy, was another of the originators of the enterprise. The paper was really started in the spring of 1879; but the first regular number did not appear until the tenth month of the same year. It was issued monthly thereafter. W. A. Blair, of North Carolina, class of '81, who has since been a well-known educator in his native State and the publisher of a successful educational journal, did much, first as Assistant Manager and then as Manager, toward placing *The Haverfordian* on its present firm basis. The time-honored *Collegian* was elbowed out of existence by this enterprising younger brother and died a natural death.

The students seem to have caught a spirit of progress, which had now become the keynote of the institution, and were active in many directions, one of which was the formation of clubs for various purposes. A "Political Club" was formed, to discuss questions of State and for the study of Political History. This was short-lived, but the discussion of political questions became a prominent feature of the society work.

There was one able debate this year in the Loganian, on the question of a "third term" for General Grant. This became very exciting, on account of a real difference of sentiment among students and professors from different sections of the country. Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, of North Carolina, who was Superintendent this year, made an earnest speech against Grant, and was replied to by President Chase in a ringing defence of Grant's administration, which would have done credit to the most earnest advocates of a "third term."

Another indication of the disposition of the students to discuss questions of current interest, and also of the character of questions which interested them, was a notable debate in the Loganian on a resolution, "That the Society of Friends should make special provision for the education of its ministers and also for their support." The question was discussed seriously and ably, by both students and professors, in the presence of a full house. Professor Pliny E. Chase made a speech of such characteristic fairness, and presented the subject in such an all-sided manner, that both of the leaders claimed his weighty words in support of their respective sides.

Students and professors met in the Loganian on equal footing, and it was certainly a source of profit to the former, perhaps to both, thus to be able to discuss questions of interest with each other with perfect freedom.

Additional interest was given to the society work in the Loganian the following year by the offer of two prizes: one for the best declaimer and one for the best debater. The "Lower Societies" (as the Everett and Athenæum came to be called), followed the example of the Loganian; and *The Haverfordian* offered a prize for the best essay; so that there were prizes in abundance, for most of which the members generally entered into competition. They undoubtedly served to add interest to the society meetings and to stimulate to more careful preparation.

The Young Men's Christian Association, another institution which seems to be permanently connected with the modern life of Haverford, was organized by the students on the 21st of 10th month, 1879, with about twenty members. From the very first there had been Bible instructions at the college, and volunteer Bible-classes were organized in 1870

or 1871, but they had no organic connection with the great Y. M. C. A. movement. Jesse H. Moore, of North Carolina, class of '81, now a minister in the Society and a successful teacher, first suggested the latter organization, and Josiah P. Edwards, of Indiana, class of '80, was the first President. The purpose of the association, as set forth in the constitution, was "to promote growth in grace and Christian fellowship among its members, and aggressive Christian work, especially by and for students." The membership gradually increased, so that in the year following its organization at least two-thirds of the students in the college belonged to it. At first, serious doubts appear to have been entertained as to the advisability of such an organization in a Friends' college, but we learn of no opposition to it from any source. In the spring of 1880 the association sent a delegate to the State Convention at Wilkesbarre, and the following year to the National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

The following extract from *The Haverfordian* of July, 1881, indicates the character of the work done by the organization during the year then closed:

"At our closing meeting for the year reports of the various standing committees showed that weekly prayer-meetings had been held throughout the year, on Fourth Day evening, with an average attendance of twenty or twenty-five; that each of the four classes have held on First Day evening, pretty regularly, a Bible-class, at which the International Lesson was studied; that fourteen new members have been received during the year; that thirteen meetings for religious teaching and worship have been held in the neighborhood, under the auspices of the association, and conducted by members, and that one Bible-school, which was organized last year by two of the students, has been

kept up through the year, with the exception of a few weeks during the severe weather, one student acting as superintendent and another as teacher, while six other students have taught regularly in three other schools."

In connection with this association, special mention should be made of the interest taken in it by Professor Pliny E. Chase. He encouraged the movement from the start, and, as its work developed, was always ready, by his presence, his sympathy, and his counsel, or more aggressive interest, to forward the purposes and work of the organization. He looked upon it as one of the strongest barriers against disorder, and seemed anxious to enlist its support in sustaining a high standard of Christian character and conduct among the students.

An occurrence worthy of mention here is best presented by the following extract from the Managers' report of 10th month, 1880:

"In view of the fact that it would be in the autumn of this year twenty-five years since our friend, Thomas Chase, came to Haverford as Professor of the Latin and Greek languages and literatures, the Managers determined to confer upon him a degree in remembrance of these many years of faithful labor, and in recognition of his success as an educator, and also of his services as one of the revisers of the English translation of the New Testament. The degree of 'Doctor of Letters' (Ltt.D.), was accordingly conferred upon him at the last commencement. This action of the Board has been received with satisfaction by the friends of the college, and especially by its alumni of the last twenty-five years, to whom it has been a great pleasure to have their honored Professor and President thus admitted to their brotherhood."

In presenting another notable event in the history of Haverford, we cannot do better than quote from the same report of the Managers:

"By invitation of the Board, the Second General Conference of Friends on this continent, interested in education in our Society, was held in Alumni Hall, on the 6th and 7th of 7th month, 1880. All the Yearly Meetings were represented, some of them by official delegates. Professors and teachers from Earlham, Penn and Haverford Colleges, and from Providence, Westtown and other schools, were present, and there was a large attendance of Friends from this vicinity and also many from New York, New England and Baltimore. It being vacation time, the visitors from a distance were entertained at the college—a charge being made sufficient to defray the cost. The proceedings consisted in the reading of essays by well-known educators in the Society, followed by very interesting discussions of the subjects thus brought before the Conference. An interesting and valuable feature was the reading of three essays, written for Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, at his request, upon the subject of education for women, by Presidents Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, and Seelye, of Smith College, and Anna E. Johnson, Principal of Bradford Academy, Massachusetts. The occasion was one of very great interest to all attending, and the feeling was generally expressed that such gatherings were very useful in bringing together those interested and engaged in educational work in our Society, and in making them renewedly sensible of its importance and scope, and inspiring them with fresh zeal and earnestness of purpose."

Reference to the catalogue shows the largest number of students during the year 1880–81, as well as the largest

corps of professors, as yet known in the history of the institution. The course of study was also considerably enlarged. Hebrew, which before had been taught only occasionally to voluntary classes, was made a regular elective study of the course, and was chosen by several members of

TAYLOR HALL—BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

the Senior Class. Additional attention was given to French and German, under the instruction of Professor F. G. Allinson.

The Scientific course, which was becoming more and more popular, was being enlarged and developed under the lead-

ership of Professor Sharpless, with the substantial aid of Professor Lyman B. Hall, a graduate of Amherst and Johns Hopkins, and Ph.D. of Göttingen, who was appointed John Farnum Professor of Physics and Chemistry at the beginning of this year.

After 1880 the course in Chemistry was expanded far beyond its previous limits. The department had not received its proper share of attention. Distinguished men, it is true, had occupied the chair, but, from considerations, perhaps, of false economy, they had been obliged to divide their time between that and other important studies. Dr. Swift had charge of chemistry, with other branches, from 1854 to 1865. The position was vacant during 1865–6, after the date of Dr. Swift's resignation, Professor Cope taking that subject in addition to Natural History. In the following year the latter was made Professor of Natural History and Chemistry, and during these two years no marked change was made in the course. In 1867 Albert R. Leeds was Professor of Chemistry, but at the end of the year surrendered the chair to Dr. Henry Hartshorne, and the course was shortened to one half year. In 1871 Pliny Earle Chase became Professor of Physical Science, teaching Chemistry with several other branches; but in 1874 he was made Professor of "Mathematics and Physics," and apparently dropped Chemistry. Two years later it reappears, Isaac Sharpless being created Professor of "Mathematics and Chemistry." Under his management the length of the course was tripled, and the laboratory enlarged. Then came Robert B. Warder for one year, in 1879, and, in 1880, after the department had experienced this long career of fluctuation, Lyman B. Hall, Ph.D., of Johns Hopkins, the present incumbent, was appointed, and transformed it at once into

a state of vigor and efficiency. The appliances of the laboratory, during his administration, have been kept abreast of the times, and much good work has been done by graduate students.

For the first time there was a regularly appointed Assistant in the Astronomical Observatory. This made it possible for some practical work of importance, in the way of making and reducing observations, to be done by Professor Sharpless. A number of astronomical papers, coming from the observatory, were published in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the *Scientific American*, and several other periodicals, and served to add to the reputation of the college. Some of these papers were worthy predecessors of the more elaborate productions in "College Studies," and were certainly more interesting to the average Haverfordian, being more popular in their character.

Nine of the Senior Class of this year elected Practical Astronomy as their study, and were regularly drilled in the use of instruments, in determination of the clock error and of the latitude of the observatory, measurement of double stars, and observations on the moon and planets. This class felt somewhat rewarded for their nightly watches and apparently fruitless searching of the heavens, and experienced a thrill of pride when one of their number discovered, on the morning of the 16th of 6th month, a large comet (comet B, 1881) which our astronomers were the first to announce to the scientific world. This fortunate Senior, Levi T. Edwards, now Professor of Engineering at Haverford, thus describes his work in constructing a new instrument which was the occasion of the discovery:

"A short time before the Yearly Meeting vacation, in 1881, I began, at the suggestion of Professor Sharpless, the con-

struction of a 'reflecting telescope,' 8¼ inches aperture, of the Newtonian type. The main difficulty in the way of such an undertaking was a scarcity of tools, there being very few in the possession of the college at that time. But as the glass was purchased ready ground, the mounting was made in an amateur style, without great difficulty, and finished on Commencement Day of the same year. Such an instrument was needed to supplement the work of the one refracting telescope then in the observatory, and was to be used principally as a comet-seeker. Curiously enough, on the morning following Commencement, when I arose at 2 o'clock, to test the telescope for the first time, looking out of the east window of my room, the first object that met my eyes was the huge tail of a comet, just coming above the horizon. Whether this remarkable find augured well or ill for the new telescope, I am not able to say; but I think the instrument has not made an enviable record as a comet-finder; though I understand it did good service in the days before the new refracting telescope was purchased."

A new department of the regular college work was created, in the appointment of Alfred G. Ladd, A.M., M.D., as "Instructor in Physical Culture and Director of the Gymnasium." Under the advice of Dr. Ladd the Gymnasium was thoroughly renovated and furnished with ingenious apparatus recommended by Dr. Sargent, Professor of Physical Training at Harvard University. The cost of this improvement was defrayed by subscription among the alumni and friends of the college.

The new Gymnasium was formally opened in a public meeting in Alumni Hall, which was addressed by Dr. Sargent. This was an attractive and useful addition to the advantages of Haverford which the class of '81 nearly missed.

Another new feature was introduced more prominently into the course by the bequest of $10,000 from John M. Whitall for Special Instruction in Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing.

The Managers' report records "an interesting event" of this year "in the visit paid to the college by Thomas Hughes, M.P. (Tom Brown), who lectured on 10th month 22d, 1880, upon 'English Public Schools and Dr. Arnold.' The large audience which crowded Alumni Hall listened with deep interest to the speaker's reminiscences of the great head-master of Rugby, whose fame and name are so dear to all who are interested in education. At the conclusion, President Chase, by direction of the Board, conferred upon the distinguished guest the degree of LL.D." This was the beginning of an unusually interesting course of lectures to the students of this year, among which the following of special note are mentioned in President Chase's report:

"James Hack Tuke, who was commissioned by the Government Secretary for Ireland, Wm. Edward Forster, to inquire into the best places to settle emigrants from the congested district of Ireland, kindly gave us the fruits of his own observation in Ireland in an address, in which he depicted vividly the distress recently suffered in that island, and bore witness to the genuine Christian philanthropy which prompts the measures proposed by the English Government for its relief. Dr. James J. Levick described the early Welsh settlers of Haverford and its neighborhood, and showed their claim to the esteem and respect of after generations. Professor John Fiske, of Harvard University, delivered a scholarly and learned course of six lectures on 'America's Place in History'—attractive

for the perfection of their style, and very stimulating to thought and study."

The following paragraphs from President Chase's report of 10th month, 1881, form a fitting conclusion to this chapter:

"The good measure of success which has been granted to Haverford College thus far, may be attributed first of all, under the Divine blessing, to the effort it has made to meet the actual wants of its patrons and the community which it represents, rather than to imitate too closely other institutions or to pursue theories without regard to the circumstances by which it is surrounded. It has thus been enabled to raise gradually the standard of the education it offers, and to create a demand for such high training as it is ready to supply. The average age of its students and the character of their studies and their instruction have been advanced, while it has always had the good sense to abstain from attempting the impossible.

"Many of us have often, doubtless, been seriously impressed with the question, What is the outcome of all the care of the Managers, the labor of the teachers, the bounty of liberal benefactors and friends of this college? Fears may sometimes arise in one direction and discouragement in another, but both will vanish on a careful view. In mental training, in moral and religious character, in bodily health, in manly purpose and earnestness, the graduates of Haverford are conspicuous in any community in which they find themselves; and their careers in business and professional life, their influence in the community, their usefulness as citizens and in religious society, all bear witness to the value of the teachings and the training of their Alma Mater.

"The family life is a great distinction and a great charm

of Haverford College. To it the students are indebted for their more intimate acquaintance with each other, their warmer friendships, their constant partnership, both in games and in studies, together with the orderly influence of a household and the morning and evening Bible reading. Instructors also are brought into closer relations with their pupils, and the influence for good of their accomplishments, their genial sympathy, their wise counsel, and their mature Christian character and example, is more constant and more potent. Thus the discipline has less need of harsh and clumsy methods than in places where the governors and the governed have less opportunity for mutual acquaintance and influence upon each other. I believe that no similar institution in the country maintains a higher standard and a higher state of good order than ours, and that none is better able to attain this standard by moral influence alone, preventing disorder and healing disorderly dispositions."

## CHAPTER XV.

# THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL, 1881–84.

Thro' the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day;
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.—TENNYSON.

THE last decade at Haverford has seen so many changes, and they have all been accomplished in so short a time, that in recounting them there is danger of unconsciously assuming the position of looking through the large end of the telescope, and having our judgment warped by the greater magnitude of matters in the immediate past, to the detriment of the proportions of those events which are further off in point of time. The new era, already adverted to, ushered in with the erection of Barclay Hall, has seen that auspicious event followed by others, many of them not of so great importance, yet which, taken together, form their integral parts of the steady advance which has characterized the college since 1876. The Haverford of that date and the Haverford of to-day are so unlike in many respects, that one suddenly transported from the former time to the latter would scarcely recognize the place as the same. It would be as when dreaming we seem to realize that all we see and know is new, and yet so old, that ages since it has been lived through, and Time's hand has erased from the pages of the memory all but a glimmer of a hazy former existence.

The collegiate year of 1881–82 opened with a smaller

number of students than had been in attendance for some years previous. This decrease was principally in the upper classes however, the number of Freshmen being the same as in the year before. At its very opening the college was covered with the gloom caused by the tragic death of President Garfield. On the afternoon of 9th month 26th, at the hour of the funeral ceremonies on the shores of Lake Erie, a memorial meeting was held in commemoration of the sad event, and was largely attended by those connected with the college, neighbors and former students. President Chase spoke first of the special lessons to be learned by a collegiate community from the life of the martyred President, especially in his character as a Christian scholar, manifested in his career as a student, teacher, professor, college president and statesman. Professor Pliny E. Chase, in following, pointed out the spiritual aspects of the national loss. If any question why the many prayers for Garfield's recovery had not been answered, he would state his belief that the answer was a spiritual one, and that a true blessing would be found by the nation, and even by the stricken family, in the close of a life that filled up so completely the noblest purposes with modesty and Christian charity. Professor Sharpless dwelt on the habit of fairness and honesty, and the trait of quiet goodness of character, that won admiration from all classes of men. Ellis Yarnall, Professor Allen C. Thomas and John B. Garrett also addressed the meeting, which closed with prayer, leaving a deep impression on the minds of the students. This occasion recalled the scene in the old collection-room of Founders' Hall, recorded in a previous chapter, where a similar meeting was held sixteen years before, after the death of Lincoln.

It was during this Fall that the course, which has since

been so successfully carried out, was begun, of erecting houses on various parts of the college lawn for the different professors. The first of these was that for Professor Sharpless, located at the edge of the woodland, near the observatory, and adjoining the old football field; it was a general object of interest as it gradually increased in height. When the field was used for baseball, during the ensuing spring, the piles of bricks, mortar and lumber had to be searched for lost balls, to the disgust of lovers of the good old times. But, perhaps, what above all else impressed the returning student with a sense that times had changed, was the altered appearance of the meeting-house. During the summer the interior had been entirely remodelled and thrown into one large room, and a porch had been erected along the front. These improvements were followed, not long after, by the removal of the time-honored benches, scarred and hacked with the carvings of generations of supposed worshippers, who, eluding the watchful eyes from the gallery seats, had left initials and class to tempt the emulation of the modern student of their skill as engravers. With carpeted floor, and hard-wood, cushioned benches, papered walls, and a cosy open fireplace in the corner, instead of the barren bleakness that used to reign supreme, the character of the hour at meeting was changed almost beyond recognition. Still another feature of the improvement, continued during the autumn, was a greater attention to the grounds surrounding the buildings. This was manifested by some judicious trimming of the trees and by the planting of a number of clumps of shrubbery, to break up the otherwise monotonous outlook.

Yet with all these indications of progress the year passed away in a manner not very different from usual. The Fresh-

HAVERFORD MEETING HOUSE.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

men were inducted into their new sphere of elevated usefulness, according to time-honored custom; the wire-pullers for the rival literary societies made each new student consider himself an element of far greater importance in the little community than his subsequent experience ever showed him to be; the prize punster got off the same stale jokes—read up from the back numbers of *The Haverfordian;* whilst the editors of that "organ of the students" displayed their knowledge (or lack of knowledge) of various matters of greater or less importance, interspersed with the standard growls at the marking system and all rules and regulations, advice as to the use of the library, and self-gratulation upon the results of the midwinter examinations. About the middle of the year two additional editors were added to the *The Haverfordian* board—one from each of the subordinate societies.

Several distinguished foreigners lectured to the students during the winter. The most important of these was Edward A. Freeman, the historian, whose masterly address on "Washington's Position in English History" was appropriately delivered on Washington's Birthday, and followed a week later by another lecture, by the same author, on "The Origin, Use and Abuse of the English Language." William Fowler, M.P. for Cambridge, and Alfred Fowell Buxton, a Rugby man, a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and grandson of the distinguished philanthropist, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, also visited the college and addressed the students, giving good counsel in regard to their duties as men and citizens, and commending to their imitation the great example of Garfield.

With the opening of the cricketing season, complaints were heard that tennis was interfering with the old game. The

subject of changing the name of the cricket club from the "Dorian" to "Haverford College" was again actively discussed. The "Dorian" was established and named in 1858, at a time when other rival clubs flourished in the institution. It was now felt that it should bear the college name, but the change was not finally made until the autumn of 1883.

The closing days of the college year were celebrated in the usual way; only three contestants spoke at the alumni prize contest, the Sophomores had their cremation (Junior Day was over two months before) and Commencement followed in course.

At the alumni meeting this year the preliminary arrangements were made for the proper celebration of the semi-centennial of the college. But, perhaps, the most important action of the day was the presentation, by the class of '64, of the oil portrait of President Samuel J. Gummere, which now graces Alumni Hall. The occasion was one calculated to recall to the minds of all who had known him pleasant memories of one so universally beloved and respected.

When the opening of the term, in the autumn of 1882, once more brought the undergraduates together, the attention of every one was first directed to the change in the dining-room. The dismal basement quarters, for so many years associated with the recollections of "Hash," "Shanghai," "Ram," and such well-known delicacies, presided over in former days by the cheerful Joseph, and the mendacious Amos, and more recently by the morose "Judge"[1]—who

[1] The individual to whom was applied this *sobriquet* held the position of porter for many years, and in addition managed affairs in the dining-room to his own satisfaction, but to that of no one else. Especially were the Freshmen under his ban, and considered entirely unworthy of any semblance of attention. He finally left the employ of the college in 1882, much to the delight of the many students who had suffered from his contemptuous irascible disposition.

seemed to be a legacy handed down from another stage of civilization—were things of the past. The large room on the main floor of Founders' Hall, formerly the collection-room, had been refloored and wainscoted, the small room adjoining had been converted into a pantry and carving-room, connected with the kitchen by a lift and fitted up with a hot-water table. Ten tables, accommodating eight persons each, had been placed in the new dining-room. These improvements, and more cheerful surroundings, gave great satisfaction to the officers and students.

The Faculty remained without notable change, excepting that Professor F. G. Allinson, who had accepted an offer from a school in Baltimore, was succeeded by Seth K. Gifford, a Haverford graduate of the class of '76, an experienced teacher and accomplished scholar, especially in classical studies.

In the 10th month of this year, 1882, died Benjamin V. Marsh, a graduate of Haverford in 1837, and for long years one of its most interested Managers. For some time after his graduation he held the position of Professor of Mathematics in the college. He afterward entered the dry-goods business and enjoyed a successful and honored career as a merchant; but his life is chiefly interesting as an example of the scholar in business—of one who faithfully discharged the arduous duties of a large counting-house, whose counsel was valued in the boards of financial institutions, and who throughout his life gave much time to the study of science, particularly of astronomy. A brother-in-law of Samuel J. Gummere, their tastes were similar, and in the old observatory they spent many hours together. As a member of the American Philosophical Society he contributed several valuable scientific papers to its proceedings, having made a

special study of meteorolites, and he was much interested in the scientific collections of the college.

At all colleges there are times when disorder is at a premium. It was such an era through which Haverford now passed. There was not, for a time, that sympathy of feeling between professors and students which alone can result in good work and good order. The various unsettlements of the winter culminated later in the year in the ludicrous calf episode.

For the whole of one night the college was kept in a state of disquiet by the appearance in Barclay Hall of a good-sized calf, surreptitiously borrowed from Robert Love, the farmer. The antics of the students in this connection were such as to excite the ire of those in authority, and one member of the Faculty, whilst endeavoring to quell the disturbance, narrowly escaped being fastened into one of the third-floor rooms, and spending the night there in company with the cause of the excitement. He discovered the impending predicament, however, just in time to escape. The turmoil was not a little increased by the frantic efforts of "Moses"—the functionary then presiding over the lower, regions of Barclay Hall—who vainly endeavored to extinguish a blazing bonfire with the coal-oil with which the fire-buckets had been filled.

The great celebration in Philadelphia, known as "The Bi-Centennial," did not pass unnoticed. The opinion was unanimous that the landing of the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania should be observed in some way by a Friends' College, and the almost total absence of students made the two-days' holiday which was granted the most acceptable and natural result. President Chase afterward lectured on "William Penn, the Quaker Cavalier." Isaac Sharp, a

ministering Friend from England, gave an address on incidents connected with his extensive travels in remote foreign parts, concluding with a short religious meeting.

During the winter a number of lectures were delivered in Alumni Hall, chief among which was an able course of six lectures on "American History," by James Wood, of Mount Kisco, N. Y., a member of the Board of Managers, and an old student of the college. As the weather became colder, skating (soon, however, spoiled by the ice-cutters) and coasting attracted the lovers of outdoor sports. The Sophomores and Freshmen met on the old battle-field for their annual snowball fight, and, the conditions being favorable, had a jolly contest, enjoyed most of all by the spectators from the "upper classes."

An interesting event, especially to our astronomers, was the transit of Venus, which occurred 12th month 6th, 1882. On the whole the day was favorable for observation, and the results noted were satisfactory. The work of our observatory was cabled to England, and appeared on the 8th inst. in the London *Times*, properly credited to the college.

The alumni having settled all questions relating to the organization of the literary societies to their own satisfaction a few years before, since that time had left the undergraduates to solve the problems with which they were confronted as best they could. In spite of the energy and ability expended upon them, the societies showed signs of languishing. This was especially apparent in the Loganian, which, notwithstanding the fact that it was almost coeval with the college, was the most affected by lack of interest in literary affairs. Rivalry between the Everett and the Athenæum infused into them more life—if it was only of a superficial character.

Daniel B. Smith, the first Principal of Haverford School, died at his residence in Germantown, 3d month 29th, in the ninety-first year of his age. The long evening of his life was honored and beloved, and full of vigor to the last. This history already contains a sketch of his career and of his valuable services to the young institution, whose early students for many years looked up to him with veneration as the Patriarch of Haverford.

The next morning was opened at the college by a small conflagration in the basement of Barclay Hall, and a severe storm of sleet and rain. The members of the Everett Society wore anxious faces. The fates seemed against them, for on this day was to be celebrated—the first anniversary of this year so rich in celebrations—the twenty-fifth birthday of the Everett. In the evening fifty-seven honorary, besides the undergraduate members, met together. The exercises consisted of an address by Henry T. Coates (class of '62) on the chief political events contemporary with the growth of the Society, followed by a poem of Joseph Parrish, after which the past, present and future were discussed at the dinner, when toast after toast followed, until the approach of midnight caused the pleasant reunion to adjourn. That the affair was a great success was conceded even by the Athenæum men, who were unable to attend.

The college year of 1883–1884 saw many of the most interesting events that have recently occurred at Haverford. In *The Haverfordian* for October, 1883, we find the following editorial remarks: "The predictions of last spring are fulfilled, and Haverford opens the college year with the fairest prospects. On every hand we behold the spirit of renewed activity and deep interest in the manifold duties and occupations of college life. It is worthy of marked notice that

the much-discussed 'Centre of Indifference' among many of the students of last year is superseded by universal life and effort."

Professor Gifford was missed, having obtained a leave of absence to prosecute his studies in Germany. His place was filled by Professor Edwin Davenport, a graduate of Harvard, and an experienced and successful teacher. In the successive absences of the younger professors to study abroad, Professor Davenport continued to fill very acceptably an *ad interim* professorship for the next three years. A gentleman of mature years and dignified presence, his ripe scholarship and his quiet, unassuming manners caused him to be much respected. Dr. A. G. Ladd, who had been in charge of the gymnasium since it was remodelled, was succeeded by Dr. Ford.

Under these circumstances opened a year unsurpassed in interest by any other in the history of the college. Its most prominent feature was the celebration of the half-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the institution, which took place 10th month 27th, 1883, some weeks after the opening of the term. The Committee of the Alumni, who made and carried through the arrangements of this most pleasant and satisfactory celebration, richly earned the thanks and congratulations of all friends of the college, and fitly crowned their work by publishing a report of the exercises. From this we condense an account, which no one must consider out of proportion to its importance; for, in the language of the head of the college, "It was a day to awaken thoughts of gratitude to our Heavenly Father that He put it into the hearts of good men to found this college, and that He has granted it so good a measure of prosperity and success, and to inspire the reverent and confiding prayer that He will continue His mercies and His blessing in days to come."

The project to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Haverford School had been a topic of interested discussion among former students for some time prior to the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, in 1881, at which time the matter took definite shape by the appointment of a committee of ten to consider the subject and report to the next annual meeting. This committee then presented a report, containing a programme which was adopted, although slightly modified afterward, and the committee was continued to carry it out, in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Association.

The joint committee had several meetings, and at an early date the chairman appointed the necessary sub-committees. With the aid of interested friends in various parts of the country, the difficult task was accomplished of making up a complete list of all former students with most of their addresses, if living, and to note such as were deceased. This list was published under date of 3d month, 1884, and contains the names of 995 old students, and those of 81 students at the college at the time of the anniversary. Of the total number of students 222 were reported as deceased.

This necessary preliminary work completed, the committee issued engraved cards of invitation, accompanied by a circular, giving an outline of the programme for the day, concluding with the following irresistible appeal:

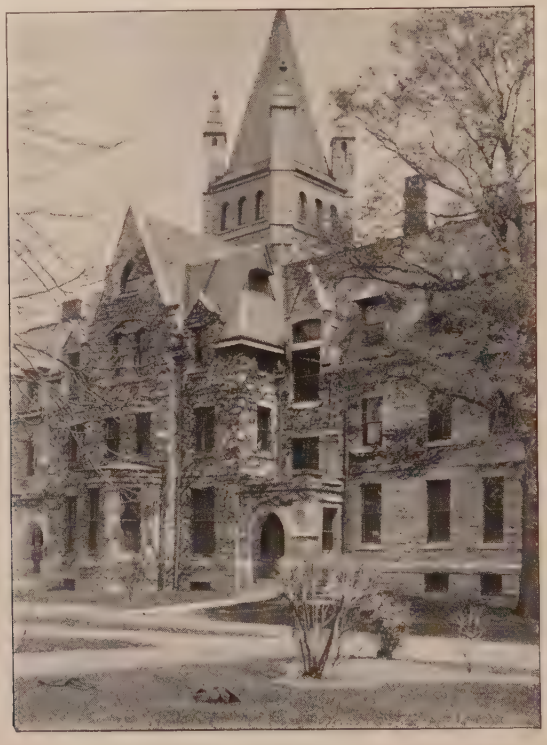
"The invitation sent herewith it is earnestly hoped will be accepted by the recipient, who is most cordially invited to visit his Alma Mater as the guest of the Alumni Association. In the interest of the college, to which we owe a lasting debt of gratitude and affection, and in whose present standing and repute we feel such a pride—for the sake of the others who would fain see your faces once again—and

that you may live over for a space the days of your youth, 'the dear, the brief, the forever remembered,' we ask your presence."

The response to this invitation was prompt and enthusiastic.

The eventful day broke with reticent promise, overclouded, but with small sign of rain. While there were no showers there was no garish sunlight, but a Quaker sobriety and sedateness about the weather, appropriate to the occasion and, it is only fair to add, to the season. The early trains brought to the college grounds members of the Alumni Committee, specially charged with the initial steps for the comfort and convenience of the guests. A "headquarters" was established in Barclay Hall, and arrangements made for the receipt by each visitor on arrival of the printed programme of the day's events—which it may be said here was followed to the letter, with a cheerful spontaneity far removed from any mere formal observance. Succeeding trains brought their tale of guests, ex-students, their wives and children, and those invited either as neighbors and friends of the college or as connected with sister institutions, until, as is estimated, more than twelve hundred were strolling about the grounds, inspecting the buildings, or taking part, actively or passively, in the various exercises —athletic, intellectual or gustatory. Early in the day two wickets were pitched, one for the use of those most disrespectfully described in the programme as "incompetents," the other for proficient students and such ex-students as had "kept up" their cricket; and until dusk, with but little cessation, the games went on, the "incompetents" speedily abandoning the rule that they should be fed with underhand bowling only, and bravely facing the powerful (if not

inevitably accurate) artillery of the "round arm." Games of lawn-tennis and a baseball match went on simultaneously during the morning hours. Just before noon a flag presented to the students by ladies of Philadelphia and Baltimore, gorgeous in scarlet and black, and inscribed



BARCLAY HALL ENTRANCE.

"Haverford," was raised on the flag-staff on the cricket-ground, replacing the old Dorian standard. At 1 o'clock the well-remembered bell gave the signal for luncheon, which was served by Andrew F. Stevens, caterer, and made substantial provision for the later occupations of the day. The whole of the first floor of Founders' Hall was devoted

to this agreeable interlude. After luncheon as many persons as could be hurriedly summoned—several hundred in number—formed a group at the front of Barclay Hall, and a remarkably successful photograph was the result. At half-past 2 an exhibition game of Rugby football was played —the contestants being undergraduates—to the great satisfaction of hundreds of onlookers.

At half-past 3 in the afternoon Alumni Hall was crowded to overflowing by those who gathered to hear the formal exercises of the day. After a few moments of impressive silence, prayer was offered by Dr. James Carey Thomas, and the President of the Alumni Association, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, opened the meeting.

President Chase then spoke, expressing the pleasure he felt in accepting the duty which had been assigned him of welcoming his hearers " to this great festival," and alluding to the fact that he had been connected with the college for a longer time than any other person who lived on the grounds was ever connected with it in any office.

In graceful and appropriate language he welcomed the representatives of the early classes, then those of the middle period, and finally, with especial heartiness, his own pupils, who constituted considerably more than four-fifths of all the graduates up to that time. In conclusion he commended to all the injunction of Lord Coleridge, spoken a few days before from the same platform, that all should cherish the honorable traditions and associations which have already clustered around the name of Haverford.

John B. Garrett, of the class of '54, then delivered the oration, which was a thoughtful historical review of the events of the past fifty years, and of the part played by the college in the wonderful human progress these years have witnessed.

Francis B. Gummere, of the class of '72, followed with a scholarly poem, admirably fitted in thought and expression to the spirit of the day. An oil portrait of Professor Pliny Earle Chase was then presented to the college by the class of '76 "as a testimonial of the large debt we owe him for his unfailing charity, for his broad wisdom, and for the patient care with which he pointed out principles which should serve as 'bases' and 'foundation-stones' in after-life."

About dusk supper was served in Founders' Hall, and after long discussion thereof, amply warranted by its merits, the participants gathered on the terrace in front of the old building, illuminated by electric lights distributed over the campus, and an informal meeting was held. Dr. Hartshorne, of the class of '39, presided, and opened the proceedings by a few appropriate remarks, reciting some original verses, entitled "Fifty Years Ago."

After President Chase had spoken a few words on behalf of the Faculty, James Tyson, of the class of '60, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, was introduced, and after referring to his undergraduate experience in public speaking said:

"It has so happened that since leaving Haverford I have been brought into relation with colleges and many college graduates, and, as is natural under the circumstances, I have often compared the practices and results of other institutions with those of my own Alma Mater. As the outcome of such comparison there are three particulars in which it has appeared to me Haverford is conspicuous in its excellence. The first of these is the fidelity and conscientiousness with which its Faculty have always carried out all that has been announced in its curriculum. There are many colleges in

the land whose standard and requirements upon paper may appear higher than those of Haverford, but there are few who live up to them as faithfully, or whose graduates show more decidedly the stamp of a careful training.

"A second result of my observation has been to note the prominence which Haverford's graduates have assumed in whatever calling they may have engaged, and the respect they everywhere inspire. This, as I have said, is not confined to any one calling, but my own opportunities of comparison have of course been more particularly in connection with the medical profession, and when we remember that the college classes have been restricted in numbers, the proportion of well-known and eminent medical men among them is conspicuous.

"It has also been my good fortune to have to do with Haverfordians as students of medicine, in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; and they are always of the best—the best prepared in their preliminary education, the most attentive and studious as pupils, and most creditable as graduates.

"The third feature in which Haverford has appeared to advantage in my comparisons is the purity of the life here. This is scarcely understood at the time by those who live under its influence. Indeed, it is really only when we have boys of our own that we come to appreciate fully the life we knew at Haverford, and to feel it is here that the influences by which we would have them surrounded exist.

"Fellow-Haverfordians: I am not eloquent, but if I were, I should sing such praises of our old school as would draw upon her the attention of the civilized world, as the home of sound culture and thorough training, of promises well fulfilled, and of a wholesome domestic life, whose recollection is a wellspring of happy and joyous reminiscences."

Clement L. Smith, of the class of '60, Dean of the Faculty of Harvard College, in responding, said:

"I am one of those who believe that Haverford has still a great work before her. Now, what makes a college is men. Glad as we must be to see yonder handsome and comfortable building, which has been erected since our day, it was a much greater thing that the orator could tell us this afternoon that the present Faculty is superior to any of its predecessors. . . . I hope, therefore, that in all plans for the future of Haverford provision will be made, above all, for accomplished men."

Francis T. King, of Baltimore, said:

"I left Baltimore yesterday, and in three hours and a half I was at Haverford, and if I had been prevented from leaving home I could have sent you telegraphic notice of the fact in as many minutes. Fifty years ago I left Baltimore in a small side-wheel steamboat, at 7 A.M., landed at Frenchtown, on the headwaters of the Chesapeake Bay, crossed the State of Delaware, eighteen miles, on a strap-iron railway, to New Castle, thence by steamboat to Philadelphia, arriving there about 6 P.M. After resting that night in the city, I reached Haverford next morning, in a single passenger carriage, drawn by a horse and driven by 'Old George,' with the baggage on top, in stage-coach style. The car was drawn from the level of the Schuylkill up an inclined plane to the height above by a stationary engine, which worked an endless rope, to which our car was attached.

"I might draw almost as striking a contrast between the Haverford of 1833 and that of to-day as I have between my travelling experiences. In the one case a lonely hall, in the centre of unplanted fields; in the other three large halls, surrounded by lawns, avenues, and groups of trees, which are the admiration of all who see them.

STONE GATEWAY AT ENTRANCE.–LANCASTER PIKE.

"It is true that Haverford College is not a large college—few denominational institutions of learning are—but it has been of incalculable benefit and blessing to the religious society in whose interest it was founded. It has produced no 'great men,' but, perhaps, a larger proportion of successful men than any college of its size in our country."

Remarks followed from President Magill, of Swarthmore College, Henry Bettle, of the class of '61, Professor Pliny E. Chase, of the Faculty, and Augustus H. Reeve, of the class of '85, who spoke for the undergraduates.

Some letters from absent brethren were read before the approach of the midnight hour cut short these exercises "under the lindens," which formed a delightful conclusion to a long, busy and never-to-be-forgotten occasion. The dawning to the day of rest was drawing near when the last guest departed.

The celebration was a great success. Though the sun shone but fitfully through threatening clouds, there were bright faces shining with a kindlier human light. Friends—some of whom had not looked upon each other for well-nigh half a century, among them Dr. Thomas F. Cock, of New York, and Joseph Walton, of New Jersey, who composed the first graduating class—clasped hands again; groups of contemporaries dotted the lawns, each man vying with the other in fond recallings; children sought the ancient haunts of their fathers, and the old rooms rang with their laughter. But the occasion was not without a deeper significance. Haverford men who had known their college only in the day of small things, saw with amazement how in fifty years, under cautious, conservative and wise mangement, she had grown in every department, material and intellectual, into the vigor and presence of a strong and healthy adolescence,

and left her beautiful lawns with a renewed affection for and pride in their Alma Mater—a revived memory for her Past, a more assured hope for her Future.

From nearly one hundred letters received by the Committee on Invitations, many of which were read at the evening meeting, the following are extracts:

John G. Whittier, Amesbury, Mass.:

"The Semi-Centennial of Haverford College is an event that no member of the Society of Friends can regard without deep interest. It would give me great pleasure to be with you on the 27th inst., but the years rest heavily upon me, and I have scarcely health or strength for such a journey.

"It was my privilege to visit Haverford in 1838, in 'the day of small beginnings.' The promise of usefulness which it then gave has been more than fulfilled. It has grown to be a great and well-established institution, and its influence in thorough education and moral training has been widely felt. If the high educational standard presented in the scholastic treatise of Barclay and the moral philosophy of Dymond has been lowered or disowned by many who, still retaining the name of Quakerism, have lost faith in the vital principle wherein precious testimonials of practical righteousness have their root, and have gone back to a dead literalness, and to those materialistic ceremonials for leaving which our old confessors suffered bonds and death, Haverford, at least, has been in a good degree faithful to the trust committed to it. Under circumstances of more than ordinary difficulty, it has endeavored to maintain the Great Testimony.

"The spirit of its culture has not been a narrow one, nor could it be, if true to the broad and catholic principles of

the eminent worthies who founded the State of Pennsylvania—Penn, Lloyd, Pastorius, Logan, and Story—men who were masters of the scientific knowledge and culture of their age, hospitable to all truth, and open to all light, and who in some instances anticipated the result of modern research and critical inquiry.

"It was Thomas Story, a minister of the Society of Friends, and member of Penn's Council of State, who, while on a religious visit to England, wrote to James Logan that he had read on the stratified rocks of Scarborough, as from the finger of God, proofs of the immeasurable age of our planet, and that the 'days' of the letter of Scripture could only mean vast spaces of time.

"May Haverford emulate the example of these brave but reverent men, who, in investigating nature, never lost sight of the Divine Ideal, and who, to use the words of Fénelon, 'silenced themselves to hear in the stillness of their souls the inexpressible voice of Christ.' Holding fast the mighty truth of the Divine Immanence, the Inward Light and Word, a Quaker college can have no occasion to renew the disastrous quarrel of religion with science. Against the sublime faith which shall yet dominate the world, scepticism has no power. No possible investigation of natural facts in searching criticism of letter and tradition can disturb it, for it has its witness in all human hearts.

"That Haverford may fully realize and improve its great opportunities as an approved seat of learning and the exponent of a Christian philosophy which can never be superseded, which needs no change to fit it for universal acceptance, and which, overpassing the narrow limits of sect, is giving new life and hope to Christendom, and finding its witnesses in the Hindoo revivals of the Brahmo-

Somaj and the fervent utterances of Chunda Sen and Mozoomdar, is the earnest desire of thy friend."

Thomas C. Hill, Chicago, Ill.:

"I should rejoice to be with you. As I write at this distance, both of time and of space, pleasant associations are passing like a panorama before me. Besides the schoolfellows and classmates are Superintendent Joseph Cartland, giving us a moral lecture during the five minutes before the second bell rings; Matron Elizabeth B. Hopkins, still in her teens, with the pantry-keys in a basket on her arm; the classical Joseph W. Aldrich, the mathematical Hugh D. Vail, the literary and scientific Alfred H. and Albert K. Smiley."

Joseph Cartland, Newburyport, Mass.:

"Thirty years ago this autumn closed my official connection with the institution, but I have never ceased to watch its progress with a sort of paternal regard, rejoicing in every indication of its prosperity.

"I earnestly desire that Haverford may continue to maintain its enviable reputation for the thoroughness and liberality of its curriculum, its moral and religious standing, its sound Christian teaching, and that its commanding influence in the Society of Friends may be *wisely conservative* and *wisely progressive*."

It should be noted that the celebration did not lack a more substantial memorial than the pleasant memories of a festal day. Active friends once more put their energies to work in raising a fund of $50,000 to pay off the debt. Payments on account of the fund were immediately made. By 12th month, 1883, $6,000 had been subscribed, and at the expiration of the following year the whole amount was made up. While a large number of the alumni contributed to this fund, its success was finally assured by the substantial

support of the few devoted friends who have so often assisted Haverford. As a result of this gift the Managers were able to report in 1887, for the first time in many years, that the college was free from debt.

Following close upon the College Anniversary came the Semi-Centennial of the Loganian Society, which was appropriately observed on the evening of 1st month 21st, 1884. A goodly number of old members were present, representing every class, from the septuagenarian to the last year's graduate, and the occasion was one of happy reunions and the exchange of pleasant reminiscences.

The supper was served at 7 o'clock, in the new dining-room (formerly the collection-room) in Founders' Hall. At the anniversary meeting held immediately afterward, in Alumni Hall, Professor Sharpless, President of the Society, introduced Thomas Chase, President of the College, as the presiding officer of the evening. Before proceeding with the regular business a large number of letters from old members were read. Among these were acknowledgments from Dr. Thomas F. Cock, Joseph Walton, Clarkson Sheppard, Francis T. King, Robert B. Howland, Professor Clement L. Smith, Abram Taber, and J. M. Haworth.

Dr. Cock very kindly presented framed photographs of Joseph Walton and himself, who composed the first class graduated from the institution in 1836. Some of the letters contained interesting recollections, and all of them expressed pleasant memories of the Society and warm wishes for its welfare. The roll of the honorary members who had accepted the invitation to be present was then called.

John Collins, Secretary of the first meeting of the Society, held 1st month 21st, 1834, read the minutes of that meeting from the original record book, and followed with an address on Haverford life in the early days.

Appropriate remarks followed, by Lloyd P. Smith, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Dr. James J. Levick, Robert Bowne, Edward Bettle, Jr., Charles Roberts, Henry Cope and others. In response to an invitation previously issued, soliciting contributions for a special "Semi-Centennial number of *The Collegian*," poems were prepared by Dr. Hartshorne, Thomas H. Burgess, Edw. R. Wood and James W. Cromwell, and essays were written by Thomas Kimber, Lindley Murray, Philip C. Garrett, Franklin E. Paige and Charles Wood. Time did not permit the reading of all these contributions, and after the appointment of a Committee on Publication the meeting adjourned until 1934. The following extracts are taken from the printed report of the Anniversary:

Joseph W. Starr, Steele City, Nebraska, wrote as follows: "The receipt of another token of remembrance from 'dear Haverford' awakened in me a glow that 'biting Boreas, fell and dour,' though wrought to the frenzy of a Nebraska blizzard, could in no wise chill. How gladly would I revisit those academic groves, though only to wander in the snow beneath their leafless boughs, or through the hall which they shelter, silent of footsteps save my own, as I did on the only visit it has been my pleasure to make to the old scenes since I ceased to be a part of them. How much more gladly to meet even a few men, gray-headed, perhaps, like myself—grown from the ardent and hopeful youth—comrades over a quarter of a century ago—to learn what life has done for each in the way of achievement and instruction, or to speak of those who can never again speak to us of themselves. But the fates will it otherwise; for, deep in that 'struggle for existence,' wholesome or otherwise as we make it, I must stay by my pigs and calves to prosper them and me,

so that my boys, haply, may have opportunity to lay up store of pleasant memories, as I have had. Only in thought can I be with you at your reunion. With this must I content me, and with the knowledge, not without pride, that in my small way I am *of* you, though not *with* you.

" How brooding memory warms those old times into new life! The mists of twenty-seven years dissolve into clear ether. Time and distance are annihilated, and there seems a very presence of those far-off scenes that is fairly startling to me in its reality. Indeed, does not my mental vision serve me better than I could expect of the outward eye? At this very moment I am there again—*there*—the OLD *there*. I found Haverford changed, revisiting it after eight years' absence. Still more so should I now. The very approach is different. Not nearly so handsome to me the new station as the little wooden one, where I have known more than one youngster's heart passingly disturbed from its accustomed serenity by the fair face of a fellow-student's sister. The trees are larger; there are other buildings and stranger faces. I should find the few acquaintances I should meet altered in feature, their brains otherwise occupied than by schoolboy dreams; and should I turn from their changed voices I could find in that stranger throng solitude enough to recall other absent faces and voices, only to remember that some of them are shut in and silenced forever by the grave.

"Only think! This very night, whilst I have been writing, my own daughter has been busy packing her trunk to *go away to school*, with what of anticipation and aspiration God wots. And my *own* school-days, which time and events, the cares of business, the hardships and dangers of war, the sweet transports of love and courtship, tears shed upon quiet

little faces, change of home, spiritual questionings and struggles—a thousand things—should remove so far, are with me still. And with such vividness! I catch myself listening with outward ear for the gruff tones of Cyrus Mendenhall, whose mental and physical strength had in them so much of promise. Again, at sunny noon, I recline beneath the purple beech, or trudge the dusty village street, in the falling shades of evening, with a boon companion—Steve Wood—whose conversational powers delighted me so much. "Uncle" Jim Wood, Satterthwaite, Will Rhoads, the Wistars, Longstreth, Yarnall, and others, are with me in the game of football, the surreptitious use of foils, the recitation-room, at the breakfast of "porgies," and in all those old and various scenes as distinctly as if I saw and heard them. Or, with Joseph Harlan, I am in the observatory, assisting in observations to regulate the clock—his face half sad and wholly sober, as if looking out with those solemn eyes into that other night, 'gathering fast,' to swallow him from wife and children to dwell forever amid the stars he loved so well. Or, in the little meeting-house I study the countenance of Dr. Swift, after he had watched the boys until they had settled into order, increasing in seriousness as he gathered 'into the quiet'—his gaze directed through the window farther away than the hills upon the horizon—a rapt expression of mingled solemnity and tenderness deepening in his face until a tear trickling down his cheek would rouse him with a start and a beautiful smile to a sense of his surroundings. Dear old Doctor! How I used to wish I could follow his thoughts out of the window and far away. I wonder if he is training cucumbers out of the windows of heaven? The Doctor's cucumbers were an early lesson to me of how much beauty there might be in common things.

It was in the little meeting-house, also, that I used to hear Samuel Bettle say that "Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace," in such tones that I have ever since wished that I could walk in them.

"I remember once that Dr. Swift was disciplining me for supposed misconduct at the table, by requiring my attendance upon him in his recitation-room at all hours through the day, except school-hours and a half hour before each meal allowed me for exercise. The Doctor was mistaken as to facts, but shut off my attempted explanation with a horrified exclamation, 'Stop! stop! when one tries to *justify* himself in evil-doing, he is doubly lost.' So, with a feeling of soreness and rebellion on my part (which he readily recognized) and firm determination on his part, we sat down to have it out. No further words passed between us except his regular injunction: 'Return immediately after dinner,' 'Return after school,' etc. I took my books with me and occupied myself with study, as he did also. It was quite a strain upon me, as evidently it was on him. On the third day, in the afternoon, before supper, my thoughts, unoccupied otherwise, reverted to a dead friend, and so dwelt upon my loss that I was eventually moved to tears. The tears came suddenly—my face toward the Doctor—though not looking at him. With quick hand I dashed them away, but his quicker eye had detected them. Wonderful change! With look of intense surprise, of pity, of gladness, and, I thought, of self-reproach, he broke forth in deep tones, pencil in air, 'There! there! that will do. Thee may go!' My first impulse was to tell him he was mistaken; but as I looked into that face so full of goodness and tenderness, of sympathy for me and *hope for me*, I could not find it in my heart to undeceive him. I took my books

and went silently; the subject was never mentioned between us. I always loved him afterward, and I believe he was ever after my fast friend."

Lloyd P. Smith, of the class of '37, Librarian of the Philadelphia Library, read the following

## Reminiscences.

A story is told, I think, in Segur's *Histoire de la grande armée*, of a soldier who, on the retreat from Moscow, managed to reach Smolensk, and, staggering into headquarters, reported himself for duty.

"Who are you?" said the officer in command.

Drawing himself up to his full height, and making a military salute, "General," he said, "I am the Thirty-seventh Regiment of the Line!"

I cannot exactly say that I am the Class of 1837, but when I look back and see how many of my fellows have perished by the way, some at the passage of the Beresina, and again look round and see how few survive, I am irresistibly reminded of the campaign of Moscow. Jonathan Fell is dead; Gustavus Logan is dead; Dickinson Logan, William Longstreth, Benjamin Marsh—one of the best of men; Liddon Pennock, Charles Sharpless—a man of immense force and versatility, who was bound to succeed in everything he undertook; Wyatt Wistar—amiable and good, and last, not least, my own familiar friend, Lindley Fisher, high-toned, brilliant, and ambitious—all these are dead. They have gone over to the majority, and we, who survive, will join them soon. One generation cometh and another goeth, but Haverford, I trust, abideth forever. The honorable toil of so many teachers, the laborious tasks of so many students, constitute a foundation for great results in time to come.

I have been requested to give some reminiscences of our common Alma Mater in its earlier days—what might be called its Paley-olithic period. I could tell of breaking through the ice at Kelly's dam and walking back to Haverford, wet to my middle, and shivering in the bitter wind, but finding in my room a package of gingerbread from home, and, better still, some numbers of Waldie's *Portfolio;* of quietly getting out of the window one First day evening while dear old John Gummere was reading to us from the *Friends' Library,* and going with another boy down to the dam to take a swim by moonlight; of seeing the trees planted which now constitute the fine avenue from the turnpike. But I prefer to speak of him who was for Haverford what Arnold was for Rugby—the great teacher—he who gave the tone to the school and made Haverford what it was. I mean DANIEL B. SMITH, a man, if ever there was one, of genuine culture. Leaving his business and going to Haverford from a sense of duty, there to take the chair of Natural Philosophy, his influence was in the direction of liberal studies, of a wide range of thought, of an enlarged view of science. On First day afternoons he used to read to us in sympathetic tones from the great masters of religious eloquence. One sermon, I recollect, was by Robert Hall, on "War," in which the possessor of that great wit, which was to madness near allied—defended war on Christian principles. Professor Smith, while himself almost carried away by the ringing periods of the book before him, warned us against allowing our reason to be taken captive by the eloquence of the writer. Once—and this involves a confession—when I was guilty of plagiarism, being hard put to it to write a composition, instead of scolding me, he merely remarked that while it was a useful exercise to read

an essay from the *Spectator* and then shut the book and turn it into my own language, it did no good to copy the very words.

Lindley Murray, among other interesting "Recollections," states:

"I remember well that while a student at Haverford, on the occasion of my return home at one of our vacations, I was a passenger in the first train which passed over the second railroad built in the United States—that from Bordentown to Perth-Amboy. This was, I think, in the year 1834; and now, in 1884, there are one hundred and twenty thousand miles of railroad within our borders."

The following verses are taken from the poem entitled "Haverford—a Vacation Visit," by James W. Cromwell:

Through the Gymnasium first we stray,
Wherein, it seems but yesterday,
We leaped as light as Remus;
Then, passing through the utmost door,
Again we merrily explore
The Grove of Academus.

Not happier roams the spotted fawn
Than we, as round about the Lawn
We chase the moments fleeting;
And, as we pass their ranks between,
The shrubs along the Serpentine
Nod us a friendly greeting.

Now, arm-in-arm, aglow with talk,
We stroll along the Sharon Walk,
Seeking the Tree of Knowledge;
Then, under the Timothean Arch
We pass, as in triumphal march,
Toward the dear old College.

Not to the schloss, with towers tall,
Built since our day, called Barclay Hall,
But to the temple yellow,
Against whose wall the ivy clings,
And o'er whose front the linden flings
A shade subdued and mellow.

. . . . . .

Methinks I see, in fancy's cloud,
Harlan, calm-eyed and marble-brow'd,
Noble in thought and feature;
And Doctor Swift—majestic form!
A philanthropic thunder-storm—
Stern judge, but genial teacher.

I love him, though he called me once
A name that signifieth "dunce,"
And, ere the lecture ended,
Bade me note that o'er my head
Was hanging by a single thread
Damocles' sword suspended.

The cook had given me two pies—
For I found favor in her eyes.
I'm sure it must have shock'd her
To learn that in my roomward course
I'd rush'd, like a stampeded horse,
Against the awful Doctor.

I gained my room, I closed the door,
My booty quick I covered o'er,
And in my wardrobe threw it.
"All's well," thought I—but, ah! the shock
I felt to hear a solemn knock;
'Twas Nemesis—I knew it.

"What had the boy beneath his coat?"
The answer quavered in my throat—
"A pie—from—off the dresser."
"Return it—and return again!"
I think I've mentioned there were twain;
I took back one—the lesser.

Sternly he lectured me, and long;
"Ponder these words from Virgil's song,"
Such was his peroration;
"Their meaning if thee fails to trace,
Go to Professor Thomas Chase
And ask for the translation:

"'Facilis descensus AVERNO,
Sed REVOCARE GRADUM, superasque evadere ad auras,
HOC—OPUS,—HIC—LABOR—EST.'"

The lecturers of the year—always welcome visitors in the dulness of winter months—were of conspicuous ability, and

their appearance excited more than usual interest. On 10th month 17th, 1883, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England, the guest of Ellis Yarnall, had visited the college by invitation, and delivered a most interesting address to the students and their friends from the platform of Alumni Hall. His remarks were delivered in an easy, conversational manner, from a few heads noted on a piece of paper held in his hands, yet they constituted one of the ablest addresses he delivered on American soil, and were full of instruction and suggestion to his audience.

President Chase introduced the speaker in a few remarks, in which he spoke of the name of Coleridge as "a name which is music in the ears of all cultivated Americans, as associated with poems of the most vivid imagination, the sweetest fancy, and the most exquisite melody, and with prose writings highly stimulating to thought—writings, both in prose and verse, which had great influence in this country a generation ago in moulding the minds of some of the foremost of the leaders of thought in America to-day."

Thus introduced, the speaker, after alluding to his acquaintance with Dr. Arnold and the great English schools, proceeded to speak of the study of English literature and to recommend the learning by heart of the best passages as a valuable preparation for the work of after-life. He named Bryant as his favorite among American poets, because his writings, besides being "noble, natural, and invigorating, are so full of the characteristics of his country." Among prose writers he spoke of Lord Bolingbroke as "a writer of the most perfect English—rising, at times, to a nervous and sinewy eloquence;" Lord Erskine "the greatest advocate since Cicero," was placed second, then followed Burke, Hooker and Bacon. Among modern authors, Cardinal

Newman was considered a master of English, and Hawthorne was mentioned as "your greatest writer—the master of an exquisite and absolutely perfect style." The study of the classics was strongly advised, naming in order of excellence Homer, Virgil, Euripides, Catullus and Horace.

Lord Coleridge concluded his admirable address by telling his young hearers to acquaint themselves with good books, as "you will find your memories of great and wholesome literature a constant solace and refreshment," counselling them to lead earnest, faithful lives and "above all preserve your moral purity. Nothing will so keep you to it, nothing will tend more to keep you from evil, than the company of good books and the thoughts and counsels of good men."

Another lecturer who attracted an appreciative audience was James Bryce, M.P., of Oxford University, England, the brilliant historian, who spoke on "The Historical Value of the Poems of Homer and Dante." The interest excited by this lecture resulted in starting a voluntary class for the study of Italian, under President Chase, which read seven cantos of Dante's "Inferno" in the original. Professor Corson again gave two lectures and readings on literary subjects.

About the middle of the year the Senior Class—who felt the need of clearer knowledge with regard to the issues of the day—invited Jonathan Chace, then a representative in Congress, and since United States Senator from Rhode Island, and James Wood, to enlighten the students on the tariff question, from the respective points of view of a manufacturer and farmer. Both of these lectures proved of great interest and attracted large and appreciative audiences.

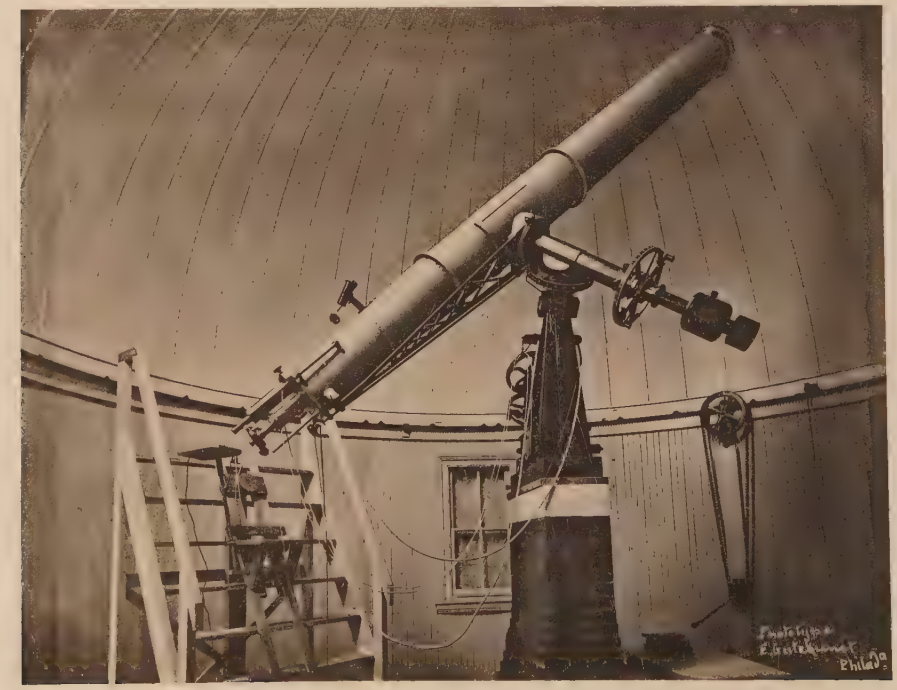
Early in 1884 the new astronomical telescope was mounted. During the previous year Professor Sharpless had called

attention to the importance of better equipping the observatory. As a result of his energy a sufficient sum was raised to warrant the ordering from Alvan Clarke & Sons of a new refractor of ten-inch aperture. The original intention was to mount this instrument on the old pedestal, but as it approached completion it became evident that such a course would prove unsatisfactory. As on so many other occasions, James Whitall came forward and contributed the funds necessary to erect a new dome of modern construction, just south of the observatory, and connected with it by a covered passage. A helioscope and spectroscope were also added to the equipment, thus making the instrument available for work, which was impossible with the old telescope. The total cost of dome, telescope and equipment was $4,338, subscribed by about twenty-five contributors.

One important experiment was made in the Junior Day exercises—that of devoting two days to the subject, and allowing each member of the class to deliver his oration. As this was the first opportunity enjoyed by many of the students for exhibitions in public of their forensic skill, it was thought by some that the number of speakers should not be restricted.

During the ensuing summer the massive granite gateway, the gift of Justus C. Strawbridge, was erected on the Lancaster Turnpike, at the entrance to Maple Avenue, thus giving the approach from that direction an imposing and finished aspect.

Soon the rare days of June gave warning of the close of the year. The usual electioneering went on for official positions in the societies and other college organizations, the cricketers wore more cheerful countenances under the influence of brighter prospects, and even the Seniors' dignity



THE EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

relaxed somewhat when the Faculty granted them a week at the end of their exertions.

Five speakers contended in the alumni contest, the venerable Loganian held once more its "public meeting,' "Wentworth" was burned with pagan ceremonies, and Commencement Day came and went without "strains of music" being heard by any of the audience. This delight was reserved for the Philadelphia reporters, who got up their reports of the day in the home office.

This year the Board of Managers lost one of its most useful members, who was removed by death. Edward L. Scull had been graduated from the college in 1864 with high rank in character and scholarship. He rendered valuable services in connection with the erection and equipment of Barclay Hall and as chairman of the committee in charge of the remodelling of the interior of Founders' Hall. "So long as his health permitted he bestowed a wise liberality and diligent attention upon the interests of Haverford. His fine mental attainments, the Christian grace of his character, and his deep and lasting interest in the welfare of young men, qualified him in a peculiar degree for this service, wherein his loss will long be felt." By his will he bequeathed $10,000 to the corporation.

Toward the close of the college year, 1883–84, a movement started among some of the residents along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who felt the need of better school facilities near home, which resulted in the establishment of what has since become known as Haverford College Grammar School. A sketch of this school is a legitimate part of the history of the college, the relations between them being such as to justify a short notice of the first seven years of its existence, and the school as now permanently

established, on a separate foundation, being free from the objections to the defunct preparatories.

In the 6th month, 1884, some of the residents, under the lead of A. J. Cassatt, offered to build a schoolhouse on the college land, and present it to the corporation, to be used, under the control of the Managers, as a school preparatory to the college. On the recommendation of the Executive

THE HAVERFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Committee, and the strong endorsement of President Chase and Dean Sharpless, the offer was accepted, and the Board appointed what is known as "The Governing Committee of Haverford College Grammar School." This committee continues to be one of the standing committees of the Board, and, with the President of the college as an ex-officio member, is charged with the supervision of the school.

While the college has no share in the profits or losses and assumes no financial responsibility in the management of the school, the committee nominates the head-master to the Board, makes report to the Board, and consults with the head-master respecting some parts of the scholastic work. As it was found impossible to have a school-building finished in time to open for the Fall term of 1884, a house was rented near the college station, where school was opened 9th month 23d, 1884, under the temporary care of Dean Sharpless. A few weeks later the Governing Committee appointed Charles S. Crosman, a graduate of Haverford and Harvard, as head-master, and he at once took charge of the school.

In 4th month, 1885, the subscribers to the building fund began the erection of a school-building in the field between the college lane and the old railroad track—a situation near the station and convenient to the public roads. This new building was occupied at the opening of the school year 1885.

During the summer of 1887 Henry N. Hoxie, a teacher of experience, became associated with Charles S. Crosman as head-master, and the Fall term of the same year was opened in an enlarged school-building, affording greatly improved accommodations. In 1890 another addition was made, giving a fine gymnasium-room, well equipped with modern apparatus, and other rooms needed for the convenience and health of the pupils. These successive additions to the original building have brought the total cost of the structure up to nearly $25,000, all of which has become the property of our corporation through the liberality and confidence of the patrons and head-masters of the school.

The situation of the school, amid beautiful and healthful surroundings, is attractive, and with courses of instruction modelled after the best schools of a similar grade, with a

body of skilled teachers in sympathy with the college, engaged in developing the minds and bodies of many boys gathered from among the neighbors, the school conducts a work in close sympathy with the higher education of the college.

In spite of fears felt by some old Haverfordians that the proximity of the "Incubator," as the school was early named, would somehow injuriously affect the dignity or interests of the college students, no such results have followed. On the contrary, the best of feeling has always existed between the young men of both places, and while the experiment is not fully developed, there seems good reason to believe the college will continue to derive benefit from the establishment of the Grammar School. The attendance has steadily increased from 27 pupils in 1884 to 115 in 1891. Of the 22 graduates of the school who have entered college, 16 have gone to Haverford.

Before the college opened in the autumn of 1884, the British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in Montreal. A few days later the American Association met in Philadelphia, and, as was expected, many of the British members attended. The college authorities, under proper restrictions, granted the use of the buildings and grounds to the Ladies' Local Reception Committee, who were desirous of providing an open-air entertainment, and on 9th month 10th, the beautiful park surrounding the college was the scene of festivities both unique and delightful. From 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock the grounds and halls were thronged by a most interesting company of guests, from our own and foreign lands. Many of these spoke with pleasure of the informality of the occasion, and all pronounced the green turf and grateful hade, the pure air and comfortable temperature a most

welcome change from the stifling city, where they had been confined during a week of the most oppressive heat.

The beauty of the grounds won universal commendation. "How like the park of an English nobleman!" said a dignitary of the Church of England to Bishop Stevens, as they approached the college. The rooms in Barclay Hall were praised for their cosy convenience, pleasant outlook and tasteful furnishing; the library in Alumni Hall (from which the benches had been taken out and disposed about the grounds) was a favorite resort; and a large number of distinguished scientists visited with great interest the observatories and laboratory.

As darkness approached, the grounds were illuminated with electric lights. The effect was particularly beautiful from a distance. Persons walking in remote portions of the grounds looked across the lawns and through the trees to a brilliantly lighted scene in front of Founders' Hall, where ladies and gentlemen were seated, or moving to and fro, engaged in animated conversation, or partaking of refreshments from the well-furnished tables.

Many well-known people from the city and vicinity were present, as well as representatives of nearly all kindred institutions in the United States—the ladies acting as hostesses. Great Britain naturally furnished the largest number of foreign visitors, with names conspicuous in various fields of science, professors and dons from Oxford and Cambridge, also from France, Germany, Hungary and Japan.

The occasion was one of pleasant interest to all who took part, and the old students who surveyed the unwonted scene hoped Haverford would be benefited by being presented under such favorable circumstances to prominent visitors, many of them engaged in educational work, and nearly all thoughtful and influential members of society.

## CHAPTER XVI.

# BEGINNING OF SECOND HALF-CENTURY, 1884-87.

On estates an eye we cast,
And pleasure there expect to find.—THOMAS ELLWOOD.

YET another material addition marked the advent of another year. This was the establishment of an entirely new course—that of engineering. There had long been a demand for such a course, and the well-equipped machine-shop and appliances, under the charge of James Beatty, Jr., from Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, at once proved very attractive to those who expected to follow engineering, or desired to become proficient in the use of tools.

The chemical students, on their return, found the laboratory much improved by the addition of new working tables, so that thirty-eight students could now work at one time to fairly good advantage. Thomas Newlin came from the West as Professor of Zoölogy and Botany and assistant in the discipline.

Henry Carvill Lewis, who had in the previous year acceptably lectured before the students on geological subjects, was appointed Professor of Geology, but owing to his absence in Europe he was unable to give regular instructions in this department.[1] Professor Sharpless, in addition to

[1] Professor Lewis was a young scientist of unusual brilliancy and promise, and distinguished himself greatly by his observations and theories on Terminal Moraines and other subjects. These attracted so much attention at a session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, that he was

DAVID SCULL SENIOR.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

acting as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, at this time entered with zeal into the laborious and responsible duties of Dean, and took charge of the business management, the discipline and the domestic affairs. The powers and duties of the President remained unchanged. He continued to be the literary head of the college and its representative on public occasions, and in consultation with the Faculty directed the courses of study.

The Catalogue of this year notes a change in the title of the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It was now called the "Course in Arts and Science," instead of the "Classical Course"—a wise change, since the course is no narrow one, but requires a knowledge of the great principles of mathematics, physics, chemistry and natural history in addition to languages.

On the day before Christmas, David Scull, the elder, died. He was born in the 12th month, 1799, at Sculltown, N. J. His mother was an acknowledged Minister in the Society of Friends. Early in life he succeeded his father, Gideon Scull, in the management of a country store. In 1837 he removed to Philadelphia, and engaged in the wholesale dry goods business, until 1849, when he left it and followed the wool business, with his sons, and here laid the foundation of his fortune, retiring in 1862. He was a man of great probity, highly respected by those who knew him, and was of noble and commanding presence. He became a Manager of Haverford, and continued his active interest in the institution until his death—his will bear-

honored with an invitation from the Queen to dine with her. Two visits to England interrupted his course of lectures at Haverford, and during the last of these he was cut off in the prime of his career by an attack of malarial fever, dying while abroad. He combined with unusual talents for scientific investigation a great dignity, urbanity and beauty of character.

ing evidence of that interest. In 1823 he married Lydia Lippincott. Their youngest son, Edward Lawrence Scull, preceded his father to the better land only a few months. The family have been among the college's most liberal benefactors.

"The still air of quiet studies" was rustled by the stirring Presidential campaign of 1884. A Blaine and Logan Club was formed, and gowns and mortar-boards adopted as a uniform, which, although stimulating to the wits of the wayside, commanded reverence from the worthy and fair. The unspeakable satisfaction of walking in a torchlight procession and of quenching patriotism in hot campaign coffee, comes rarely to the undergraduate, and our young Republicans fully believed the large majority of their party in Pennsylvania was partly due to their efforts. But when accounts were balanced the few Democrats and Mugwumps were the only ones able to march, after their kind, in celebrating a victory; and the invidious said that such great impecuniosity prevailed in the camp of the vanquished that a Senior would rather have a $4.50 text-book charged to his account than pay 25 cents in cash for a second-hand copy.

The lectures of the year were more numerous than usual. Luigi Monti, "the young Sicilian" of Longfellow's "Tales of the Wayside Inn," delivered four of them, one of which was devoted to the *dramatis personæ* of that poem. On Washington's Birthday, 1885, a large audience gathered in Alumni Hall to listen to an address by the accomplished lawyer, Wayne MacVeagh, late Attorney-General of the United States. In graceful manner and with elegant and vigorous language he strongly appealed to his hearers to consider the important questions of the times, and to appreciate more highly the duties of American citizenship. On

10th month 16th, seven students spoke at the Junior Exhibition. President Chase opened the exercises with remarks in Latin, and alluded to the silver tankard on exhibition in the Library, won by the college cricket club, which then held the championship in the Intercollegiate Cricket Association.

Jacob P. Jones, whose magnificent intentions had till now only been foreshadowed in intimations, died on the 20th of 5th month, 1885; and we must digress from our beaten track long enough to introduce a sketch of the life and antecedents of this excellent man—the great benefactor of our college.

The history of the early settlement of Haverford, Radnor, Merion, and indeed that of Philadelphia itself, is closely connected with that of the rise and progress of the religious Society of Friends in Wales.

George Fox began his public ministry in the year 1647, but it was not until the year 1653 that, to use his own words, "one Morgan Floyd, a priest of Wrexham, sent two of his congregation to the North of England to trie us, and to bring home an account of us." Both of these messengers were convinced of the truth, as held by Friends, and one of them, John ap John, became an earnest advocate of it. In the year 1657 he accompanied Fox in his first visit to Wales, beginning at Cardiff and passing so far north as Beaumaris.

There is something in the Welsh character which leads to independence of thought and action, and non-conformity to the Established Church had a large place, even then, in Wales. Hence the people were more ready to hear Fox and his associates than had been the case elsewhere. At Cardiff, at Swansea, at Dolgelly, and its neighboring town

of Bala, large and "blessed" meetings were held. From among the first the converts to Quakerism in Wales were from the more intelligent classes. Fox himself mentions that among those who received them kindly and attended his meetings were "the justices of the peace, the Mayor of the town, professors, priests, the gentry of the country." In concluding the interesting narrative of his journey through Wales, Fox writes: "I had travelled through every county in Wales, preaching the everlasting gospel of Christ; and a brave people there is now who have received it and sit under Christ's teachings; the Lord hath a precious seed thereaway," and he pathetically adds, "they have suffered much for Him."

From among these brave people—this precious seed—came the Friends who settled Haverford, Radnor, Merion, and much of Philadelphia.

Samuel Jones, father of Jacob Paul Jones, the subject of this memoir, was, on his paternal side, a direct descendant of Henry Lewis,[1] who, with his friends Lewis David and William Howell, made the first settlement in Haverford

[1] "The first settlement made in Haverford, in 1682, was by Henry Lewis, Lewis David and William Howell. As a member of the Society of Friends, Henry Lewis was strict in the performance of his religious duties. He devoted also much of his time to civil affairs and acts of benevolence. Before the establishment of Haverford Monthly Meeting, in 1684, he belonged to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, and was by that body appointed one of a committee to visit the sick and the poor and administer what they should judge convenient at the expense of the Meeting. He held the office of "peacemaker" for the County of Philadelphia, and was foreman of the first Grand Jury of the County."—*Smith's History of Delaware County.*

William Penn, in his letter of 1683 to the Society of Free Traders, says: "To prevent lawsuits, there are three peacemakers chosen by every County Court, in the nature of Common Arbitrators, to hear and to end differences betwixt man and man."

The Hon. Eli K. Price, in his Centennial address, speaks of Henry Lewis as "the loved and trusted friend of William Penn."

township; and of David Jones, to whom, in 1699, was granted a tract of some hundred acres in the township of Blockley, which is still a part of the family estate.

On his mother's side he was fourth in descent from John ap Thomas, who purchased of William Penn 10,000 acres of land, in what is now the township of Merion, for himself and other Friends of Penllyn, North Wales.

John ap Thomas was one of the gentry of the country referred to in Fox's journal, and, becoming a Friend at or about the time of Fox's visit, was greatly a sufferer thereby. For while, in the early visit of Fox and his coadjutors, they were kindly received, yet so many were drawn to their faith and teachings that the priests and magistrates were stirred up to bitter persecution, and John ap Thomas and other Friends had to endure fines, imprisonments and much loss of worldly goods.

Llaithgwm, his old home, a few miles from Bala, North Wales, is still standing, and is a large stone building, with numerous smaller farm-houses near it. The house itself is sheltered by the side of a hill, while but a few rods beyond there is a beautiful distant mountain and river view. The old Meeting House at Hendri Mawr, a mile or so distant, from which came many of the certificates of removal of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, is still there, though now sadly changed; while Havod Vadog, the burial ground of these early Welsh Friends, is yet to be seen, but, like so many of the burial places of Friends in Wales and elsewhere, in a state of great neglect.[1]

Samuel Jones was indeed of purely Welsh blood. He was

[1] For a fuller history of John ap Thomas and his Friends, see *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. IV, pp. 301 *et seq.* and pp. 471 *et seq.*

man of genial manners, courteous in his bearing, active in his movements, and much beloved. Some of the older scholars of Haverford may yet recall his kind, genial face and venerable appearance in the preachers' gallery at Haverford Monthly Meeting, of which he and his wife were members. Old as he then was, he was remarkably agile, and there was a story current among the students that on a summer's day his horse became restive and was in danger of injuring his "chair" and other carriages about him. Samuel Jones saw the threatened mischief and the need of prompt action to avert it. The clerk was reading at the head of the gallery, and he was too polite to interrupt him; all the seats below him were occupied, so laying his hands on the upper rail of the gallery, with all the agility of a young athlete, he threw himself lightly over it and in a few minutes was at the head of his restive horse. He died at the old home of his family, Rhos y mynydd, A.D. 1850.

He married Martha, daughter of Jacob and Mary Paul, of Plymouth, Montgomery County. She was an earnest, gentle, Christian woman, strongly attached to the religious Society of Friends, in whose faith she had been reared. She died a year before her husband. With such an ancestry it is not surprising that Jacob P. Jones was strongly attached to the faith of his fathers, and that, though not adopting the peculiar garb of the Society, and tolerant in his judgment of others, he was yet always at heart a Friend.

He was born in Philadelphia, on Second Street, near Arch Street, where his parents were then temporarily residing, 5th month 9th, 1806. Much of his boyhood, as well as of his later years, was passed in the country, at his Blockley home or at that near the Wissahickon. He loved the country and the outdoor life it afforded. His early education was at the

Friends' School, then taught by Elihu Pickering; but, a few years before reaching manhood, he became a pupil of the late John Gummere, whose school at Burlington had then attained great prominence. Jacob P. Jones was greatly attached to his old preceptor, and always spoke of him with respect.

Machinery and its workings, from his boyhood, had a great charm for him, and soon after leaving school he visited the principal woolen manufactories of New England, in one of which he became an apprentice and was for a short time engaged in business there on his own account. All plans of this kind were set aside by the failing health and later by the death of his maternal uncle, Samuel Paul, who bequeathed to him his property on the Wissahickon. For years the Paul family had been owners of land in Plymouth township and its vicinity, and had been profitably interested in the milling business on the Wissahickon. The opportunity of at once engaging in a self-supporting business was too tempting to be resisted, and the young nephew at once took up the business which his uncle had hitherto so successfully carried on. Here, on the banks of the Wissahickon, many years were pleasantly passed. His home was presided over by his mother's sister, Elizabeth Paul, for whom the subject of this memoir retained, so long as she lived, a warm affection. Young cousins, too, made the house attractive, and the days at Wissahickon were always remembered with pleasure.

This idyllic life, however, was not to continue; other and larger fields of labor were opening before him, and early in the year 1836 Jacob P. Jones left his mill at Wissahickon to engage in pursuits which, steadily widening in their extent, claimed his attention during the remaining years of

his business life. Between the members of his father's family and those of the late Israel W. Morris, of Green Hill, there had long existed the closest friendship. Members for many years of the same Meeting, growing up in the same neighborhood, it was but natural that he should favorably receive the proposal of his friend Israel Morris to join him in what even then promised to become a highly lucrative business. In the year 1836 was formed the firm of Morris & Jones, buyers, sellers and importers of iron and steel. This association continued unchanged for nearly a quarter of a century—in the words of the surviving partner, with their relations in business to each other "perfect," while the close association served but to strengthen the friendship of their earlier years. Their place of business was at Market and Schuylkill Seventh Streets (the latter now called Sixteenth), then a remote, unpaved part of the town.

At this date the manufacture of iron in the United States was almost unknown. Indeed, it was difficult to convince those who used iron that it could be made here. Such, however, was not the opinion of this house. On the contrary, they did everything in their power to encourage its manufacture, by personal aid and by promptness in receiving and placing it favorably on the market. "It was uphill work at first," says the surviving partner; "there was everything to learn and there was much prejudice to overcome." Happily all this was surmounted, and these pioneers in the good work lived to see the complete success of the undertaking. At this time there is but little iron brought into the States, and it is generally acknowledged that iron made here is better and stronger than that formerly imported.

Success in this and other departments of their business brought its ample remuneration, and in the year 1860 Jacob

P. Jones retired from active participation in a business to which for nearly twenty-five years he had devoted himself with industry and zeal. This retiring from business, however, did not mean a life of idleness; on the contrary, it was used as affording the opportunity for larger engagements in public and in benevolent work.

For nearly forty years Jacob P. Jones was a Director in the Bank of North America; for more than twenty-five years in the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities; for many years in those of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, and the Western Saving Fund, besides being actively engaged in numerous iron, railway, coal, gas and other companies.

In charitable work he was now especially active. The Young Men's Institute, of Philadelphia, with its subordinate branches, was to him especially interesting. At the time it was established, about the year 1850, there existed in Philadelphia, especially in its suburban districts, clubs of lawless young men, whose evenings were spent in disorder, often ending in crime. It occurred to William Welsh, Bishop Potter, John Farnum, and other good citizens, that if there were established in different parts of the city and districts free night-schools and free reading-rooms, furnished with interesting literature, and if entertaining lectures were given, to which these young men might be attracted, much of the lawless assembling might be done away with, and these young men themselves, under new and better influences, might become reputable and even useful citizens.

The experiment, if not in every way a success, proved eminently useful. The corporation known as the Young Men's Institute of Philadelphia was the main body from which proceeded various branches in different parts of the

city—in Moyamensing, Southwark, Spring Garden, The Northern Liberties, and West Philadelphia. These various branches were independent of each other, were thoroughly unsectarian and non-partisan in their character, but were all more or less helped by the association known as the Young Men's Institute—the head centre, if we may change the figure, of them all. Perhaps one of the best known of these branches is the City Institute, though the Spring Garden, the West Philadelphia, and some others, are all in active operation. The former of these, now situated at Chestnut and Eighteenth Streets, has for years had an absolutely free library, whose shelves now contain more than 13,000 volumes. During the past year there have been 60,700 readers registered, while nearly 42,000 books have, from time to time, been loaned during the year 1890. In this good work Jacob P. Jones and his friend Israel Morris were for years active participants. Among their interested co-workers was the late Judge William D. Kelley, long one of Philadelphia's most distinguished representatives in the National Legislature.

For many years a Manager of Preston Retreat, a lying-in charity founded by the will of the late Dr. Preston, an uncle of his wife, Jacob P. Jones was for more than twenty years one of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital. In this venerable institution and in its younger department —the Hospital for the Insane—he was deeply interested. Between him and the late Dr. Kirkbride there existed a warm personal friendship, and in the annual reports of the latter for many successive years may be found acknowledgments of gifts from his generous hands.

Jacob P. Jones married, 7th month 15th, 1840, Mary, daughter of Richard and Sarah Thomas, of Chester Valley,

Pa. Two children were born to them, Richard T. and Martha Jones. Richard T. Jones, the son, was a youth of much gentleness of character, with a bright, winning face and a mind well cultivated. He was educated at Haverford College, to which place he was warmly attached and where he was a personal favorite. The fact that his son was for four years a resident at the college often brought Jacob P. Jones to it, and made him acquainted intimately with its workings, its capacities for usefulness and its needs. A warm feeling of gratitude for the care and training of his only son was even then developed, and the writer of this memoir has heard him express his grateful appreciation of the uniform kindness and personal interest in his son, of the President of the College, Thomas Chase. This feeling of gratitude deepened still more when that only son was by death taken from him, and there is no doubt that it had much to do in determining events to which we shall hereafter refer.

Richard T. Jones graduated at Haverford in the class of 1863. Of agreeable manners, he became popular in a large social circle, and his parents naturally looked forward with pleasure, if not with pride, to the bright future which seemed to await him.

In the year 1866 Jacob P. Jones and his wife, with their two children, in company with Israel Morris and wife and other friends, made an extensive tour on the continent of Europe, going so far south as Rome, and remaining abroad for six months. This was the first long vacation Jacob P. Jones had ever taken, and was greatly enjoyed by him. Happy in the companionship of his wife and children, happy with congenial friends, the visit was always remembered with pleasure, even after the sad events had occurred which made his home a childless one.

Richard T. Jones entered the counting-house of Morris & Jones and threw himself zealously into his work. But his health, never very robust, began to fail, and he was obliged to relinquish for a time, at least, his work. In the year 1868 (4th month, 29th), he married Marie Louise, daughter of Joseph T. and Marie Louise Bailey, of Philadelphia, and the young couple embarked for England on their wedding tour. The hopes entertained of benefit from travel were not fulfilled, and the sad duty devolved on Jacob P. Jones and his wife to bring home from Geneva, where they had gone to the young couple, their dying son. Richard T. Jones lived to reach his home, but died 6th month 6th, 1869, within a fortnight of his arrival. Great as was this sorrow, other bereavements awaited the stricken parents. Their only surviving child soon showed symptoms of illness, and on the 11th of 5th month, 1871, she too fell a victim to pulmonary disease. His young daughter-in-law, to whom Jacob P. Jones was tenderly attached, died a few years later, and at middle life, or soon after, he and his faithful wife were left childless. His only sister, a woman of much grace and mental culture, had died in early womanhood, and there remained in his desolate home only himself and his sorrowing wife. The agony of the patriarch, whose cry has come down to us through the ages, was theirs: "If I be bereaved of my children I am bereaved."

It was indeed an almost crushing blow. Only his most intimate friends, who knew the affectionate pride with which he regarded his son, and the tender, loving sympathy between him and his daughter, could at all measure the loneliness of heart which came with their death. Happily, in this great sorrow, he could turn to the Comforter; and he did so—and found, as other wounded hearts have found,

JACOB P. JONES.

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the healing there. And then out of that sorrow came the joy of broader sympathies and of deeper interests in his fellow-men. Perhaps, less active in public business, he was the more interested in his benevolent work; and this showed itself, not only in larger charities, but also in little acts of delicate thoughtfulness for others. Christmas Day, which had been so bright at his own hearth, over which the shadow of past memories now sadly rested, was, by his generous care, made a happy one for the afflicted in the hospital and for the poor in his home.

A chastened tenderness of heart gave him a gentleness of manner, which won the love of all with whom he was associated, and bore for him its rich fruit of gratitude and affection. And this gratitude and affection continued to the end of his days, so that loving friends watched over the sick-bed of this childless man, and soothed his dying hours, with all the care and tenderness of filial devotion.

Though seemingly in good health, and looking many years younger than he really was, Jacob P. Jones had long suffered from valvular disease of the heart—a condition which greatly complicated an attack of pneumonia, which ended his life, 5th month 20th, 1885, in his eightieth year. He was taken ill 5th month 10th, and from the first his sickness was regarded as a serious one by his physician and by himself.

"I do not fear death," said he to a relative, early in his illness; "I have tried to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly; and my trust is in my Saviour." And, with this child-like trust, he passed into the presence of Him whom, not having seen, he had yet long loved.

Jacob P. Jones' attachment to Haverford was well known; already he had given $10,000 toward the building of Bar-

clay Hall, and, for some years, had contributed large sums annually to her support. Few of his friends, however, were prepared for the munificent provision made in his will for our college. After numerous legacies to personal friends and relatives, and generous bequests to public institutions,[1] and a legacy of five thousand dollars to establish a scholarship in memory of his son, his will devises, on the death of his wife, the residue of his estate to the corporation of Haverford College, their successors and assigns, in these words: "Having full faith in the tenets of the Christian religion, and entertaining great confidence in the wholesome influence exercised over those who, in their youth, are under the training, care, teaching and example of instructors professing the faith and observing the discipline of the religious Society of Orthodox Friends, it is my desire and request that the above-named corporation shall retain and keep invested the capital of the funds and estate which shall come to them under the residuary provisions of this my will as a permanent endowment fund, and spend and appropriate the income only thereof in carrying out the work and objects of their incorporation.

"And, so far as they may be enabled out of the said income to admit a portion at least of their students or scholars, either free of charge or at reduced rates, I desire that to be done, giving the preference for those who shall be so ad-

[1] Among these public bequests were:

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| To the Merchants' Fund of Philadelphia . . . | $15,000 |
| To Old Men's Home of Philadelphia . . . . | 10,000 |
| To the Pennsylvania Hospital . . . . . | 10,000 |
| To the Foster Home . . . . . | 10,000 |
| To Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People | 10,000 |
| To Female Society for Relief of Poor . . . . | 5,000 |
| To Howard Association . . . . . | 5,000 |

mitted free or at reduced rates, first to the sons of Orthodox Friends, and extending it afterward beyond that class to others, if the said income be found sufficient and enough of such first-named class shall not present themselves to absorb it.

"In expressing the above wishes I am not to be understood as desiring that the institution shall ever adopt rules which shall exclude children of parents who are not members of the Society of Orthodox Friends from the benefits of their institution. On the contrary, my own views are that the true way to demonstrate the advantages of instruction by Friends is not to adopt the policy of excluding the children of others, as, I fear, has been too much the case in times past. Therefore, so far as my injunction can avail, I trust they will always freely invite such others to the benefits of the institution; and I believe the corporation itself will best prosper and carry out its work by opening its doors freely to all reputable and deserving youth, to whatever religious instruction they may have been subject before being received.

"Neither am I to be understood as imposing any injunction for the application of any further or greater portion of said income toward the furnishing of free or reduced-rate instruction, than what there shall be left for application in that manner after the reasonable expenses of the institution shall have been provided for from such income and the other resources of the corporation.

"But my hope is that, under the blessing and favor of God, there will come from this source a revenue which shall be productive of growth and vigor in the institution, as well as help, at this critical period of their lives, to many deserving young men of slender patrimony."

. . . . . .

As has already been noted, the township of Haverford was first opened to the settlement of Friends by Henry Lewis, of Pembroke, Wales, one of the ancestors of Jacob P. Jones. Others of his family were among the first in Wales to accept the faith of Fox and Penn, and after much suffering for conscience' sake at home, were willing to brave the perils of the sea and the hardships of a new world that here "the word of the Lord might have free course and be glorified." Two centuries later it was left for their descendant, with like convictions of duty, to strengthen the foundations and open wider than ever before the doors of Haverford College—an institution of learning, whose object, in the words of its founders, is, "while giving a course of instruction as extensive and as complete as any literary institution in the country, *to imbue the minds of its pupils with the principles of the Christian religion as always maintained by Friends,* that they may be prepared, under the Divine blessing, to become religious men and useful citizens." Surely the seed planted by Fox, in his memorable visit to Wales, watered by faithful husbandmen, has not failed of the Divine increase.

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The graduating class this year numbered twenty members—the largest number so far sent out at one time. In his baccalaureate address President Chase spoke especially of the position of Haverford among colleges and the quality of the training it imparts, dwelling on the graces and virtues of Richard T. Jones, of the class of '63, in whose name a scholarship had recently been established, and of the high character of his father, Jacob P. Jones. After the regular exercises of the morning, James Wood presented to the college an oil portrait of President Chase, painted by J. H. Lazarus, of New York. This gift was made on be-

half of a number of students under President Chase, in the earlier days of his connection with the college, and was prompted by an affectionate interest in Haverford and a desire to give some expression to their regard for its official head.

One of those pleasant intermissions in routine life, which are so frequent at Haverford, occurred 6th month 11th, when the Senior Class tendered a farewell supper to Professor Allen C. Thomas, who was about starting on a year's leave of absence abroad. This event was not without significance, as showing more harmonious relations between the Faculty and students. There was a time when such a tribute would not have been paid to any member of the Faculty.

It is interesting to note that the raising of the cost of board and tuition from $425 to $500, which went into effect at the beginning of the next college year, while it materially increased the revenue, so far as is known, did not deter a single student from entering. The management took this step after mature deliberation, and considered the advance justified by comparison with the charges and expenses at colleges offering equal advantages, and necessary to furnish the means for maintaining the present equipment of the college.

The students, on their return this autumn, found Professor Davenport in the chair of History and Literature, during the absence of Professor Thomas. Professor Gifford, after two years of study at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn and Munich, now returned to his classes with increased stores of classical knowledge. The Freshman Class mustered thirty-one members—the largest that ever entered Haverford—and with the other classes holding their own in numbers, the increase in good feeling among the students, and various

improvements in outward things, gave promise of a successful year. These "improvements" comprised a complete new system of drainage, extending to both the large halls, fire-escapes on Barclay Hall, and a new boiler and engine in the work-shop—small matters in themselves, but not without influence on the internal life of the college.

The opening exercises of Bryn Mawr College were held on 9th month 23d, 1885. Haverford's "twin star" had begun to twinkle. For long years astronomers had predicted its appearance, and its disturbing influence had been noticed among the heavenly bodies. The ceremonies were largely attended, the presence of James Russell Lowell being a peculiar attraction. In his witty, off-hand address, he alluded to a visit he had paid to Haverford College in 1845, saying: "I was much impressed by a neglected hot-house into which I went, and in which I found a quantity of exquisite tea roses. It was like breaking into the palace of a sleeping beauty—it was the one outlet allowed by the Quakers for their sense of the beautiful. I am very glad there is a more cordial feeling between the Society and color than there was in those days; yet, *drab*, I believe, from the generous treatment I received, to be the warmest color, and if this were not a Quaker college I would not have come here." He spoke of the simplicity and worth of the Quakers, as he insisted he should call them, and told humorously of having attended a Quaker meeting, where "every one sat silent and looked wise, and those who had nothing to say made a profound secret of it."

Early in the autumn Archdeacon F. W. Farrar visited the college, and, after looking over the grounds and buildings, met the students in Alumni Hall, and spoke of the responsibilities of young men, and especially American young men, as trustees of posterity.

As is recorded in a previous chapter, a Young Men's Christian Association was formed at the college six years before. Since that time the organization had gone on, holding regular meetings and doing some outside work, never making any great stir, but always exerting an influence for good, and, without doubt, sending out its members from the college better prepared to fight the battles of life—stronger and more faithful Christians—from the benefits received under its auspices. A movement, started some time before, to secure a building or separate apartments for the use of the association, resulted in the room under the parlor in Founders' Hall being given by the college for this purpose. After being suitably furnished it was "opened" with suitable exercises, and has since remained in use for all in the college who are willing to observe the few necessary restrictions.

With the beginning of the second half-year the plan was tried of dining at 6 o'clock instead of at noon, as had long been the custom. Originally intended as an experiment the change met with such universal approbation that it has been ever since in vogue; and the undergraduate of to-day wonders how his father ever mastered the mysteries of the Aorist, or got around a nodal circular cubic, immediately after a dinner of stuffed veal and an apple-pie dessert.

Another regulation, which was found to work very satisfactorily, was the making of gymnasium exercises compulsory for the Freshmen and Sophomores. This work was required for one hour, twice a week, between 4 and 6 o'clock. When coasting and skating were good, many groans arose from the devotees of these sports. The new plan kept up the interest in athletic pursuits and had a beneficial result upon the health of those students who were inclined to neglect their physical development.

On Washington's Birthday the Faculty gave the usual half-holiday in the afternoon. An eloquent address was delivered by Hampton L. Carson, of the Philadelphia bar, in which he traced the history of popular government and the growth of the principles of political freedom, which resulted in the struggle of 1776 and the foundation of our Republic.

As the year drew toward a close, President Thomas Chase, owing to failing health, after thirty-one years of continuous service, was obliged to request a leave of absence for travel abroad. This was granted, and Professor Pliny E. Chase was appointed acting President during the interval. In the 11th month following, however, Thomas Chase forwarded to the Board his resignation. Feeling that his physical condition was run down by too long continuous application to his duties as President and Professor, he was disinclined to undertake again the strain of the situation. Called to Haverford in 1855, he succeeded to the presidency just twenty years later. During all this time, and up to the point when his connection with it was actually severed, he gave the college the very best of his ripe scholarship. In accepting his resignation the Board of Managers gratefully acknowledged " that the present reputation of Haverford as a nursery of sound learning, and its promise of greater usefulness in the future, are largely due to the labors and influence of Thomas Chase."

President Chase, having been asked for the materials for a brief memoir, has furnished the subjoined sketch, which is so finished and satisfactory that, with his permission, we transcribe it on our pages in his own language, having adverted elsewhere to some incidents not referred to by him, and alluded to his ancestry in the memoir of his equally distinguished brother.

"I was born and brought up in 'the heart of Massachusetts,' in what was then the pretty rural town of Worcester. My education was gained in greater part at the excellent public schools, in which 'object-lessons' and the methods of Pestalozzi had already been introduced. My school-days began before I was three years old, and I was studying Latin when I was nine, and Greek a year later. The first Latin text-book at that time was Adams's Latin Grammar, which Ruskin, who was brought up on it, declares so vastly superior to any of its successors.

"There was not much talk about 'methods' of teaching the classics, but we read a great deal—much more than is read now by students preparing for college—and somehow we became really familiar with the languages. We heard nothing about 'reading at sight'—(the master would have been more likely to say, *ad aperturam libri*)—but he was a dull boy who could not come off fairly well, if from any real or supposed necessity he found himself in his class in Xenophon or Cicero without having looked at his lesson.

"We recited once a day in each language, and sometimes more frequently. English was not neglected, especially English composition. We studied the elements of physics, as well as mathematics, ancient and modern history, and also some general subjects not required for college. I read the Greek Testament through—my class at Harvard being the last one in which that book was required of candidates for admission. We used an excellent text-book in French, in which there were reading lessons from the earliest period of the literature to the age of Louis XIV, giving a historical view of the language, which I afterward found very useful.

"In my last two years at school the German methods had come in largely alongside of the traditional methods

of the great English schools, and the new philology, with its minute and strenuous analysis, had been fully introduced. The English methods favored long lessons for translation and much practice in composition, and dwelt upon the beauties of the literature and the history, mythology and antiquities; the German took a wider view of the history and structure of the ancient languages, treated of the syntax metaphysically, with great acumen, and called in the aid of comparative philology, particularly in etymologies. The union of the two in right proportion, with the free handling and spontaneity which have marked the great teachers in every age, is the best method of classical instruction.

"The venerable President of Harvard University, Josiah Quincy, took my testimonials, as I presented myself for examination at University Hall at 6 o'clock in the morning. The examination occupied two days, and was strict and thorough. Besides oral examination in the books we had read, we wrote translations of four long passages from authors we had never seen, in prose and verse, Greek and Latin, as well as exercises in writing both languages. I believe that at no period in the educational history of this country have Harvard and the great schools that send up to her been more thorough in their work.

"My college days corresponded nearly with the presidential term of Edward Everett. His ripe and varied scholarship, exquisite refinement, and captivating eloquence, were potent forces in moulding the minds and manners of the students. With the self-sacrifice characteristic of the noblest souls, he laid upon himself the lowliest duties, taking in his own hands the pettiest details of the discipline—a discipline then strict and minute. While chiding the students one day in chapel for certain disorders, he said, 'The attention

which I must give to these things has forced me, for the first time in many years, to give up my daily reading in the Greek Tragedians.' He took care that his successors should not be burdened by such drudgery, securing, just before he left his office, the appointment of a regent and class tutors to relieve the President from all these petty cares.

"I was a hard and not unsuccessful student, enjoying more than words can tell the instructions of great men and accomplished scholars, among them Dr. Walker in metaphysics and forensics; Channing in English composition, rhetoric and logic; Beck in Latin; Felton in Greek; Longfellow in Dante; Agassiz in zoölogy and geology; Count de Laporte in French; Rolker in German; Peirce in mathematics; Lovering in physics; Gray in botany; Horsford in chemistry; Sparks in American history, and Torrey in general history and declamation.

"In 1850 Dr. Beck resigned the professorship of Latin, and at his suggestion I was appointed to hold his chair for a year, until the return from Germany of Professor Lane, who had been promised the succession. I heard all the recitations and examined the compositions in Latin in the three upper classes. After this year I remained a year and a half longer—for one year as instructor in history, occupying the chair which had been held by President Sparks (and also teaching the Freshmen in chemistry for one term, during the absence in Europe of my classmate, Professor Cooke), and afterward as tutor in Latin.

"Early in 1853 I started on a long-desired tour to Europe, for purposes of travel and study, which occupied two years and a half. I visited with great delight the classic scenes and monuments of Italy and Greece, and afterward was matriculated and studied for nearly a year in the University

of Berlin, where I took courses with Böckh, Trendelenberg, and Curtius, and attended lectures of some others of the great men who adorned the University.

"Through one term I attended lectures at Paris, at the College de France and the Sorbonne. Through the courtesy of the professors I heard lectures also at the University of Athens and a number of the universities in Germany and Italy; while at Oxford I was received with great kindness, as well as at Cambridge, where, however, I could make only a short visit. My connection with Harvard and my letters of introduction procured me admission at these seats of learning, and I studied with great interest their methods of instruction and all their arrangements.

"When I returned to America, in the late summer of 1855, my friends at Harvard held out offers of future appointment, and recommended my taking private pupils in Cambridge until the proper vacancy should occur. But I was impatient to be at some regular work after my long holiday, and receiving just at this time an offer, through Thomas Kimber, of the classical teachership at Haverford, I consented to go and view the ground. The kindness with which I was received by the Managers and friends of the college, the beauty of the place, and, above all, the interest attaching to the experiment of providing for the highest culture in the Society of Friends, induced me to accept the appointment, and at the opening of the school year, in the 10th month, 1855, I entered upon my work. I took the place with the express understanding that I was at liberty to leave at the end of the year. When that time came, my interest in the college became so great that I renewed my engagement; and in after-years similar considerations prevailed against many inducements which called me elsewhere.

"Struck at the outset, both by the great needs of the college and its great capabilities, I was ready to lend all the help I could to supply the one and develop the other, ungrudgingly giving many additional hours of labor, in order to provide instruction in many new studies. The able and faithful men with whom I was associated showed the same spirit, and the students heartily seconded our efforts. Long lessons were cheerfully learned, so that when, on behalf of the Faculty, I presented Haverford's first baccalaureates to the Managers for their degree, I could honestly say, '*quos scio esse idoneos.*'

"Throughout my life at Haverford, both by suggestion and personal labor, I strove to aid and initiate such measures as would enlarge, widen and liberalize the courses of study and increase the usefulness of the college as a place of generous culture. I endeavored to introduce every improvement of which our circumstances would admit, and to keep fully abreast (where we were not already in advance) of the times. Nor was I less desirous that the noble aim of the Founders, to make the place a nursery of true Christian character, should always be foremost in our thoughts. I strove to excite the interest and enthusiasm of the students, to make the great words of the men of old sound as on living tongues, to impress upon the mind the great essential facts and principles in which minor details are enwrapped, to bring out the philosophy of the syntax and the real significance of the forms, to make the students ambitious of *mastery* of their subject, and to use the study of classical literature as an effective means of general culture. It was always my aim to increase the beauty and attractiveness of the place, to make the most of its historical associations, to heighten its charms by tasteful and appropriate

architecture, pictures, inscriptions, museums and apparatus, and to call forth and quicken in the minds of the students an ardent love for their good and beautiful college."

President Chase's chief publications have been an edition of Cicero's "First Tusculan Disputation" and other writings on the "Immortality of the Soul;" school and college editions of Virgil, Horace, Livy and Juvenal, and a Latin Grammar; a narrative of a tour in Greece, entitled "Hellas: Her Monuments and Scenery;" articles in the *North American Review* (particularly those on the "Homeric Question," "Wordsworth" and "Curtius's History of Greece"); addresses on Goethe and Schiller, Abraham Lincoln, John G. Whittier and William Penn; and articles in Johnson's "Encyclopædia" on the chief manuscripts of the New Testament. He has also been the author of various addresses at educational and Bible-school conferences, and contributions to the *Friends' Review*, *The Student*, *The Sunday School Times*, etc.

About this time the Warner tract of land, bordering on the college lane leading to the turnpike, was offered for sale. The representatives of the Warner family, who had always been friendly to the college, gave the Managers timely notice. There was much danger that a change in ownership would result in the property being cut up into small lots for houses, which would back upon the college grounds. Therefore, a few members of the Board generously joined in purchasing the land. By an agreement, which secured a front on the college land, it is provided that the corporation may at any time become absolute owner of the property upon the payment of a fair price. Under this promise one lot has been bought by the corporation and two houses erected for the use of the Professors; whilst the other im-

provements upon the tract, comprising five handsome stone dwellings, have been put up at the expense of the syndicate who purchased the property.

Upon an application made to the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, in the 6th month, 1886, amendments to the charter of the corporation of Haverford College were approved. The first of these removed the limitation as to the amount of the personal estate that might be held by the institution, and forever forbade the distribution of any of the estate of the corporation, whether real or personal, among its members. The other created the new office of President of the corporation. These amendments were duly accepted at the ensuing annual meeting, and Wistar Morris, the oldest member of the Board in continuous service, was elected to the position of President of the corporation.

The opening of the new year brought still more changes in the Faculty. Professor Thomas returned from abroad and resumed his duties as Librarian and Professor of History and Political Science. Myron R. Sanford, A.M., a graduate of Wesleyan University, came in as Registrar and Professor of Latin. The new professorship of Biology was filled by J. Playfair McMurrich, Ph.D. and A.M., of Toronto University, who received his doctorate at Johns Hopkins University, where he had also acted as instructor for one year in osteology and mammalian anatomy.

Although Professor Newlin had given instruction in Biology and acted as Curator of the Museum for the two previous years, his duties as a disciplinary officer prevented full attention being given to the above departments. During his term of service the museum received from the U. S. National Museum an educational series of about 150 species of marine invertebrates.

The coming of Professor McMurrich gave a new impetus to the study of biology. Much credit is due him for the establishment of a thorough course of laboratory work, and for fitting up the laboratory so that better results in demonstration and original research could be obtained. This was accomplished by arranging tables before the north windows of the museum in the second story of Founders' Hall, and furnishing a new outfit of microscopes of high power, by which students could properly study the more complicated organisms.

The most important addition to the Faculty, however, was the appointment of J. Rendel Harris as Professor of Biblical Languages and Ecclesiastical History. Born at Plymouth, England, in 1852, Professor Harris was a Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer for many years at Clare College, Cambridge, England, where he had taken the highest honors as a Wrangler. For two years he had been Professor of New Testament Greek at Johns Hopkins, and he had a wide reputation as one of the best authorities on this subject. The Managers' report to the corporation this year states that "This appointment has been made from a belief that facilities ought to be afforded at Haverford for such a study of the history of Christian doctrine as will lead to a better appreciation of the doctrines held by the Society of Friends." His books were nearly all, if not all, published after his connection with Haverford.

At this time a change was made in the courses of study, by which both French and German were made optional with Greek for admission to the Freshmen Class for the degree of A.B., and with Latin for the degree of S.B. Levi T. Edwards, a graduate of the class of '81, this year took charge of the machine-shop and the instruction in engineering.

J. Mendel Harris

Under fair prospects, and with the institution full in all its parts, the work of the new year began. Soon, however, these prospects were sadly marred by a severe loss. Professor Pliny E. Chase, the acting President, had been unable, for some time, to meet his classes regularly, owing to infirm health, and had, at times, found it necessary to hear some recitations at his home. It was not long before it became evident that the complication of diseases with which he was affected would prove too powerful for his failing strength. The anticipated event was not long delayed, and he died 12th month 17th, 1886. A man of rare mental qualities, of singular attainments, of a disposition remarkably lovable and sympathetic, he was endeared to all who came in contact with him, winning peculiar affection from his students. A graceful tribute to his memory appears in *The Haverfordian*, Vol. IX, No. 1, written from Rome, by his brother, Thomas Chase, which appropriately concludes:

> "*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus*
> *Tam cari capitis?*"

The following sketch of his life is condensed from a memoir published by the American Philosophical Society:

Pliny Earle Chase, the son of Anthony and Lydia Earle Chase, was born at Worcester, Mass., on the 8th of 8th month, 1820, and was of the eighth generation in descent from Ralph Earle, who "was on the island of Rhode Island in 1638, was one of the petitioners to the king for permission for the formation of a 'body politic' on that island, and was subsequently a member of their Legislative Assembly."

Pliny's early education was received at the Worcester Latin School; he afterward attended the Friends' Boarding-School at Providence, being there a pupil of Samuel J.

Gummere, and in 1835 entered Harvard, taking his Bachelor's degree at that University in 1839, and that of A.M. in 1844. The degree of LL.D. he received from Haverford College in 1876, in consideration of "his attainments and original researches in Mental and Physical Philosophy."

Immediately upon taking his Bachelor's degree, he entered upon his career as a teacher, teaching first in the district schools of Leicester and Worcester, then as associate teacher in the Boarding-School at Providence; then, in 1841–2, at Friends' Select School in Philadelphia, and, from 1842 to 1844, conducting a private school in that city. About 1845 he published his first book, the "Elements of Arithmetic," followed, in 1848, by "The Common School Arithmetic," and in 1850, in connection with Horace Mann, he published "Mann and Chase's Arithmetic, Practically Applied." Ex-President Hill, of Harvard, says: "Chase's Arithmetic was the best I ever saw. The two books 'Chase' and 'Chase and Mann,' as we called them, were worth all other arithmetics that I ever saw, put together." From 1847 till 1866 he was engaged in manufacturing, but returned to his chosen profession, and conducted the School for Young Ladies, which had been established by Charles Dexter Cleveland, in Philadelphia.

In 1871 his connection with Haverford College began, as Professor of Natural Sciences, and from 1875 till his death, in 1886, he occupied the chair of "Philosophy and Logic." As a college Professor he was clear and agreeable in his demonstrations, and won the affection and respect of his students; as a disciplinarian he was mild to a fault—governing purely by gentle suasion. He was a man of great learning, and read, with the help of dictionaries, and was more or less familiar with, one hundred and twenty-three

PLINY EARLE CHASE.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

languages and dialects, claiming thorough acquaintance with thirty of them. Yet of over one hundred and fifty papers contributed by him to the various learned societies, not more than one-tenth were philological, the remainder being mostly on meteorological, cosmical and physical subjects. He sought to demonstrate a cosmical evolution, and through proof of the "quantitative equivalence of the different forms of force which we call light, heat, electricity, chemical affinity and gravitation," to establish a law, that "all physical phenomena are due to an omnipotent power, acting in ways which may be represented by harmonic or cyclical undulations in an elastic medium."

An eminent scientific man writes of his later work: "It may prove prophetic of developments that will take us a long step below our present philosophy of things—or it may not. Time will show." Many of his most learned productions were contributions to the American Philosophical Society, and the *London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine*, and not in book form.

He was elected a member of the Philosophical Society in 1863, and became successively one of its Secretaries and Vice-President, receiving the Magellanic Premium in 1864 for an essay on "The Numerical Relation between Gravity and Magnetism." He was also a member and manager of the Franklin Institute. Some of his rules for weather prediction were embodied by the United States Signal Service in its "Manual for Observers," and the observations of the bureau have indicated the importance of anti-cyclonic storm centres, to which he first called attention.

With all his learning, Dr. Chase was an exceedingly modest man, and notwithstanding his daring theories of Cosmics, he retained throughout a quiet and unwavering

faith in the Bible record, and accepted the Christian theory of salvation absolutely, and without qualification, as Divine. That which many scientists are led to doubt, seemed clear to him, and all facts were of necessity parts of one stupendous whole. He was a religious man, not only by intellectual conviction; but the fruits of piety were manifest in his daily life, especially toward its end, in an unaffected gentleness and sweetness of temper, a freedom from assumption, and a general submission of his actions to the Divine government and guidance.

There was an undoubted profundity in his thought, and few fathomed the depth of some of his discussions of the deeper problems of creation. Some went so far as to regard him as the greatest scientific character of his day; but whatever his title to rank among the highest on the rolls of science, none who knew his work could deny him a very eminent place, nor doubt that his contributions, if incomplete and mystical, were highly suggestive, and links in the trains of thought with which generations of powerful minds are evolving some of the profoundest mysteries of the universe.

Following the resignation of Thomas Chase, the death of his brother left the college without an accredited head. After giving the matter very careful deliberation, and considering a number of candidates proposed, the Board of Managers, in 4th month, 1887, unanimously elected Professor Isaac Sharpless to the responsible and important position of President of the college.

The Board's report of this year says: "For several years, as Dean of the Faculty, he has had charge of the discipline and business management, and the ability he has shown in the administration of these important duties justifies the

confidence felt by those best acquainted with the traditions and needs of Haverford that his election to the higher office will prove beneficial to the interests of the college." Commenting on this appointment, *The Haverfordian* says:

"In the election of Isaac Sharpless as President of Haverford College, the Managers have done credit to themselves and to the college. Having the longest connection with the college of any of the present Faculty, thoroughly acquainted with its management in every particular, and a man of rare executive power, it would be difficult to find his superior. The marked prosperity of the last few years has been largely due to his superior business ability and keen foresight. The appointment is eminently fitting in all regards and meets the hearty endorsement of both Faculty and students."

The following outline of President Sharpless' career is taken from a sketch furnished to *The Haverfordian* by one of his associates in the Faculty:

"Isaac Sharpless, Sc.D., the newly appointed President of Haverford College, was born 12th month 16th, 1848. He was educated at Friends' Boarding-School, Westtown, Pa., where he graduated in 1867, being subsequently employed for four years as teacher in the same institution. He was graduated at Harvard in 1873, taking the degree of S.B. at the Lawrence Scientific School. Two years later he was called to the chair of Mathematics at Haverford College, where he was made Professor of Astronomy in 1879. Through his efforts the efficiency of this department has greatly increased; a larger and much finer telescope has been added, together with various other astronomical appliances, thus giving Haverford one of the best-equipped college observatories in the country.

"Besides being a frequent contributor to various scientific and educational journals, Professor Sharpless is the author of a Geometry, and has also published, in connection with Professor Phillips, of the West Chester State Normal School, treatises upon Astronomy and Physics.

"In recognition of his scientific researches the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1883.

"In 1884 he was made Dean of Haverford College, with full executive and disciplinary powers. In this difficult position his just and generous dealing, and his constant efforts to promote the usefulness of Haverford and to incite the students to manliness and self-government, have been met by an increase in the material prosperity of the institution, while the ready co-operation of the students has rendered possible the abolition of many restrictions and the introduction of new methods of administration, calculated to raise alike the moral and intellectual tone of the college.

"Entering upon his new responsibilities, as he does, with the sympathy of the Faculty and students and of those most interested in the management of the college, there can be no doubt that, under his wise direction, Haverford has entered upon an era of increased usefulness, and will still hold fast her noble aim—

> "To teach high thought and amiable words,
> And courtliness, and the desire of fame,
> And love of truth, and all that makes a man."

Shortly after the appointment was announced, the students inaugurated the new President, after their own joyous fashion, by a serenade. The response of Professor Sharpless and its reception showed the close feeling which already existed.

PRESIDENT ISAAC SHARPLESS.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

The formal inauguration exercises were held in Alumni Hall on the afternoon of 5th month 17th, 1887, at 4 o'clock. The chair was occupied by Wistar Morris, President of the corporation and of the Board, who opened the exercises with a few appropriate remarks, and then introduced Francis T. King, who delivered an address on the part of the Managers. This was followed by the inaugural of the new President. Carefully canvassing many of the leading aspects of college life and training, he mapped out the course which he desired should be pursued, and the changes which he hoped might be followed out to advantage. Probably the following brief quotation will suffice to indicate the general trend of this admirable address:

"A Haverford degree must . . . stand for breadth of culture, scholarly spirit, disciplined powers, and such information as naturally comes from four years of collegiate work in somewhat varied fields. . . . . .

"We enter upon our work with great confidence in Haverford's resources and full sympathy with its objects. We are sure of the co-operation of a liberal and devoted corps of Managers, of a well-trained and harmonious Faculty, and a body of earnest students. We know that progress must be made. It is good neither for officers nor students to stand still, and yet we are not ambitious for great numbers. We would prefer to make everything complete, to extend our facilities for first-class work, to fill our Faculty with talented and sympathetic men, and to make the intellectual and moral tone of the place just what it ought to be."

Remarks by Professor J. Rendel Harris, on behalf of the Faculty, and Dr. Clement L. Smith, Dean of Harvard, on behalf of the alumni, completed an occasion which all felt was the opening of a new era in Haverford's career.

These important events in the official life of the college having claimed our attention, we must now turn back to notice some minor items in the internal life of the little commonwealth. The sentiment of the college at this time being adverse to even mild forms of hazing, the class of '90 were tendered a reception, not in the gymnasium, as of yore, with a blanket as the only furniture, but in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, where speeches were made by students and professors, and refreshments served. The Freshmen were watched during the year to see if this new and more kindly treatment had marred the comeliness of their deportment, but as the question is one about which contemporary authorities differ, it does not appear wise for the present historian to express an opinion.

A convention of school-masters of the leading fitting schools in the Middle States, meeting in Philadelphia, visited the college by invitation, 10th month 27th, 1886. After a dinner in Founders' Hall, they held a business session in Alumni Hall, and were entertained at afternoon tea at the residence of Professor Harris. The next day Canon Mandell Creighton, of Cambridge University, England, lectured on "The Value of the Study of History," followed in due course of time by other distinguished lecturers, on a well-selected variety of subjects, in a series of fourteen lectures.

Until this time, in the fifty-three years of Haverford's existence, during which about 1,100 young men had attended as students, no death had occurred among them at the college. Now, however, the call came to Edward M. Pope, of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the Junior Class, who died after a short illness. This young man had won a high place in the regard of his associates by the high quality of his scholarship and the strength and purity of his Christian character.

The old questions concerning the literary societies, which always seem to come up for discussion about once in three or four years, were now fought over with redoubled vigor. One result of the agitation was the decision, on the part of the Loganian, that hereafter it would meet only once a month, instead of fortnightly, and that no meeting should be held after the spring vacation. The whole question was

RESIDENCE OF PROFESSOR J. RENDEL HARRIS.

settled on a different basis not long after, as we shall presently see.

During the Presidential campaign, in 1884, many students had caps and gowns, but they soon after disappeared. The subject of adopting a distinctive dress was agitated in the spring of 1887, and it was decided by the students that a modified form of the Cambridge cap and gown should be used only on public occasions. This action was ratified

during the following year. The wisdom of adopting any uniform is a point upon which there is room for considerable diversity of sentiment, and later developments would indicate that this question had not even yet been definitely settled.

Since the early days of the institution cremation of some unpopular text-book had been a favorite diversion of the Sophomores. For long years the venerable "Paley" was the sufferer. In great simplicity his book was burned in the woods back of the gymnasium, with scant literary ceremonies, before an audience covered with sheets. Later "Wheeler" became the victim, and in more recent years "Wentworth" had to bear the brunt of "winged words" and an ignominious death at the stake. Those who felt that collegiate life should partake largely of a frolic were somewhat disappointed at finding toward the close of the year that the class of '89 had very sensibly decided to abandon the ancient custom. From the old-fashioned performance in the woods, when the Sophomores, with no spectators but their fellow-students, made merry over their advanced position, the show had grown into but little short of a theatrical performance in front of Barclay Hall, for which invitations were issued, attracting a large audience, many of whom were of an undesirable character. These shows naturally excited opposition among the friends of the college, and entailed a great expense upon many of the students. So the celebration died a natural death, overweighted by its own exceeding great foolishness; and the Sophomores justified their new name by seeking consolation in a class supper, and later in the year by celebrating for the first time "Sophomore Day," with exercises somewhat after the fashion of Junior Day, and a collation afterward.

It would appear from the records that the interest in cricket was somewhat less this year than usual. This was partly attributed to the growing popularity of tennis. The first college tournament was held in the autumn of 1886, upon the grounds of the Merion Club, and thirteen tennis nets were reported to be set up over the lawn while the students were preparing for this event.

The cricketing element was, however, greatly encouraged by the erection of a ball-shed, 12 x 85 feet, on the east side of the gymnasium building, for practice in bowling and batting. The students were indebted to the interest and energy of President Sharpless, who collected from interested friends the funds needed to defray the cost of this improvement, which has ever since been of great value to our players. Then, too, the long-talked-of "professional" appeared, not exactly as a new member of the Faculty, but a personage quite as important in the eyes of some. Fresh from England—the home of cricket—he was expected to show what our elevens could be made to do under regular coaching, by imparting a knowledge of correct methods, removing faults, and developing in a proper way the good amount of latent cricket talent sent up in each new class.

A Haverford College Field Club was organized at this time, under the leadership of Professor McMurrich, for the purpose of making observations of the natural history of the vicinity.

The record of this year should not be allowed to close without noting the death, in Philadelphia, on 3d month 3d, 1887, of William Carvill, aged ninety years. He came to Haverford in 1835 and remained for ten years. To the boys of those days he was known as "the old English gardener," one deeply skilled in his occupation and of unfailing

irascibility of temper. He claimed to have come to the institution the same day as Samuel J. Gummere did, and planted with his own hands most of the trees whose successful growth and tasteful arrangement delight the visitor of to-day. It has already been reported, and can hardly be doubted, that he first introduced cricket at Haverford, as at the age of eighty he could name the boys of '37 for whom he fashioned rude bats and wickets and taught the rudiments of the game.

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We shall end the present chapter with some reminiscences which have been handed to us by a member of the class of '89. They present the fun-loving side of college life, and we suspect the picture paints a lower moral tone than the real one, because one side only is painted. This is the view from the inside, and represents the students as a rollicking set, without much respect for superiors, rules or proprieties, or reverence for sacred things; but it purports to be a true picture, and, as faithful historians, we give it as an illustration of that phase of the life at Haverford.

The reader will remember that the reminiscences cover but two years—the writer's Freshman and Sophomore years—1885–6 and 1886–7, and that he is now a respectable alumnus, who has aided the compilation of this history in more than one way. We can further testify that some of the most demure and serious Managers were wont, in their youth, to indulge heartily in similar pranks.

### Reminiscences—1885–1887.

When the college year of 1885–6 opened, Haverford still possessed some traces of the days when she had been the old Haverford School, while in other respects, marks of her

rapid advance to the standard of the best colleges were to be seen and felt.

The old "retiring rule" was then still in force, which necessitated the keeping in readiness of blankets and shawls to cover window and transom after the Professor had, in his inoffensive way, gently tapped on the door and bade "Good night;" or, as his approach was heard, the lights would often go out, only to be re-lit when he was seen wending his way toward Founders' Hall; and he was given many an extra trip back to the third floor of Barclay Hall, and none but the Freshmen of that year—who took especial pains that there should be no lack of disciplinary work for him—could fully appreciate the relief he must have felt when the obnoxious retiring rule was abolished early in the spring of 1886.

At this time only the exalted Senior was privileged to visit the neighboring city without special permission; this it was not always easy to get, and this fact probably accounts for the truly marvellous number of cases for the dentist which occurred during this winter, and the number of students who were called to assist in marrying or burying near relatives. Occasionally, the temptations of the city within ten miles of the college would be too much for some lower classman to withstand, and, accepting all risks, a trip to Philadelphia would be undertaken, often with many misgivings lest a stray Professor should be encountered on the way.

The smoking-car was generally chosen on these occasions as being the one in which there was the least likelihood of meeting any of the powers that be. Once, however, during the winter, such reasoning was found untenable, for on their return from one of these larks three Freshmen saw, to

their horror, President Chase enter the "smoker." He, seeing them, joined the party and remained with them till they had left him at his house; and for days there was speculation as to whether suspension or only demerits were to be the sequel to this trip. However, the President must have been glad of company on that dark walk along the Serpentine, and so have been lenient, for, much to the relief of those three Freshmen, the sequel never came.

The "Nursery," on the third floor of Founders' Hall, was always regarded by the undergraduate with a sort of dread, for its isolation was oppressive, and the thought of a possible stay within its lonely walls was often enough materially to aid in the cure of various slight maladies. More than once during this winter, however, it had an occupant; and when a case of roseola was here removed from the proximity of classmates, whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, notwithstanding direct injunctions to the contrary, a stealthy trip would be made to the "Nursery," and the wants of the sufferer, which were not included in the matron's category, were supplied by classmates, who knew that the resources of the "Nursery" did not cover every need of an imprisoned Freshman.

The wants of the college student are many, and, at this time, "Snob's" was the place where the majority of the undergraduates' needs were filled. That "Snob" was not the baptismal name of the proprietor was evident when a Freshman, at the instigation of some Sophomore, would so address the storekeeper; but by this name alone was he known to us, and here many a box of "Richmond Straights" was bought and an occasional draught of cider consumed. Other articles, bought to repair the damage done to clothes or person in a football game or corner fight, and

many little wants besides, were here supplied. In the past few years Philadelphia has grown much easier of access, and the stores of Ardmore and Bryn Mawr have greatly increased in number, and although "Snob" still carries the same stock-in-trade as of yore, he is no longer the important factor in college life he was forty years ago, and ere long his very name seems likely to be forgotten.

During the Fall of '85 the practice of kicking the football across the circle in front of Founders' Hall was most generally engaged in, and, after the recitations were finished at noon, nearly every man in the college was to be found on one side or the other of the circle, doing his best to get possession of the ball and to show his proficiency in kicking it. To this practice, which, unfortunately, lives at present in little more than memory, may be attributed the greater skill with which the Haverfordians of that day handled the leather sphere.

This winter was the last in which Professor Pliny E. Chase was able to perform the active duties of his chair, and when the Freshman Class were introduced to him and his meteorological text-book, they felt hardly more reverence for the man, whom they now feel it was indeed an honor to have been privileged to listen to, than they did for—well, the gentleman in charge of the discipline. So when the elements of meteorology had been mastered (?) and proficiency enough had been obtained to go in for practical work, we were instructed in the "Chase system of weather forecasts," which were to be made by us from the cupola of Barclay Hall (the popular resort of the undergraduate smoker), twice daily, and a record kept of the number of times our predictions were verified or failed, and at the end of each week the results were to be submitted to the Professor.

The predictions (?) were duly made and the reports submitted to the Professor, and so highly successful did they turn out that at the end of the course Professor Chase told us that our predictions, according to his method, had been far more successful than those of the Weather Bureau at Washington, to whom he had sent a statement of the result of our work. Being Freshmen, a good portion of the class had not been over-scrupulous in the work, and Professor Chase was never enlightened as to the fact that many of the predictions had been made at the close of the period to be predicted for, by which method they had naturally been generally successful.

The visits of the committee of the Board of Managers to the recitation-rooms are occasions very disturbing to the Freshman whose self-confidence has not yet reached high-water mark, and to the tail-enders of the other classes. To the rest of the students, however, they afford food for much reflection. First, as regards the Professor in charge. One Professor, it is known by experience, will call upon only the best men in the class, and so make a fine showing of the fruits of his instruction. With him the lower half always pray they may be found when the visiting Manager appears. A second Professor, not feeling justified in such a course, confines himself to the men who may be said to represent, to his mind, a fair average of the abilities of the class—men, however, who never remark, in answer to their names, "Not prepared." A third Professor is known, by sad experience, to feel it his duty to call upon his poorest scholars before he can feel justified in showing the better stuff in the class; and, oh, how the man, who has run the chances of not being called upon, quakes when he finds himself face to face with his instructor and the two august and solemn Managers, for he

well knows his time has come! And if the question, once put by one Professor to another after an examination, should be asked after this recitation, "How many men hast thou slain to-day?" he knows full well his name will appear among the list of victims.

Although there were many rules and restrictions in force during this year, which have since been abolished, there was certainly a good deal of freedom of speech and thought allowed; for we find in the exchange column of *The Haverfordian*, of January, 1886, the statement that "the Christmas number of *Town Topics*, the popular New York society journal, is especially bright and interesting;" and again, "*Town Topics*, a journal of New York society, has been a frequent visitor of late." And this from an editor of *The Haverfordian*, then the official organ of the august Loganian, and the paper of a Quaker college!

This year saw the opening of our "twin star," Bryn Mawr College, or as it has been called by one of our Philadelphia dailies, "The Girls' Annex of Haverford College." After the opening exercises there was a collation, to which cards of admission were required, and when a certain Haverford Junior was asked if he was going to it, he replied, "Well, I'd like to hear it, but really I can't go." If he was unable to go, curiously enough, many of the Haverford men were to be seen doing ample justice to the collation, although it was known that but few of them had possessed the desired cardboards: another proof that the way of the undergraduate is a marvellous one and beyond explanation.

Not long after the opening of Bryn Mawr an astronomically inclined Junior made a discovery, and we all felt that we had not been reading mere fiction in our Ciceros; for on hearing the bells of the "twin stars" ringing in unison, he advanced the theory that it was the "music of the Spheres."

DENBIGH HALL, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

One Professor, who at the end of this year was granted the degree of S.B. *examinationis causâ*, had charge of the Freshmen course in Zoölogy, Physiology, Hygiene and Botany, which was successfully, if not too deeply, gone through during this winter on the slim allowance of two hours a week. These were classes in which remarkable episodes took place, and statements were made which might almost have forced the ghost of some departed scientist to rise from his grave and protest.

It was a fact—curious, but true—that when a student asked any question not covered by a paragraph in the text-book, the Professor would refer it to some other member of the class, and if this member could not give a satisfactory explanation, the Professor would tell us that we could think the matter over till the next recitation, and if nobody then knew the answer he would explain it himself. It was by one of this class that the general statement was made that the "human stomach contains four gallons;" some of those who have witnessed the gastronomic accomplishments of the man who made it can easily understand his mistake. When the course in Botany came to an end, and the grades were announced, the man who had honestly analyzed thirty-

nine varieties of flowers and by mistake had omitted a fortieth, thought it hard that he was not allowed to pass, while his next-door neighbor, who had covered forty pages by entering an occasional species more than once, passed with a high mark.

One of the most unique characters of the Haverford Faculty of this year was Professor Davenport. One of the old school, a classmate of President Chase, a thorough student, and as kind-hearted a man as ever lived when fairly treated by his students, he was well fitted to teach men desirous of learning; but although much solid study was done in his classes, they were, nevertheless, the scenes of many a prank and joke. The Professor was very near-sighted, and of this fact the students took the fullest advantage. It was in his class-room that a cat was once placed on top of the map-case behind the Professor's desk, and was the innocent cause of much merriment and confusion and of a short recitation. And who of those present will ever forget the day when something was thrown under the Professor's desk, which he wrongly imagined was a banana skin, when in an excited way he called out, "Who threw the banana? Who threw the banana?" and, on no answer being given, how the blunt remark, "Somebody's a liar," startled the class. Then on the day when a too well-informed student attempted to prove that *βοῶπις Ἥρη* meant "Wall-eyed Juno," and stated that the epithet "wall-eyed" was a complimentary one, what a piece of his mind the Professor gave to that youth and how the class enjoyed it!

According to our Professor, a Sophomore was a wise fool, while a Freshman he considered but the noun without the adjective; and so he must have regarded the man who,

having just stated that Pyrrhus used elephants in his campaigns, added, in response to the question, "What is a Pyrrhic victory?" "An elephantic victory, sir."

In his recitations there was always the prospect of some fun, of one kind or another, and of the sequel thereto, either "ten off" or a student leaving an unfinished recitation a sadder but a wiser man. So we combined pleasure (for ourselves, at least,) with profit, and when the year closed, and Professor Davenport left the college, every one felt sorry at his departure, and many an one regretted that he had not been more thoughtful and considerate in the classroom.

It was on the 4th of March, 1886, that the matron treated the college to a repast of chicken salad, or, perhaps, from its consequent ruinous effect on the digestive apparatus of about one-third of the undergraduates, was rather "bob veal salad." When, the following evening, Professor Davenport was reading the Bible at collection, the window behind him gently opened, and a stuffed hen of some strange variety, evidently borrowed from the ornithological collection for this purpose, was slowly projected on a board into the room, behind and above the Professor's head; there was a momentary continuance of silence, then a titter, a laugh, a surprised look on the good Professor's face, and the evening collection was brought to a premature close.

To the uninitiated it may, perhaps, seem a curious fact that Professor Sharpless was once obliged to put a stop to many of the students going to the Mid-week Meeting too long before the set hour. The fact is, however, easily explained. The front seats were occupied by the Freshmen, the next by the Sophomores, then the Juniors, and the back ones by the Seniors, for reasons of personal comfort, and, when

pressed for time to prepare some afternoon recitation, or for the pursuit of lighter literature, a seat as far back as possible is to be preferred, one can easily account for the early trips to the Meeting House.

The cane-rush, which took place in the autumn of 1886–87, between the two lower classes, was the last in which both entire classes took part. Since then they have been limited to a chosen few from each class. It was on one of the last days of September that the Freshmen appeared in front of Barclay Hall, guarding a stout cane and defiantly giving their class yell. This was an intimation to the Sophomores that they were ready to test the mettle of the two classes and to fight for the privilege of carrying their canes during their first year at college. But few moments elapsed before the Sophomores, with all superfluous clothing laid aside, appeared, and, forming a solid phalanx, rushed on the group of Freshmen. Directly the two classes formed one surging, tugging, struggling mass, which slowly swayed, now this way, now that, over the campus, surrounded by an excited crowd of upper classmen, urging on the contestants with shouts or yells.

Every man did his best, either to get one of his own hands on the coveted wood or else to drag off from it an opposing classman who seemed inclined to stay on the cane, regardless of the efforts to dislodge him, and of his fast-diminishing supply of clothing. Finally time was called, and a tired and seedy-looking crowd, dripping with perspiration and most of them needing a new stock of clothing, stepped aside to let the judges count the hands still clutching the cane. This year the Sophomore hands outnumbered those of their opponents, and the class of '90, in consequence, did not carry canes during their Freshman

year. At the close of the rush the campus presented a rather used-up look; for, marking the path of the struggle, there was a space almost stripped of grass, but covered with fragments of clothing, buttons, and other articles, forcibly separated from their owners during the fray.

This was not the only tussle between the two classes during this year, and one of the most exciting was a struggle which took place one snowy day, when the Sophomores stationed themselves at the south end of the Meeting House bridge, on their way back from an hour's spiritual refreshment, and met the opposing Freshies with a shower of snowballs. After a few moments at long range, the Freshmen managed to cross the bridge, and a hand-to-hand encounter took place. Each man picked out an opponent and endeavored to roll him in the snow, and, before the fray was ended, almost every Freshman, and a few Sophomores, had left imprints of their persons in the snow. At the noon hour, too, the early arrivals for dinner would sometimes station themselves outside of Founders' Hall and make each newcomer run the gantlet before he could join the increasing ranks and have any hope of dinner.

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During the Christmas holidays of this year the old whitewashed walls of the dining-room in Founders' Hall were covered with wall-paper, which certainly gave the room a less barn-like appearance, and showed off the portraits of the ex-Loganian Presidents to better advantage; but we were forced to reflect that the neatly papered walls would not brook the same kind of rough treatment to which the old whitewashed ones had occasionally been subjected.

The new paper on the walls of the dining-room made

the way for another innovation, which took place on our return from the spring vacation of this year. We found that breakfast was henceforth to be from 7 to 7.45 A.M., and dinner from 6 to 6.45 P.M., instead of in the middle of the day as before. The change in the breakfast hour was considered the greatest improvement; before this the breakfast bell had commenced to toll at 7.30, and if one had not passed within the dining-room door before it stopped five minutes later, he missed hearing the Professor in charge read a passage from some very out-of-the-way part of the Scriptures, but got instead one demerit for his tardiness and was the observed of all observers when he did enter. This, to a Freshman's mind, was often very unpleasant. Under this system the man who only awoke as the bell began to toll, had to make quick work of it if he was to get in on time, and consequently many an undergraduate was quite accustomed to finishing his morning toilet as he made his way from Barclay to Founders' Hall on a full run. To every one's satisfaction the new rule was put into operation, and probably the only one who felt badly at the change was the Professor, whose congregation at 7 A.M. was not always a large one.

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It is a fact, curious but true, that when a joke or bright remark is made by a Professor in the class-room a general laugh is expected. This, doubtless, was the case when a modest Professor told us that he did not believe in people's bragging about their ancestry; then thoughtfully remarked, "Why, do you know, I have lately found that my family is descended from English kings;" then, more thoughtfully, "but I'm not a bit proud of it, you know." However, when occasion for mirth occurs during the meal, how every Pro-

fessor—not to mention an occasional Professor's better half—looks solemn, or even pained. Such was the case one day when an organ-grinder was induced to enter the dining-room, as lunch was going on, and, after closing the door and setting up his instrument, to give, much to everyone's surprise, a selection of well-known airs. As the "music" started there was an instantaneous lull in the room—a few moments of suspense as to what the outcome might be—when suddenly one agile little Professor was seen to jump from his seat, from which he had been scrutinizing the conduct of the youth about him. There was a breathless silence—save for the notes of the organ and the Professor's rapid breathing—as he tripped down the room, and, taking forcible hold of our Italian friend, ejected him from the building, somewhat in the same quick way as a few, then in the room, had in days gone by been known to leave class-room. As the Professor re-entered the room he was met by thundering applause, which showed the undergraduate appreciation of his bravery. Somehow or other the Professor did not seem to altogether relish the reception so heartily tendered him, but he was obliged to accept it nevertheless. Neither did the members of the Faculty present at the time seem to relish the amusement afforded one day by a Junior's having the waiter open for him in the dining-room a bottle of ginger-ale, which, from the other end of the room, looked suspiciously like a stronger fluid of the same color.

So firmly implanted in the undergraduate's mind does the word "Professor" become that it is often heard uttered when least expected, and it has proved a source of great amusement when in one of the literary societies an absent-minded youth has arisen and addressed his fellow-student in the

chair by that august title; and, funnier still, when a hungry student at the close of the meal hour is heard calling "Professor! Professor!" after the fast-retreating waiter.

It was about the middle of March when the colored waiters at the college intimated that a concert was to take place shortly, for the benefit of the colored church, in which they were to take part. Shortly after the sale of tickets commenced, and many of the undergraduates, knowing the risk of offending a waiter, supplied themselves with the pasteboards. On the 24th of March the concert came off, and a delegation of about twenty-five Haverfordians was present to hear the efforts of the "Haverford Club" (colored). The entertainment was held in the little hall on the pike, just opposite the "Old Buck Tavern;" and long before the hour the audience began to arrive, and among them there appeared, much to our surprise, a crowd of pretty Bryn Mawr girls, with a single solemn and stately-looking matron. At 8 o'clock there was hardly any standing-room left, and most of the dregs of Bryn Mawr society seemed to have joined us. When the curtain finally rose and one of our waiters appeared to address the audience, he was received by a thunder of applause from the college delegation, as were the other waiters, as they, in turn, appeared in some vocal, instrumental or oratorical effort. There were about two dozen selections on the programme, and, as almost every effort was encored at least once, it looked as if we were in for an all-night affair. After the performance had gone on for about an hour and a half, and colored youth and maid had, in turn, edified us, with an occasional performance by one of the older generation, whose voice seemed to have been trained in the neighborhood of either a sawmill or a football-field, the audience

gradually commenced to feel happy. A rustic swain had, during the presentation of a touching love-song, succeeded in implanting a kiss on the cheek of a maid in the audience, much against her will; the Bryn Mawr girls seemed to realize that one of the twenty-five inhabitants of the twin star present might be put in the same position, and they decided to leave. The aisles were filled and the doors held shut by the crowd in front of them, and, for a few moments, it looked as if a retreat would be an impossibility. The Haverford delegation, however, took the matter in hand, and, by dint of sheer force, succeeded in overcoming all opposition and in opening one of the doors, and then helped the fair Bryn Mawrians to reach it by climbing over the backs of the benches which separated them from the point of escape. The girls were finally all gotten out in safety, although it had been pretty tough work, and a free fight had, at several points, seemed imminent. The Haverfordians, after seeing them down stairs and safely on their way along the pike, gave them the good old college yell, and then made their way back to the college, leaving the concert still in full operation. It is needless to say that the evening had been much enjoyed, and it was generally conceded that, as far as pleasure and amusement went, the literary efforts of the "Haverford Club" far surpassed those of the Everett or Athenæum.

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During the spring of 1887 there was much speculation as to who was to be Haverford's next President; and when after long uncertainty it was whispered about on the 5th of April that Dean Sharpless was the choice of the Managers, great satisfaction was felt over the result. After collection

on this same evening, when report had changed to certainty, the students arranged to serenade their new-made President. A line was formed in front of Barclay Hall, the classes coming in order of precedence, and the general arrangement of the column being looked after by Marshal-in-chief Holly Morris, '87. Every man in the college was in line, and was provided either with a lamp, a lantern, or some musical instrument (the latter ranging from "Stump" Baily's cornet to the "Little Barnes" pistol). After forming, the line marched to the President's house, and every one loudly called for "Isaac;" and when the President appeared on his porch there was wild and prolonged applause. When at last quiet had been in some measure restored, Futrell of '87, as spokesman for the undergraduates, in a few well-chosen words congratulated the President on his election and expressed the satisfaction of the students at the choice of the Managers.

President Sharpless, after thanking the students for their good wishes, among other things told how he had been led to take up teaching as a profession. After having left Westtown he was one day engaged in ploughing, when a delegation from the Westtown committee appeared and told him that they had decided to offer him a position as teacher, not so much because of his proficiency, but rather because they had been unable to find any one else to fill the place; and so the President said he regarded his selection to the office to which he had just been elected as being because the Managers had been unsuccessful in their search for a thoroughly satisfactory man to fill the place. This idea was, however, negatived by the students, who felt that as Cincinnatus of old was called from his plough to defend Rome, because of his own worth, so President Sharpless had been

called from his agricultural pursuits to do battle in the field of education because his worth had been seen and appreciated by the Westtown and afterward the Haverford Managers.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, which were most warmly received, the procession moved to Founders' Hall, where Professors McMurrich and Gifford were called upon, and the latter responded in a short speech. Ex-President Chase's house, where Professors Thomas and Harris were then living, was next sought, and Professor Thomas was first called upon.

When Professor Harris's name was demanded by the students he too appeared, and with his first words made one of his usual hits, which provoked very great merriment. For, standing beside his colleague, and looking toward him, his first words were, "Gentlemen, I am no orator as my friend Brutus is." After Professor Harris had finished his remarks, which were much appreciated by his audience, the procession moved over to Barclay Hall, when Professor Sanford was called for and induced to make a few terse statements on the prospect of college discipline and other interesting topics. Then down the avenue the column proceeded and down the pike to Professor Edwards' house, and a racket was kept up till the Professor was obliged to appear. From this point they returned along the pike, and under the railroad to Mr. Crosman's, and after he and his household of small boys had been apprised of the fact that Haverford had a new President, the party left, in order that the Yarnall family might be made aware of the same interesting fact. Finally we marched into Barclay Hall, and through its halls a steady tramp was kept up for many a minute until the building fairly shook. As the active nature of the cele-

bration had been slightly exhausting, both to limb and voice, it was shortly after wound up with a huge bonfire in front of Barclay, which long after left its mark on the elsewhere green turf of the campus.

Early in 1887 an elective class in Elocution was formed, in order that those who wished might receive some instruction in a subject which had received too little attention. George H. Makuen was our instructor, and twice a week, as the college bell tolled five, a little group would gather around him in Alumni Hall and listen to his remarks on the physiological construction of the vocal organs and the true method of using the abdominal muscles in connection with oratorical efforts. Then each man in the class, pressing his "Brook's Elocution" against his muscles, in order to regulate their use, would slowly and rhythmically utter that word with which the whole college soon became impregnated—Staunch! Staunch! Staunch!—and so proficient in this exercise did the class become, that one day when a member at the instructor's direction used, instead of his book, the blackboard pointer, one end resting against his person and the other against the wall, as he uttered the charmed word, he broke the rod in two. Then the noble words of Lincoln, uttered at Gettysburg, were taken up, and it soon became evident from the countless number of times they were heard that there was no alternative, but that "the war must go on."

Sentiment in favor of wearing the Oxford cap and gown on public occasions was finally put into practice in the autumn of the year by a large majority of the students, and it was found that the gown not only lent dignity to the public occasions on which the students appeared, but also proved a very useful article when time was scarce and change of clothing was necessary, as it effectively hid whatever sort of garment or lack of garment might be beneath it.

In the spring of this year, as usual, the baseball team was got together, and, accompanied by quite a delegation, started for Swarthmore in Gallagher's big 'bus. Just as the limits of the Swarthmore grounds were reached, the 'bus broke down, and with this dark omen staring us in the face, the game was started on the "Whittier-field," then in a very primitive condition, and with a huge ash-heap just where left field should have stood. The Swarthmore nine were accustomed to the irregularities of their field, while we were not, and in consequence the game started badly, and at the end of the fifth inning we were twenty runs behind. But while there is life there is always hope, and one of our Freshmen—a firm believer in Haverford's prowess—at this point staked not only his convictions but his capital on the result of the game; this was much to the amusement of the Swarthmorians, which, however, changed to bitterness at the end of the ninth inning, when Branson brought in the winning run, and the backers of Swarthmore left the field sadder and poorer though wiser men.

About a dozen Haverfordians besides the team stayed at the college for supper, which proved to be a light one, and consisted principally of stewed prunes and bread and milk, for which we were each required to pay a quarter-dollar.

As evening fell and the curfew tolled, calling all pupils of Swarthmore indoors, we left for Haverford in an old hay-cart, borrowed for the occasion, to replace our disabled 'bus, and a happy crowd it was that disturbed the sleeping Haverfordians about 11.30 that night by their shouts of victory.

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There was conducted at Haverford during this winter a limited business in the production of themes warranted "to obtain a certain mark or money refunded," and although

limited in its extent, so successful was it that before two years had passed outside competition had sprung up, as each member of the class of '89 was notified by circular shortly before his graduation, that "Colchester, Roberts & Co., of Greencastle, Ind., would be pleased to furnish essays, commencement orations, debates, panegyrical productions and invectives," at rates varying from $3 to $25 each.

In writing themes it was found by experience that the highest marks went to the students whose views on the subject discussed coincided with those of the Professor who had charge of the themes, and it was quite an interesting study to see how one class of students could warp their judgments in order to agree with their instructor, while another set, caring less about marks, were always to be found in the opposition, whatever their real views might be.

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There is truly much experience and knowledge of life gained during a college course, besides that imparted through text-books, as a member of '89 once found when he attempted to bite in two a large piece of caustic soda, and as another one found afterward while humming to himself in the gymnasium an original production:

"Lyman Beecher,
Is a teacher
Of chemistrie,"

and was suddenly confronted by the Professor referred to, and asked by that individual if he desired to return to the chemistry class-room. He was frightened enough to answer to the Professor's chagrin with a faltering "No, sir."

One of the most interesting events of this college year was the "Sophomore Day," held by the class of '89. The Faculty had decided that it was inexpedient to encourage

the old custom of cremation, and, although not forbidding the class of '89 from holding a cremation, expressed a wish that they might see fit to have an entertainment of a different sort. Following the wish of the Faculty, the Sophomore Class decided on an entertainment, which was to be unique in its form and different from anything previously attempted at Haverford, and its features were kept

THE LAST CREMATION.

a profound secret till the affair came off, on the 17th of June. The grounds were given an almost fairy-like appearance by the number of Japanese lanterns found in every direction, and the interior of Alumni Hall, where the exercises were held, was appropriately draped with the class colors. The literary efforts, being mostly in the lighter vein, were warmly received by the large and friendly audience. The

Sophomores took this occasion to extend to President Sharpless an address of welcome, and voiced the sentiments which the undergraduates had not an opportunity to do at the public inauguration shortly before. In reply, the President made some very happy remarks, and especially pleased the Freshmen by a description of a man's idea of his own greatness at college, which he likened to a curve—in the first part of his Freshman year very high, but after a couple of weeks quickly descending to the lowest possible level, then rising again to an awful height in the Sophomore Class, and falling for the remainder of the college course to a normal elevation.

One of the most interesting features of the evening was the presentation to the Freshman Class of the traditional "spoon," and the return of several canes which had been captured during the year from disobedient Freshmen. The after-feature in Founders' Hall was, apparently, fully appreciated by the audience, who did not appear to have been surfeited by the light literary food they had swallowed. This entertainment was, by the way, the first class supper; it has since become an established custom. The whole affair thus turned out a great success, and, from its novelty, it was everywhere agreed that it reflected great credit on the college and the Sophomore Class of '89.

## CHAPTER XVII.

# A VISIT FROM REPUBLICAN ROYALTY.—FURTHER GROWTH.—CHASE HALL AND WOODSIDE COTTAGE, 1887–90.

> Who are the great?
> They who have toiled and studied for mankind,
> Aroused the slumbering virtues of the mind,
> Taught us a thousand blessings to create,—
> These are the nobly great.—PRINCE.

THE next year brought more improvements and further changes in the Faculty. Frank Morley, an A.M. of Cambridge, England, and for three years a Master in Bath College, came as Instructor in Mathematics. Francis P. Leavenworth, after seven years' experience in the observatory of the University of Virginia, was appointed Director of the Observatory, and took charge of the classes in practical astronomy. These two appointments relieved President Sharpless of much work he could no longer properly attend to, on account of his new duties as President. Robert W. Rogers, A.B., of Johns Hopkins, became Instructor in Greek. During vacation, wide asphalt pavements were laid, connecting Founders' Hall with Alumni and Barclay Halls, and a similar walk was placed between the door of Barclay Hall and the end of the path leading to the station.

Under the management of Professor Edwards the machine-shop had, during the last term, become the scene of active operations, which have continued ever since. When neces-

sary, new tools were bought, and in some cases made by the students. In the new foundry experiments in casting were made. If the results were not always successful and caused derision among the classical students, the young machinists consoled themselves by remembering the great uses of adversity, and probably learned much from their failures.

Professor McMurrich spent part of the summer vacation among the Bahama Islands, and there procured for the college a collection of corals, sponges and other sea life, illustrating the characteristic fauna of the West Indian seas.

Under the terms of the will of David Scull, whose death in 1884 has been previously noted, and whose two sons, as well as himself, had long been among the most useful members of the managing board, a large sum of money now came into the hands of the corporation and was invested as a separate fund, known as "The David Scull Fund," and has since been used as an endowment for the Professorship of Biology. Professor McMurrich's name appeared in the Catalogue for 1887–88 as the first occupant of this chair.

Perhaps the principal change made in Haverford affairs during the years 1887–88 was that in the literary societies. The agitation on this subject, which had been carried on during the preceding winter and spring, was still fresh in the minds of most of the students. It seemed imperative that some general change should be made, or literary societies at Haverford would be things of the past, and exist only in the memories of former generations of students. The first move was made by the Loganian, which presented its library of nearly two thousand five hundred volumes to the college. This example was soon followed by the Everett and the Athenæum—the former giving about thirteen hundred and the latter about nine hundred books.

The plan at first proposed of calling the Loganian the Loganian Debating Society did not meet with general favor, and the old title was retained, though it was shortly after organized on a similar basis to that of the Johns Hopkins University House of Commons. With this movement the "private" societies were acting in harmony. Combined under the title of the Everett-Athenæum, they soon found that pulling together tended more to strengthen all concerned than the policy of antagonism formerly pursued. The exciting conflicts as to which organization should secure the majority of the new students were thus placed in their appropriate niche with Haverford's other antiquities. The new societies meet on alternate weeks, their meetings are open to all who choose to attend them, and any student may belong to either, or both, as his own fancy dictates.

A change in the conduct of *The Haverfordian* went into effect in the winter. Originally a *protégé* of the Loganian, the paper now passed into the direct control of the students, the editor-in-chief being elected by them as a body, and his assistants being divided among the three upper classes, each class selecting its own representatives. Whilst this plan was not continued permanently, it was a proper step, and led to that since adopted, and now in use.

One of the lines upon which President Sharpless desired to develop the resources of the college was that of athletics. Keenly appreciating their great value as preservatives of good health and good morals, his desire was to extend them as far as consistent with the aims of the institution. To this end substantial encouragement was given to the Athletic Association, and plans for a running track formulated. The original intention was to underdrain a part of the meadow and pond, at the foot of the slope in front of Barclay Hall,

and near the old railroad embankment, and there construct the track and grand stand. It was found, however, that this plan was not practicable, so, part of the old orchard having been selected as a suitable site, the necessary grading and other improvements were speedily begun.

With this year it was again deemed advisable to raise the standard of requisites for admission to the college. Other educational institutions being constantly on the alert in this direction, it was found that Haverford must advance if she was to retain the reputation which her past had won for her. For some years the number of students had been slowly increasing. The accessions made to the Faculty induced some graduates to return as "graduate students," in order that they might carry on their education still further, whilst the engineering section and the newly endowed chair of biology also attracted numerous new men. The interior of Founders' Hall had been considerably modified to meet these requirements. Notwithstanding this, the need of more space was keenly felt, especially in the department of instruction. In order to meet this demand it was decided to erect a new building for class-rooms.

While these plans for increasing the efficiency of the institution claimed the attention of the authorities, the students were interested in certain other events which should find a place in our chronicles. A Glee Club arose, not the weakling of former years, given to surreptitious performances, but an "organization," counting among its "voices" representatives of official life. When the winter weather stopped outdoor sports these votaries of Apollo were faithful in practice, and, in the spring of 1888, they blossomed out in their "first concert" before an audience composed strictly (by authority) of those connected with the college.

The fashion of "suppers" also set in at this time with great violence, extending from the Sophomore Class up to the alumni—not the plain "spreads" of Spartan days, not the so-called "busts" of the middle period, but "banquets" in the city, at tables decorated with candles, plants and flowers, with "menu cards," courses, toasts and songs. As these were sporadic events, and were conducted with "modera-

SCENE ON THE GULF ROAD.

tion and temperance," no evil results were known to follow. The usual number of lectures were delivered; those given by Thomas W. Higginson, on "How to Study History," and by Thomas Leaming, on "The Political Duties of Young Men," being of especial value.

During the winter coasting became very popular; a large "starter" was erected in front of Barclay Hall, and,

under the care of a track committee, who took active steps in treading snow and repairing bare spots, a long and exhilarating run was secured down the front lawn and across the skating dam. Coasting parties were given, and the merits of rival bob-sleds, bearing such appropriate names as the "Board of Health," etc., were actively discussed. The burning of Bryn Mawr Hotel was attended by many from the college, who performed great feats in saving property—some of it of doubtful value.

On 5th month 28th, 1888, Dr. Patton, the President-elect of Princeton College, addressed the students in the afternoon on "Education." But the students were probably as much interested in a visit paid in the morning of the same day by the wife of President Cleveland, which *The Haverfordian* thus describes:

"As the time for Mrs. Cleveland's arrival drew near the students assembled in front of Barclay Hall and impatiently awaited her coming. At about noon a blast from the bugle announced the approach of the tally-ho, and as the party came in sight, they were welcomed by hearty college yells. The coach stopped in front of Founders' Hall, and President Sharpless escorted the fair visitor to Alumni Hall, where she held an informal reception. The members of the Faculty and their wives were introduced, together with the guests present; then the students were each in turn presented as they filed in through the library door. On leaving, Mrs. Cleveland was given a box and basket of beautiful roses and some photographs of Haverford. The college yell was then given, and, amidst its echoes, another blast of the bugle was sounded, and the coach continued its way to Bryn Mawr."

The class of '88, before leaving college, celebrated Class

Day with appropriate exercises, and presented the college with a bronze tablet of their own workmanship, inscribed "To our Alma Mater, in grateful appreciation of the careful instruction received at her hands by the class of '88." This class also left behind them a silver prize football cup, to be played for annually by the college classes and held by the champion class.

In the seventh month of 1888, during the summer vacation, "The Educational Association of Friends in America" met during three days at the college. Some of the members took rooms in the dormitories, and meals were provided for a large number of the visitors who attended the different sessions. Representatives from New England, North Carolina and the West, as far as California, including the Presidents of Earlham, Penn and Wilmington colleges, met the educators of this vicinity, to listen to specially prepared essays and take part in the discussion that followed.

James Wood, of Haverford's Board of Managers, presided, and President Sharpless acted as Secretary. The occasion was one of much interest, and doubtless profitable to those engaged in the work of education. The fact was made evident at this meeting that the standard of education among Friends in the West was advancing, and that Haverford must provide graduate courses and special courses for advanced students in order to maintain her position as the leading Friends' college. The proceedings were published in full in *The Student.*

The college year of 1888–89 opened auspiciously with eighty-nine students, three of whom were graduate students. Three new Professors made their appearance, in charge of as many newly organized departments. Francis B. Gummere, son of President Samuel J. Gummere, a graduate of

Haverford of the class of '72, and of Harvard in '75, afterward a student in Germany and Norway, having received the degree of Ph.D. from Freiburg University in 1881, and since Instructor in English at Harvard, and head-master of Swain Free School at New Bedford, Mass., took charge of the English and German. He had, prior to this time, published "The Anglo-Saxon Metaphor," Halle, 1881, a "Handbook of Poetics," Boston, 1885, and other writings. For the first time the study and use of our own language was in charge of a specialist.

For many years French was taught by some resident member of the Faculty, but of more recent years this instruction was given by teachers who came out from the city, with results not as satisfactory as was desired. Wm. C. Ladd, A.M., of Brown University, who had been appointed fifteen months before, and had spent the interval in study in France, now came as Professor of French.

Henry Crew, A.M. of Princeton and Ph.D. of Johns Hopkins, was placed at the head of the Department of Physics—a branch which had never received special attention, but had always been annexed to the Department of Chemistry. To show the history and evolution of this study, it may be interesting to notice its place in the past work of the institution, as appears from the records. At first the course comprised only one year's work in elementary physics; Samuel J. Gummere gave the instruction from 1835 to 1840, when Daniel B. Smith took it up until the suspension. After the resumption, in 1848, the same time was devoted to it until 1854, under Hugh D. Vail, and he was succeeded by Joseph G. Harlan, who held the position until his death, in 1857. Moses C. Stevens taught it until Samuel J. Gummere came again, in 1862, when the Cata-

logue announced that "suitable text-books are provided, but the great aim is to teach the subject, not the book." Snell-Olmstead's "Natural Philosophy" was "the book."

The promise of a better day was made stronger by the announcement that "a good collection of apparatus belongs to the college and is used in connection with the instruction. The students are allowed to perform experiments themselves, under the direction of the Professor." In 1864–65 the Sophomores gave half a year to physics—the first increase in the time given to this study.

No change seems to have occurred after this until 1871–72, when Pliny Earle Chase was made Professor of Physical Science. Two years later, when Thomas Chase became President, his brother, Pliny, was made Professor of Mathematics and Physics. In 1875 the instruction in physics was divided between Professors Sharpless and Alsop, and the course was lengthened by the addition of an elective half-year for Senior Scientific students by laboratory practice with lectures.

In 1879 Robert B. Warder was Professor of Physics and Chemistry, and a half-year of required physics was added to the scientific course.

At the opening of the college year 1880–81, Lyman Beecher Hall was appointed "John Farnum Professor of Chemistry and Physics." At that time the course in physics was as follows:

*Freshmen:* Natural Philosophy; lectures, three hours weekly, for first half-year.

*Sophomores:* Tyndall on Heat, two hours weekly, for first half-year.

*Juniors:* Acoustics, Optics, Electricity, two hours weekly the whole year.

*Seniors:* (elective) Physical Measurements, bi-weekly.

Since 1880, until Dr. Crew's arrival, Dr. Hall gave all the instruction in physics. In this time additions were being made to the apparatus. After Dr. Crew came, rooms were fitted up for laboratory work, where students worked under his direction. The prominence of electricity in the practical world made its study popular, the range of electives was at the same time widened, and graduate students have since done a creditable amount of original work.

Professor J. Rendel Harris was away during this college year, having received leave of absence for purposes of study and research in the East. His class-work was divided between Professors Thomas and Rogers.

While away Professor Harris kept in touch with college affairs, as is evinced by the letters that appeared in the college paper. On his return, in the autumn of 1889, he brought with him the valuable collection of Ethiopic, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew and Armenian manuscripts, about forty in number, which, through his liberality and that of Walter Wood, of the class of '67, were presented to the college, and have since been arranged for exhibition in a glass case in the library.[1]

The new class-room building was now completed, and under the name of "Chase Hall" was put to immediate use by the Professors of Greek, Latin, History and English. It not only gave these instructors superior accommodations, but relieved the pressure on the space in Founders' Hall, The building is a neat two-story stone structure, and stands fifty-five yards from the west end of Founders' Hall. It contains two large class-rooms on each floor, furnished with approved seats, and with hard-wood inside finish; each room has an open fireplace, and windows on three sides;

[1] A descriptive catalogue of these MSS. appeared in No. 4 of "Haverford College Studies."

thus the best effects of light and ventilation are secured. The expense, including heating, furnishing and grading, amounting to about $9,500, was met by contributions from interested friends. Arrangements were made at this time for heating the library with exhaust steam from the machine-shop.

The plan of renting the farm outright had been followed for many years. On 4th month 1st, 1888, the college again

CHASE HALL.

took charge of the farm, and the results have since been so satisfactory in the way of better profits and improved service as to prove the wisdom of the change.

The strengthening of the Faculty resulted in creating a demand for further instruction from graduates who wished to qualify themselves for their special work in after-life by taking another year of advanced study. Announcement was

therefore made that graduates of Haverford and other colleges and scientific schools of good standing, would be admitted as candidates for the degree of A.M., after one year's study in residence, on presenting the necessary evidences of character and qualification. The terms for such graduate students was fixed at $300 for board and tuition and $100 for tuition alone. It was believed that the presence of such students would benefit the college at large and be an encouragement and stimulus to the Faculty. The modern plan of specializing instruction results in allowing Professors more time for independent study, in which the company of advanced students has proved beneficial to both. For the first time three of these graduate students now entered the college—all members of the class of '88. One of these took advanced work in Astronomy, one in Mathematics and one in Chemistry.[1]

It may be well to notice here the establishment of Fellowships for Friends' colleges, which was announced at this time, although the Fellows did not enter until the following year. Funds were given to the college which enabled it to offer a Fellowship valued at $300, open to competition, to each of the leading Friends' colleges, Haverford, Earlham (Indiana), Penn (Iowa) and Wilmington (Ohio). In the short time this system has been in operation the results have been encouraging, as it has brought to the college a number of meritorious students of mature years and ripe scholarship. It is to be hoped that the plan may yet be placed, through a liberal endowment, upon a permanent foundation.

The institution of "cuts" at this time will be a revelation

[1] The Catalogue for 1889–90 reports sixteen graduate students, and for 1890–91, twelve such students. Among these were graduates of Harvard, Cornell, Wesleyan, Earlham, Penn and Wilmington colleges, besides our own graduates.

to the men of early days, when nothing but death or the dentist was sufficient excuse for absence. "Cuts" are allowed absences from college appointments, which are permitted without requiring special excuses. The privilege extends only to the two upper classes. Seniors have fifteen and Juniors nine "cuts" from evening collection per quarter, and members of each class have five "cuts" from recitations per quarter, no two of which are on the same subject. Absences due to sickness or other necessary causes are not included in the "cuts."

The running track in the old orchard was now completed, and preparations were made for an opening meeting. This was celebrated 11th month 7th, 1888, in the presence of a good audience of enthusiastic friends. The second meeting on 5th month 11th, of the following year, was somewhat more successful, as the day was favorable and the track in excellent condition. The events were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 100-yards dash. | Running high jump. |
| 220-yards dash. | Running broad jump. |
| 440-yards dash. | Standing broad jump. |
| One-mile walk. | Tug-of-war. |
| Half-mile bicycle. | Putting the shot. |
| One-mile run. | Throwing the cricket ball. |
| Half-mile run. | Throwing the hammer. |

These sports and those held since have been conducted under the auspices of the Athletic Association of the college, and although they occupy a very small part in the great athletic world that constantly toils and strains around Philadelphia, and the college cannot claim to have made any phenomenal records, yet there is no doubt that the training necessary to prepare for these public exhibitions, if judiciously conducted, should be beneficial to the students. If

the results of these competitions have not been all that ardent youth would like to see, the critical "old boys" have little doubt that the crop has been fully as good as the seed sown and care taken gave warrant to expect.

The class of '88 published a class-book, which appeared a few months after their graduation. It was produced in very tasteful form, and contained the usual variety of class exercises and statistics, and the baccalaureate address of President Sharpless. It was intended primarily for the members of '88, but was interesting to all who were in the college at that time, and especially so to the class of '89, who were dissatisfied with the account the '88 historian gave of several class contests. The only remedy was to issue their own narrative of these historical events; so we find that '89 has followed the example of their not less brilliant predecessors, and put forth after their graduation a volume, as sober-looking without as "Paley's Evidences," but within—full of illustrations of sporting groups and lively personalities.

The Cleveland-Harrison campaign of 1888 did not pass unnoticed. A veracious reporter states that one evening the campaign club of sixty were taken in a special train to West Chester at the expense of the Republican party, where they were given an honored place in the procession. Afterward a "bountiful supper was tendered them." It is fair to assume that this "tender" was accepted. The next night they marched again. The recitations this week were fortunately not attended by visiting Managers, otherwise they might have reported the state of life in the class-room as "torpid." To the mature Haverfordian these parades seem entirely out of place and superfluous, but the immature "condiscipulus" would remark that only one chance comes in a college course, and that must be improved.

Early in the spring of 1889 it was announced that the college was about to issue a publication, to be known as "Haverford College Studies"—to contain original work by members of the Faculty in their special departments. The first number appeared a short time before Commencement and contained 162 octavo pages. It was not expected that anything cheap or merely popular would find place in these "Studies," and this expectation has been fully realized in the contents of the different numbers, which have appeared at intervals as material has accumulated. The articles by Professor J. Rendel Harris, on subjects connected with his travels in the East, have interested many, and the mathematical and astronomical contributions have elicited favorable notices from high authorities, and brought the college into communication with many kindred institutions.

The changes in the constitution of *The Haverfordian* editorial board not having proved entirely satisfactory, a new plan went into effect in the spring of 1889. This consisted in having a competition among those desirous for one member from each class and one of the Faculty. The scheme guaranteed a certain amount of literary ability, and as the fortunate candidates were excused from theme work in the department of English, there was something to compensate them for the time which their editorial duties must undoubtedly occupy.

The Junior exercises of the class of '90, on the evening of 4th month 11th, deserve notice on account of the tasteful decorations of the hall. Flowers and plants were banked at the ends of the platform, and the walls were hung with flags and banners. The grounds outside were made brilliant with Chinese lanterns. The young lady friends of the class took an active interest in this work, and much of the artistic success of the evening was due to their taste and skill.

It now became evident that increased accommodations for students would be needed at the opening of the following term. Steps were therefore taken to adapt the dwelling formerly occupied by President Chase, and afterward by Professor Harris, for such occupation, and the year 1889–90 opened with thirteen students in the house, which has since become known as "Woodside Cottage." In

A STUDENT'S ROOM IN BARCLAY HALL.

many ways the large, old-fashioned rooms are superior to those in Barclay Hall, and the quiet, retired situation of the cottage, away from the noise and bustle of the other buildings, is a decided attraction to men of studious habits. Meals are served here, so that the idea of family life is quite completely carried out.

In consideration of some differences between the quality

of rooms at Woodside and Barclay Hall and the distance from class-rooms, the college authorities adopted a reduced scale of prices for Woodside Cottage. The success of this cottage plan renders it probable that the advantages of such a system of providing for an increased attendance will be seriously considered before any more large halls of the type of Barclay are erected.

The class of '89 celebrated Class Day with appropriate ceremonies three days before Commencement, when they presented to the college a silver cup, to be competed for annually and awarded to the class winning the greatest number of points at the annual sports of the College Athletic Association. In this way the graduating class left a lasting memorial of their interest in athletics and marked the passing of a year in which the cricket team, under the coaching of the new professional, Woodcock, had been unusually successful, and when, in other sports as well, the college had made an honorable record.

Under the guidance of a young and energetic President, supported by the confidence of Managers and students, surrounded by a loyal Faculty of superior attainments, Haverfordians, both in the larger world without and from the little world within, looked forward with confidence to the opening of the next year. Their expectations were realized when 111 students entered their names on the roll—a larger attendance than ever before—with a Freshman Class of thirty-two members, unusually well prepared, in conformity with the advanced requirements adopted two years before, and now put into effect for the first time.

Professor J. Rendel Harris returned to his work, after a year spent in research in the East. Dr. McMurrich and Professor Rogers withdrew from the Faculty, the former to

accept a position in another institution, and the latter to devote himself to special studies. Dr. W. S. Hall, a graduate of Northwestern University and Chicago Medical College, assumed charge of the biological work and also of the physical training of the students. Professor Morley became full Professor of Mathematics, and President Sharpless appeared in the Catalogue for the first time as Professor of Ethics.

The work of the year thus auspiciously begun progressed without special incident. The annual cane-rush, between the members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes, was abolished, as the dangers of such rough-and-tumble contests were too manifest to commend them to the judgment of the authorities, and efforts were made to divert the exuberant spirits of the rival classmen into other channels. The cricket-shed, having proved its usefulness, was fitted up with new padding, and the first weeks of practice were devoted almost entirely to the new men. *The Haverfordian* reports outdoor cricket practice in March.

In the autumn Professor Harris moved into his new house on College Lane, where, surrounded by some 2,500 volumes, he breathed the still air of delightful study as truly as in other days on the banks of the Cam. It was also due to his efforts that the necessary funds were received this winter to purchase the Baur Library of some 7,000 volumes, described in this work elsewhere by Professor Thomas, the librarian of the college. Professor Harris also presented to the college a cast of an inscription from one of the pillars that separated the court of the Gentiles from the sanctuary, in the Temple, at Jerusalem. These inscriptions are mentioned three times by Josephus.

The friends of the college noticed with satisfaction, and

the students with an interest not unmixed with concern, that facilities were being provided for more efficient instruction. Valuable additions were made to the Physical Laboratory in the Department of Electricity and Mechanics. A Mechanical Laboratory was erected near the old carpenter shop. The lower floor was divided into two principal rooms, one for iron-working tools exclusively. In the second story are two large rooms, one for wood-working and the other for draughting.

At the spring sports of the Athletic Association, in the 5th month of 1890, seven college records were broken and the silver cup was presented to the class of '93 for winning the most points in the contest. The alumni prize competition in oratory, at the end of the same month, was opened for the first time to public attendance, and invitations were sent out to the friends of the college to lend the encouragement of their presence to the young orators. The year closed, under brilliant circumstances, on 6th month 21st. Class Day was celebrated; the Seniors entertained their friends at a "spread," in the old gymnasium, followed by literary exercises in Alumni Hall, which was finely decorated for the occasion. The next day the alumni turned out in larger numbers than usual to their annual meeting, attracted by the cricket match between the college and their old antagonists—"The University."

It proved to be a great day for Haverford; for the first time in six years the University was beaten at cricket, and Haverford had done it. The features of the game were the stand made by Burr and Muir at the bat, and the remarkable bowling of H. L. Baily. In the evening Edward P. Allinson (1874) delivered the annual address, before the Alumni Association, on "The Duty of College Alumni in

Thomas Chase

Political Life," and the class of '87 held a reunion. The old boys were, however, soon glad to rejoin their younger *brethren*, who danced joyously around two huge bonfires. Rockets, Roman candles and cannon crackers were exploded, and the Glee Club exercised their talents as never before. The chronicler of the day waxes eloquent in this fashion:

"Such events as this celebration are the sort of things that stir one's heart and make one's blood flow more quickly, when one thinks of them in after-years. They are the sort that bind us more closely together now and make us forget all the petty details of college life, swallow up class distinctions, and all that, in one great love for old Haverford."

At Commencement, next day, twenty-three Seniors and fourteen graduate students received their degrees. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was also awarded (for the first time by Haverford), after examination, to Robert W. Rogers.

President Sharpless briefly reviewed the events of the year, and presented John B. Garrett, one of the Board of Managers, an alumnus of the class of '54, who had been appointed to act as President *pro tem.* of the college during President Sharpless' anticipated year of absence in Europe, and who now delivered the farewell address to the graduating class.

With this year closes our narrative of college events; but we have still to take up the broken threads of two of our themes—the Alumni and Athletics—and bring them down to the present date.

On preceding pages have been recorded details respecting the formation of the Alumni Association of the college, its useful work in building Alumni Hall and the Library, in creating the Library fund, in offering a prize for the best

essay on Arbitration, and in arranging for and carrying through successful completion the anniversary celebration of 1883.

The work of this excellent organization has gone on steadily from the very first. The modest meetings before and during the war, when the members sometimes drove out from the city in omnibuses, or had to make special arrangements with the railroad authorities for trains to stop for their accommodation, developed shortly after the war into gatherings of about thirty former students.

In the late "sixties" a few members, who cherished affectionate memories of their cricketing days, came out quite regularly for several years in time to play a game with the college eleven, before the business meeting in Alumni Hall, which was followed by the public oration, delivered for several years at 3.30 P.M. In 1869 the first public meeting was held in the evening, and this custom has continued ever since. Match games of any kind between the alumni and undergraduates have only taken place at irregular intervals for many years past, and these contests have not always been fixed for Alumni Day.

The prize offered by the association to undergraduates for excellence in composition and oratory was established, as we have stated, in 1875, and first awarded in the following year. For a gold medal only, has been substituted the option of a gold medal of the value of $50, or a bronze medal and books, of equal value. This prize has been given annually ever since, on the award of judges appointed by the Prize Committee. These judges were at first selected from among the members of the association, who heard the contestants privately.

The successful competitors in 1876, '77 and '78 afterward

delivered their prize orations on the evening of the public meeting, before the regular alumni oration. In later years the judges have been selected from among the alumni of other colleges, and have embraced men prominent in professional careers, familiar with the methods of oratorical training and the practice of oratory in public life. The contests have been in public, at meetings held especially for the purpose, at the conclusion of which the judges have usually retired and announced their decision before the adjournment of the meeting.

In 1881, the association, by resolution, abolished its separate charge for the annual supper (thereby doing much to alleviate the miseries of the treasurer's office) and hospitably opened the doors of the dining-room to all old students, members of the Faculty, their families and the cricket eleven.

In 1884 members were invited to bring ladies with them, whose attendance has since added brightness and success to Alumni Day. This year also witnessed the abandonment of the old plan of sitting around the long tables and after-dinner speaking; and instead, refreshments have been served from a central table, to small groups, seated in the dining-room or on the old porch of Founders' Hall. There has been considerable variation in the time of holding the annual meetings of the association, due to efforts to ascertain what season of the year would attract the largest attendance. From 1859 to 1861 the meetings were held in summer; from 1862 to 1872, in the autumn; from 1873 to 1882, in summer; from 1883 to 1885, in the autumn, and since 1885 they have been held on the day before Commencement. Each season has some advantages peculiar to itself, but the summer meetings have proved to be the most

successful. In 1886 the use of proxies was first adopted in the election of officers, and absent members have apparently been glad to accept this means of keeping in touch with the life of the association.

For several years some of the members had wished for meetings of a different character from those held at the college. It was felt that a large attendance could be attracted to a formal dinner held in the city during the winter, especially if followed by good speaking. A committee was appointed in 1887 to consider this subject, with power to act. A meeting was held under their auspices 2d month 20th, 1888, at the Union League Club House, Philadelphia, when about 125 members sat down to a course dinner, Charles Roberts, President of the association, presiding. The speakers were: President Sharpless, ex-President Thomas Chase, Professor J. Rendel Harris, James Wood, Dr. James J. Levick, Dr. James Tyson, Dr. Wm. H. Pancoast and Professor A. M. Elliott.

The second midwinter meeting was held 2d month 15th, 1889, at St. George's Hall, Philadelphia. Dr. James J. Levick presided, and about 125 members attended. Addresses were made by President Sharpless, Professor Clement L. Smith, Richard M. Jones, Wm. S. Hilles, Joseph Parrish and Wm. D. Lewis, while poems were read by Dr. Henry Hartshorne and Dr. Thomas Wistar.

The third meeting of what now promises to be a regular series of winter reunions was held 2d month 21st, 1890, at Boldt's Restaurant, in the Bullitt Building, Philadelphia. Although a smaller number attended than at the two previous meetings, the occasion was greatly enjoyed. After President Sharpless had made his usual report of progress, speeches were made by Charles Wood, Howard Comfort,

Professor F. B. Gummere, Edward P. Allinson, James Emlen and Howell S. England. These meetings serve a useful purpose in supplementing the other work of this association, which has already done so much for the college, and as the membership grows, from about five hundred, its present figure, the organization will still further strengthen the interest of old students in the work and development of the institution.

During the last decade several sports other than cricket have found a place in the outdoor life of the Haverford student. Among these Rugby football is by far the most important. An article which appears in *The Gem* of 1878 marks its introduction. It tells us that "the football has at last been revived, after a long delay." It pictures to us the condition of the sport, which appears to have been identical with that in 1843, already described; and, finally, it presents and discusses the two codes of rules—the Rugby Union and Association's — concluding with the words: "Unless some rules are made and followed strictly, we can never expect to attain to any degree of skill and knowledge in the noble game of football."

On 11th month 19th, 1879, was played at Haverford the first match of Rugby football. Haverford '83 and University of Pennsylvania '83 were the contestants. The game ended in a draw, and *The Haverfordian* comments upon it thus: "It was foretold that the College boys would stand no show against the practised University men. . . . To have a ball is the limit our game reaches, . . . and our practice amounts to nothing. . . . The game was played according to Rugby rules, and for the aid of the uninitiated

we would say . . . that the chief points of this game are running with the ball and passing it from one to another, to avoid the men of the opposite side." The modern football player will read of these "chief points" with amusement, as he remembers his own hard tackles and the man he could not block.

A month later the college team faced Swarthmore and taught them the supremacy of Haverford. The following composed the team: Rhodes, '83, Brinton, '81, M. D. Corbit, '82, Briggs, '83, A. Corbit, '80, rushers; Mason, '80, Price, Tyson, half-backs; Randolph, '82, Thomas, '83, full-backs. It is noteworthy that a Freshman (Rhodes, '83) was captain.

In the autumn of 1880 Lacrosse made its appearance, but was soon crowded out by football. Only one football match was, however, played; the class of '83 playing again with the University of Pennsylvania '83, and this time successfully. In 1881 football gained a stronger hold; '83 was rising into seniority, and its influence was felt. Class matches were played; *The Haverfordian* devotes an editorial to the sport, wherein the idea of regular college matches is entertained. It was also in this autumn that the Freshmen inaugurated the practice of playing against the Philadelphia schools—a custom since maintained with beneficial results.

In 1882 the Haverford and Swarthmore Freshmen tested their relative strength, and Haverford came out ahead. This and a class game complete the list for the year. An editorial appears in *The Haverfordian* urging strongly that permission be granted to visit other colleges, and to meet with their teams.

Swarthmore and Haverford met again in the spring of 1883, and Haverford again won. The game appears to be

growing rougher; for, while in 1879 only one substitute was taken, in this match three or four on each side were retired injured. Football grew very popular in that autumn (1883); class and scrub matches were frequent. Swarthmore succeeded this year in its first match by a score of 12 to 9. W. S. Hilles, '85, was captain during this year, and *The Haverfordian* remarks that too much cannot be said in praise of his fine playing.

In 1884 football became established as a college game. Every class was represented in the team, and many were the class matches played. Both Lehigh University and Swarthmore were defeated, the coveted permission to play away from home being granted. With outside teams six matches were played, and four won by Haverford. By the fine kicking of M. T. Wilson, '85, Haverford was strengthened during this year. Hard work and a sturdy spirit brought the team of 1885 to victory over Lehigh, by a score of 24 to 8, and over Swarthmore by a score of 40 to 10. Six class matches with outside teams were played in that autumn, of which number Haverford won five. This was probably the most successful season which Haverford has experienced in football. Prominent among the players of that year were A. C. Garrett, '87 (captain); Hacker, '87; Sharp, '88, and Wilson, '88. The Football Association was founded, and by united effort it has since done much to further the game. The idea of a college league was then agitated and was continually discussed until the formation of one for the autumn of 1891.

Swarthmore was again defeated in 1886, but the University of Pennsylvania and Lehigh proved too much for Haverford. The weight of their men told against the light Haverford team. In 1884 the rush line averaged 165 pounds; from that time it has steadily increased in weight.

The season of 1887 was an unfortunate one for football, as Lehigh, Lafayette, the University of Pennsylvania and Swarthmore all scored victories. The Haverford team was very light, and this was largely the cause of defeat. J. T. Hilles, '88, was the mainstay of the team.

In 1888 football was rather more successful. Lehigh and Lafayette had trained teams, worthy of their large number of students, but Haverford was able to make a strong fight with both; 6 to 16 and 0 to 18 being the scores. A very exciting game was the Swarthmore match of this year. The teams were very even, but when all was over, Haverford was ahead by the score of 6 to 0. The magnificent work of Goodwin, '89, saved Haverford from defeat.

The football season of 1889 is noticeable for two reasons: first, for the splendid victory over Swarthmore, by a score of 10 to 4, in which P. S. Darlington, '90, distinguished himself; and, secondly, for the want of spirit with which other teams were met. Lehigh was allowed a victory by a score of 60 to 0; and Dickinson—considered a weaker team than Swarthmore—made 28 points to Haverford's none. The space within the track was at this time made into a football field.

With 1890, and the graduate students of that year, several first-rate football players left the college. Those who composed the team in the Fall of that year were for the most part men new to the first eleven. They practised hard, but were no match for their opponents. Six defeats and no victories is the record for the season.

Baseball has not enjoyed a vigorous life during the last decade at Haverford, although a game was played with Swarthmore in 1882, and another with Westtown in 1883. The first important match was played against the University of Pennsylvania in 1885, and Haverford, though beaten, suc-

ceeded in making a close game. The interest, however, increased in 1886, when the Association was founded, and reached its height in 1887, when Swarthmore was twice defeated. A number of exciting matches were played, which so stimulated the interest in the game that the proposal was actually made to substitute it for cricket in the college. A storm of opposition was aroused, and the alumni were moved to bestir themselves effectually. But this discussion harmed baseball. Steadily has the interest in it declined, and the class of '90, at first of strong baseball proclivities, finally threw their whole influence on the side of cricket.

Lawn-tennis also has enjoyed a season of popularity. In the autumn of 1886 an association was organized and a tournament held on the Merion cricket grounds. The interest taken by the college was very considerable, and a second tournament was played in the Fall of the next year. Less interest was displayed, and the association was finally disbanded, to be revived again in the collegiate year 1890–91. Tennis will maintain its place; there are many who can play neither football nor cricket; these and a few others keep tennis alive at Haverford.

In the spring of 1888 a running track was laid out for the establishment and encouragement of athletic sports. In the Fall of the year the first meeting was held and passed off successfully before a good attendance. Two more meetings have since been held, and the association provides for one each spring. The efforts of Dr. W. S. Hall have instituted a winter meeting; the interest taken is considerable and may result in the weakening of baseball as the early spring sport.

We now return to the history of Haverford cricket, since its reverse in the spring of 1881. In that year the Dorians

were singularly unsuccessful. The University of Pennsylvania defeated Haverford, as did also Germantown and Merion, by large scores. An editorial in *The Haverfordian* says: "We are very sorry that the Dorian first have scored so many defeats during the present season. The long series of victories which the club has experienced during the past few years, had created an opinion in the college that the Dorian was nearly invincible."

VIEW ON COLLEGE LAWN, NEAR OLD R. R. STATION.

*The Haverfordian* for 5th month, 1882, begins an editorial thus: "Cricket at Haverford labors under many difficulties, and perhaps the greatest is the fact that the cricket club consists of only about thirty members. This being the case, it is to be hoped that no member of the Dorian will devote himself to lawn-tennis or bicycle riding. . . . We would especially warn members against lawn-tennis." The first match of the season was against the

University Barge Club. Haverford scored only 23 runs in her first turn at the bat, and was defeated by an inning. The reporter of the game remarks: "All that the Dorian requires to bring her up to her former position among Philadelphia clubs is a little more practice at the bat." Young America, Merion and Philadelphia took a game from Haverford. *The Haverfordian* having stated the need felt for a professional, appeals thus to the cricketers: "Finally, brethren, it is a fact, which it were useless to conceal, that our cricket is in a very bad state, and that it will require a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull all together, if we are to win back our lost laurels. Then let every man pull."

The prospects of a successful season were good in the spring of 1883, and Haverford began with a creditable victory over the University Barge Club. The Merion and Girard clubs, however, were successful in rather one-sided games, but Harvard came down from Cambridge to play Haverford for the first time and was defeated in an interesting match. An overwhelming victory for Germantown closed the season.

In the spring of 1884 but two important matches were played by the first eleven. In the first, which was against Merion, Haverford was defeated, but the second resulted in a most creditable victory. Young America was the opposing club, and the batting of S. Bettle, '85, is especially worthy of notice.

On the 11th of 10th month, 1887, Haverford met the University of Pennsylvania, and wrested from their rival the intercollegiate prize cup. The latter team was the first at the bat and scored seventy-two runs. Reeve and Patterson began for Haverford, and between them put up on the telegraph forty-six runs. The remainder of the team suc-

ceeded in bringing the score to seventy-three—just one run ahead of their opponents.

In the following spring Haverford won from the University Barge Club and Merion, but lost to Young America and to Belmont. On 6th month 6th, came the intercollegiate match with the University, the result of which was a great disappointment. Poor fielding, and that alone, lost Haverford the game. Two weeks later Haverford met and easily vanquished a team from Harvard College. During this year there was probably at Haverford the best batting team the college has ever had. On the eleven were S. Bettle, '85, G. S. Patterson, '88, W. Reeve, '85, W. S. Hilles, '85, and A. C. Garrett, '87.

The season of 1886 was a wet one, and thus only two first eleven matches were played. Merion defeated Haverford by a score of 159 to 157, Patterson contributing sixty runs. The University of Pennsylvania also won a ball from Haverford.

In the spring of 1887 Haverford sustained a series of defeats at the hands of Merion, Young America, Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania. A. C. Garrett's batting average in this year, however, was the highest yet attained. The same player had, in the previous year, made the highest bowling average recorded since 1877.

With the autumn of 1887 begins a new period in the history of Haverford cricket. A resident professional was engaged, and systematic shed practice during the winter months inaugurated. At first the effect was not visible; it takes time to develop cricketers. A succession of defeats was experienced by the first eleven, counterbalanced to some extent by the success of the second.

The good effects of careful training were shown in the spring of 1889; Belmont, Young America, Harvard, Tioga

and Baltimore succumbed in succession, but the University of Pennsylvania, in a game unsatisfactory for several reasons, added another to its list of victories. The second eleven also showed the value of training; for with ten new players four games were won out of the five played.

Haverford cricketers held their own with the local clubs in the spring of 1890. Belmont and Tioga were easily defeated, Germantown won by only five runs and Merion by a goodly number. *The Haverfordian* for 10th month, 1887, while urging the substitution of baseball for cricket as the college sport, had said: "One of the strongest ambitions influencing Haverford men is the desire to place their college on an equality (in cricket) with the University. . . That Haverford can ever expect to cope with her powerful rival . . . seems to us beyond the bounds of possibility." And yet, on Alumni Day, 1890, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic gathering, the University of Pennsylvania was beaten by a score of 110 to 74—two full innings being played. A Philadelphia newspaper, in an account after the match the next morning, observed: "The victory is mainly due to the magnificent trundling of Baily, who was at his best. To say he bowled superbly is putting it mildly; he surpassed all records, capturing fifteen wickets for the loss of twenty-nine runs, and most of those clean bowled." This is, beyond doubt, the greatest achievement of any Haverford cricketer. At the same time, as *The Haverfordian* said in its report: "Too much credit cannot be given the team as a whole for its steady work throughout the game." Haverford was the first to bat on a wicket soft but true. Patterson bowled with telling effect, and the inning closed for thirty-eight runs. The University men were expectant of a large score, but those who knew the state of the wicket

were more doubtful. The Haverford team took their places in the field, and Baily delivered the first ball to Bohlen. It came in quickly from the off and struck the leg stump. Macdonald was bowled the same over. Two wickets for no runs. Patterson followed and made a four hit. Two more wickets quickly fell without even the addition of a single, and but three runs later, Patterson was bowled by a ball which passed back of him and knocked his leg stump out of the ground. Half of the team out for seven runs. A short stand by Thayer and Thompson, and then the inning closed for twenty-eight runs, amid the cheers of the numerous Haverford supporters. In the second inning the American plan obtained. Haverford's first block scored fifty-three, and when the University were dismissed for six runs, hope ran high. Seven more runs for Haverford, and the University had their turn. They decreased their opponent's lead by twenty-eight more. Haverford added twelve more, needing forty-eight runs to win; the University made twelve, and with one of the most remarkable games ever played in Philadelphia, this closed the season of 1890.

The following tables have been prepared as records of Haverford cricket. The first is intended to afford an idea of the relative standing of Haverford and her opponents. The words "won" and "lost" refer to the winning or losing by Haverford. Haverford has thus won six games from Belmont and has lost two.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Clubs. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 3 | 4 | Tioga | 2 | 0 |
| Belmont | 6 | 2 | University of Penna. | 8 | 7 |
| Germantown | 4 | 5 | Young America | 2 | 7 |
| Harvard | 3 | 1 | Miscellaneous | 15 | 7 |
| Merion | 12 | 10 | Second eleven games | 25 | 13 |

The following table will show the success which has attended Haverford cricket in the several years:

| | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. | | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | 1 | 0 | 1872 | 0 | 1 | 1880 | 3 | 1 | 1887 | 1 | 5 |
| 1864 | 1 | 0 | 1874 | 2 | 0 | 1881 | 0 | 4 | 1888 | 0 | 5 |
| 1866 | 0 | 2 | 1875 | 1 | 1 | 1882 | 1 | 4 | 1889 | 5 | 1 |
| 1867 | 4 | 0 | 1876 | 2 | 0 | 1883 | 2 | 4 | 1890 | 4 | 4 |
| 1868 | 2 | 0 | 1877 | 6 | 1 | 1884 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| 1869 | 2 | 1 | 1878 | 3 | 1 | 1885 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| 1871 | 2 | 0 | 1879 | 4 | 2 | 1886 | 0 | 2 | | | |

The table below is intended to afford a basis for comparison between the matches played during the spring of '89 and '90 and those played from the autumn of '66 to the spring of '69, inclusive, in so far as the scores of the latter period have come down to us. The four columns on the left-hand side contain the averages for '66–'69; the four on the right for '89–'90. The wides, byes and extras are intended to be understood as *given* by, and not as *received* by, either Haverford or opponents, according to which name heads the column. For example: in '66–'69 Haverford first eleven gave 13 extras per adversaries' inning; in '89–'90, $7\frac{1}{9}$ extras. Again, in '66–'69, her opponents' second elevens gave Haverford $\frac{2}{13}$ of all her runs in the form of wides, as against $\frac{1}{44}$ in '89–'90. The averages are only approximately correct. A careful comparison of the number of men bowled with those caught shows that it is rarer now for a man to be bowled than formerly.

| '66–'69. | | | | | '89–'90. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haverford. | | Opponents. | | | Haverford. | | Opponents. | |
| 1st XI. | 2d XI. | 1st XI. | 2d XI. | | 1st XI. | 2d XI. | 1st XI. | 2d XI. |
| $6\frac{1}{3}$ | 6 | $11\frac{1}{17}$ (*a*) | $8\frac{1}{5}$ | . . wides per inning . . | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $1\frac{3}{13}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{4}{5}$ |
| $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{2}{13}$ | ratio of wides to total runs | $\frac{1}{440}$ (*b*) | $\frac{1}{77}$ | $\frac{2}{283}$ | $\frac{1}{44}$ |
| $\frac{2}{15}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | $4\frac{2}{17}$ | 6 | . . byes per inning . . | 5 | $2\frac{12}{13}$ | 3 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $5\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{17}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | ratio of byes to total runs | $\frac{1}{15}$ (*c*) | $\frac{1}{26}$ | $\frac{1}{24}$ | $\frac{1}{14}$ |
| 13 (*d*) | $10\frac{1}{6}$ | 17 | 15 | . . extras per inning . . | $7\frac{1}{9}$ | $5\frac{4}{13}$ | 4 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{2}{7}$ | ratio of extras to total runs | $\frac{1}{10}$ (*e*) | $\frac{1}{14}$ | $\frac{2}{35}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ |
| $1\frac{2}{43}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{11}$ | $3\frac{7}{10}$ | . runs made per wicket . | $7\frac{3}{5}$ (*b*) | 8 | $7\frac{1}{9}$ | $6\frac{13}{14}$ |
| 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 | . . . games won . . . | 9 | 8 | 5 | 3 |

(*a*) In a game with Merion first, Haverford was presented with 48 wides in one inning.

(*b*) This proves beyond dispute our advance in bowling, when we remember that out of every six runs made by the Dorian's adversaries was a wide, while in '89–'90 only three wides were allowed her opponents in a total of 1,320 runs.

(*c*) Our predecessors' wicket-keeping appears at first sight to compare very favorably with that of the present day; but it must be borne in mind that they had a backstop, and that there is no record of a single man stumped in the scores of these three years.

(*d*) The Dorian first, in a game with Merion, gave them 41 extras out of a total of 86, and still beat them.

(*e*) This shows marked advance for us. One-third of the runs made by adversaries in the olden time were extras; now one-tenth.

(*f*) It may be remarked here that the opponents of the old Dorian—men who bowled 11 wides per inning—could hardly have pitched every other ball on the wicket. Thus, bowling being less accurate, the making of runs became easier.

It seems well to present here the names of those who have won the prizes for the best bowling and batting on the Haverford first eleven since 1877:

| Bowling. | | | Batting. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Names. | Av'r'ge. | Year. | Names. | Av'r'ge |
| John M. W. Thomas, '78 . | 1.11 | 1877 | E. T. Comfort, '78 . . . | $18\frac{5}{8}$ |
| Edw. J. Comfort, '78 . . . | 6.47 | 1878 | " " " " . . . | $10\frac{3}{10}$ |
| Wm. C. Lowry, '79 . . . | 5.81 | 1879 | Samuel Mason, '80 . . . | 14 |
| Bond V. Thomas, '83 . . | 5.78 | 1880 | " " " . . . | $17\frac{4}{7}$ |
| Wm. L. Baily, '83 . . . . | 5.31 | 1881 | I. N. Winslow, '81 . . . | $12\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Alex. C. Craig, '84 . . . . | 4.30 | 1882 | S. B. Shoemaker, '83 . . | $9\frac{3}{5}$ |
| Wm. L. Baily, '83 . . . . | 8.00 | 1883 | W. F. Price, '81 . . . . | $11\frac{7}{8}$ |
| . . . . . | . . . | 1884 | Samuel Bettle, '85 . . . | $17\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Wm. S. Hilles, '85 . . . | 4.50 | 1885 | " " " . . . | 23 |
| Alfred C. Garrett, '87 . . | 8.25 | 1886 | G. S. Patterson, '88 . . . | $32\frac{3}{10}$ |
| Joseph W. Sharp, '88 . . | 7.86 | 1887 | A. C. Garrett, '87 . . . | $35\frac{1}{3}$ |
| Harry P. Baily, '90 . . | 5.47 | 1888 | J. T. Hilles, '88 . . . . | $9\frac{3}{5}$ |
| " " " " . . | 5.86 | 1889 | R. L. Martin, '92 . . . | 13 |
| " " " " . . | 6.50 | 1890 | C. H. Burr, Jr., '89 . . . | $19\frac{1}{7}$ |

The following tables give the standing of Haverford in football:

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|
| Lafayette . . . . . | 0 | 2 |
| Lehigh . . . . . | 2 | 3 |
| Swarthmore . . . . . | 7 | 2 |

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. |
|---|---|---|
| University of Penna. . . | 0 | 2 |
| Miscellaneous . . . . . | 9 | 3 |

## CHAPTER XVIII.

# SOCIETIES—COLLEGE PAPERS—LIBRARY AND MUSEUM COLLECTIONS.

> Dip thy young brain in wise men's deep discourse—
> In books, which, though they breeze thy wit awhile,
> Will knit thee, i' the end, with wisdom.—CORNWALL.

We present, in this chapter, a summary history of the various societies that have supplemented the curriculum in affording intellectual practice, and an account of the library collections and instrumental appliances for facilitating study, and for purposes of illustration.

The college has never been very liberal in its expenditure for these purposes, and its considerable and growing possessions of the kind are largely due to special and voluntary gifts. The yearly outlay on the library is almost limited to the income of the $10,000 fund, raised many years ago, while the "twin" college for women expends the income of $60,000. For the increase of the museum there is no provision; and the amount spent on laboratories and gymnasium has been of a meagre description. It is, therefore, matter for congratulation that all of these are as respectable as they are, while their present attainment leaves room for the future chronicler to record growth and improvement hereafter.

### The Loganian Society.

This society, founded 1st month 21st, 1834, continued in active and useful operation until the closing of the school

in 9th month, 1845. The Society was reorganized 5th month 29th, 1848, and at the next meeting the trustees of the former Society transferred the property in their hands to the new Society, and the second period in the life of the Loganian was commenced and continued until the opening of the college year 1889–90, when the Athenæum and Everett societies combined, and the old Loganian was transformed into a debating society, since carried on as a House of Commons.

The work of this society, during all the earlier years of the career of school and college, was scarcely a less important factor in moulding the students' lives than their study of the college course itself. Their analytic and synthetic faculties were cultivated, and their minds stored with information in the latter; but the Loganian gave them a tongue to speak, and the expansive force of sympathy, and a freer intercourse with each other. It gave them that training to necessary contact with the human world around them, so essential to a useful career. It gave them popular reading, and in other ways supplied a needful relaxation of the grinding of class-room and study-room. It introduced into their intellectual life elements of ease, pleasure, and even fun, that were stimulating as an effervescent, and yet it all the while maintained the character of seriousness and purpose, and largely aided in shaping the subsequent tastes and pursuits of its members.

At a meeting of the Society, held 9th month 13th, 1848, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of the class of 1839, an honorary member, delivered the address, entitled "Haverford Revived," which has since become a Haverford classic, wherein is traced the history of the Loganian from its foundation to that time. The work of the Society during the whole period

of its existence is so interwoven with the life of the college, that a detailed account of its career would practically be a repetition of much that has been published in former years, or that has already found its proper place in these annals. The objects of the Society were originally stated to be "improvement in composition and elocution, the investigation of various scientific and literary subjects, the formation of a museum and cabinet of natural history and of a library." How faithfully these objects were pursued and how successfully they were attained is shown by the honorable history of the Loganian during fifty-six years.

*The Collegian* is a noble record of industry, containing many articles that would repay publication, from the pens of such men as Daniel B. Smith, the Gummeres, the Chases and their associates, mingled with specimens illustrating the whole range of undergraduate talent, in prose and verse. From these a patient investigator can gather interesting hints of the history of the past at Haverford.

Through many years the position of Vice-President of the Loganian was the most honorable position to which a Senior could be elected, carrying with it the duty of delivering an address at the close of the year. Debates were frequently held, also mock trials at long intervals. The declamations and essays in the miscellaneous meetings, and papers contributed to *The Collegian*, were fearlessly criticised by competent authorities; at various periods prizes were offered, and each member required to furnish a contribution of original verse. The only poetry some old Haverfordians ever produced was manufactured for these occasions. Under this head may come Daniel B. Smith's "Ode to Venus."

The minutes show great interest in practical and scien-

tific matters. We find committees on the Carpenter Shop, the Garden, Botany, Entomology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, the Arbor, and on "Superintendence," also a Curator and Librarian. Gifts of various kinds were frequently reported, and cabinets of natural curiosities were carefully maintained. When we notice that committees were appointed to exterminate the daisies, to repair the wheelbarrow, to buy tan-bark, tools and manure, and to build a ball-alley, and compare these trivial affairs with the discussions reported on some of the profoundest questions that have perplexed wise men of all ages, we can safely conclude that the Society was capable of interesting its members "in all that is awfully vast or elegantly little."

The most useful work of the Loganian was accomplished through its library. A few carefully selected periodicals of decided literary merit, like the *North American Review* and *Atlantic Monthly*, were regularly taken. The income from members' dues furnished means to buy the best new books as they appeared, and to slowly increase the collection of standard works not already included in the college library. In this way a library of over 2,500 volumes was accumulated in the course of fifty years, composed mainly of works in the departments of poetry, biography, history, travels, and literary criticism. Many old students believe that this collection was most potent in developing a taste for good literature, and laying the foundation for that general culture which has enabled Haverford graduates to gain in after-years a reputation as "well-read" men.

### Carpenter Shop Association.

Toward the end of 1834 the Loganian Society put up its first greenhouse with a small carpenter shop attached.

Four years later a larger conservatory was erected, and at the same time the stone structure, known in after-years as the carpenter shop, was placed near the edge of the woods, hard by the gymnasium. This shop was managed by Directors elected by the Loganian for many years.

Finally, about the year 1857, it was concluded that it would be best for the Society to lease the shop and tools to an association composed of those interested in industrial work. The lease so made was renewed several times. Once it is reported that the Loganian took possession of the building because the association wanted to use it as a pigeon-house. The shop has had a varied history, with a small membership, who at times did much work, and at others neglected their functions entirely. The fundamental difficulty seems to have been to prevent the tools from getting "lost, strayed or stolen." When the college started its Engineering Department, in 1884, the whole concern was presented to the corporation, excepting a few dollars in cash, which were divided among the members.

### Penn Literary Society.

From a few old papers which have been placed in the hands of the editor, a society of the above name seems to have existed in 1840, having among its members Isaac Collins, Albanus Smith, Robert P. Smith, Robert Bowne, Richard Folwell, Frederick Collins, Joshua H. Morris, Joseph Hollingshead, Benjamin Jones and Edmund Rodman.

These papers show that the members had recitations in alphabetical order, and held debates every third meeting on such live subjects of that day as "Whether the annexation of Texas to the United States will be of advantage to this country;" "Whether the war with Florida is justifi-

able," and the still open question, "Whether the time usually spent in acquiring a knowledge of the languages could be more usefully spent in studying the natural sciences." Two prizes were awarded each session for excellence in essay writing, and Daniel B. Smith and William Dennis are named as the judges.

Dialogues were also held, and lectures were sometimes given, as appears from a letter sent by Isaac Sharpless (not the President of later days), who writes from Philadelphia, 1st month 12th, 1841, declining an invitation to attend a lecture to be given before the Society by William S. Hilles, in which he says: "The Penn Literary Society is one of the oldest literary bodies in the school. It was formed in spite of all opposition, and although internal disturbances and party feuds have threatened more than once to overthrow it, it has stood the shock, and with revolving time has recovered its position and pursued its course with increased vigor."

A committee on examining the treasurer's account report in writing: "The accounts are O. K. in every particular, which is accounted for by the fact that the ex-treasurer is a good Whig and strong friend of Harrison, the people's choice. They recommend that the Society shall not elect a Loco-foco treasurer, lest he should follow the praiseworthy example of some of the Van-jacks who held high stations in the government of King Van ——. They also advise the Society to steer clear of all sub-treasury schemes."

A small list of books for the library shows that "Moore's Poetical Works" and "Scott's (sic) Lalla Rookh" were confiscated by "the Council." A committee reports, recommending the expulsion for two weeks of a member for disorderly conduct in the meetings of the Society.

THE HAVERFORD LITERARY SOCIETY

flourished contemporaneously with the "Penn Literary Society." Among its members were Abraham S. Ashbridge, Elias A. White, James P. Perot, James Fuller, and Edward Newbold. Its constitution and by-laws are still preserved. These indicate that the Society was conducted along the same lines as the other society, and also published a paper during the winter session, to which members were required to contribute or be fined twenty-five cents.

MINOR SOCIETIES OF THE EARLY DAY.

The interest taken in the parent Loganian and the advantage of leading young minds to self-culture found expression in the formation of smaller societies of similar aims, whose membership was confined to the students exclusively.

In the years between 1835 and 1840 the "Franklin Literary Society" flourished—a favorite with the younger scholars—and at the same time the "Historical" was supported by the Seniors and bright lights of the little world. "The Rhetorical" is known now only by name as a vague tradition of the same period; but the "Franklin" and "Historical" are vividly remembered by the men of that day as ambitious young societies, attracting the deep interest and ardent support of their members.

*The College Essayist* is reported to have been the name of a manuscript paper issued by one of these bodies. As no written records have been found, the dates of the foundation and dissolution of these early societies cannot be stated with any exactness.

About 1850 and 1851 a society flourished for a time, whose name was so cumbersome that it was generally known

as the C. F. D. D. This was the "Circulus Familiariter Disputando Delectandoque." Its title was probably invented by Tyro Lingo, who was one of its leading spirits. It had a brilliant career, though brief, and practised the usual exercises of declamation, reading of original essays, etc.; and occasionally the drama, mesmeric exhibitions and the like variations were indulged in. It is believed to have expired with the departure of the class of 1851.

### The Haverford Lyceum

was a purely literary society of a private character, originated 10th month 25th, 1853, by members of the class of 1856. It lost much of its strength at their graduation, and soon after was disbanded. It was the parent stock from which sprang the Athenæum in 1855. The membership was small, the average attendance at the weekly meetings not exceeding six members. These, however, made up in zeal what they lacked in numbers.

Meetings were held in different class-rooms of Founders' Hall, whose walls could tell of debates, declamations, essays, discussions, original poetry, and lectures on such lively subjects as "Sole Leather," "Rattlesnakes," "Ostriches," "Jewish Feasts," etc. The minutes record the proceedings of these meetings with great exactness; "failures" are reported, and instances noted where students "attempted to declaim." "Macaulay's Miscellaneous Writings" were presented to a member of one of the higher classes "for his disinterested services in writing the title-pages of our paper for the past year." An "entertainment" is reported to have cost eight cents per member; those were Spartan days. A monthly paper, called *The Excelsior*, was regularly published, and its numbers, distributed by lot, are still kept by some of the old members.

Records testifying to these things are among the most cherished archives of certain Philadelphia homes, and memories of "The Lyceum" are as fresh to the men of that generation as are those of the Athenæum and Everett to students of a later day.

### The Henry Society.

This society took its rise in the winter of 1854–5, and graduated from public view shortly after the establishment of "The Everett," in the spring of 1858. It was a small and select organization, composed of older students, and appears to have counted among its members so many men of unusual size as to create the impression among younger students that great stature was a requisite of membership. These "big fellows" took a brilliant part in the Loganian exercises, and stood so high with the Faculty that they obtained unusual privileges.

Originally founded to promote mental culture, the Society seems to have got along without constitution and by-laws, every man being a wise and just law unto himself. No papers are preserved, and oral tradition hands down little recollection of exercises. One old member states that "the debates were unpremeditated, and the other exercises quite voluntary, and the rules of order did not always interfere with general conversation. The Society was informal and unconventional to a high degree, and, I think, secretly regarded itself as a very knowing and original school of philosophers."

Another old student states that the name was derived from Patrick Henry, not from "old Harry," as was sometimes insinuated; and its members were considered somewhat "hifalutin," given over-much "to long-tailed coats,

tight pantaloons, extra short-toed boots, and were exceedingly fond of Virginia oysters."

The Society owned a few volumes of standard poetry, not then admitted to the library, but now studied in the classes; it even kept a pair of foils, treasured for their desperately wicked appearance, but never used. While these peculiarities seem to have made a more vivid impression on the men of that day than the regular work of the body, there is no doubt it possessed a solid element—men whose good sense prevented its forsaking recognized standards, and whose weight and influence kept the "Henry," in the main, true to its worthier aims.

### The Euethean Society

was started in the autumn of 1855, and enjoyed an existence of about three years. It deserves particular notice from the unusual character of its objects, which were the maintenance of order, the encouraging of obedience to rules, the promotion of harmony among students, the cultivation of feelings of mutual respect between the instructors and scholars, and the discouragement of all selfish and objectionable habits. It was an association for the promotion of good morals, as its title indicates, and its motto was "*Mens sibi conscia recti.*" There was nothing literary about it—no exercises or regular weekly meetings.

The discipline of "the school" was in such an unsatisfactory state that little attention was paid to college laws, and necessity arose for "reform within the party." Efforts were almost fruitless to discover offenders, and the innocent were so often involved in common punishments that the better element united in this society and pledged themselves to investigate all offences, so far as their own

members were concerned, and be responsible for their good conduct. As their organization was so framed as to secure this result, and as the original founders were careful in their selection of members, it soon became an honor to be connected with the Euethean, and certain privileges were extended to "the moralists" not enjoyed by non-members.

It is claimed for this society that during its short life it was practically the means of reforming the whole inner life of the institution. When the improved state of order rendered its influence no longer necessary, when the original members left, and other secret and literary societies began to be formed, this society dissolved, leaving about the college halls huge rolls of blank certificates of honorary membership, one of which, duly filled up and signed by imaginary officials, was presented in 1867 to Daniel Pratt, "the great American traveller," at a mass meeting of the students, which convened for the purpose of listening to a two-hours' rambling lecture by this perpetual candidate for the Presidential chair.

### The Athenæum Society

was established 12th month 17th, 1855, by the following students:

| | |
|---|---|
| George M. Tatum, | Walter G. Hopkins, |
| James E. Carmalt, | Edwin Tomlinson, |
| Thomas C. Steele, | Roberts Vaux, |
| Stephen Underhill, | John S. Witmer, |
| Theodore H. Morris, | George Wood, |
| James W. Cromwell, | William H. Wood. |

The purposes of the Society are set forth in the preamble, which states that the above-named, "being sensible of the great influence of sound learning in disciplining the mind

and maturing the understanding, and also being desirous of cultivating in themselves a correct taste for literature and a love for scientific pursuits, do hereby associate themselves together for these purposes."

The first number of *The Gem*, the manuscript literary journal of the Society, was issued in 3d month, 1857, under the editorship of John S. Witmer, Alfred Brooke and Richard C. Paxson. A long row of twenty-six volumes of this paper, handsomely bound in full morocco, now repose in the library, near the array of their ancient rival, *The Bud*. These volumes average over 500 pages to each volume, and many of the title-pages are elaborate specimens of the penman's art, showing much taste in conception, and artistic skill in execution.

A library was formally established in 1868, although the Society had for some time before owned a well-used selection of standard novels, kept in seclusion in the Society closet, near the entrance to "Golgotha," as the old lecture-room was called. The "approved" part of this library was afterward placed in the main library building, and recently, by gift, together with the collections of the other societies, it has become the property of the college. The Society also subscribed at different times for periodicals not otherwise taken at the college.

The membership was quite large, in proportion to the size of the college during 1863–64, when thirty-three members were enrolled. In 1871 and 1872 only eleven names were on the roll. The membership of the two rival societies, "The Athenæum" and "The Everett," fluctuated in numbers and quality during the long years through which they competed for recruits from among the new arrivals. Sometimes one society was in the lead, sometimes the other; but, as a gen-

eral rule, during the earlier part of the thirty-one years of their rivalry, "The Athenæum" had the larger number of members, and during the latter period "The Everett."

Each society had its motto, badge and color, although at one time the Managers prohibited the display of badges and ribbons. The meetings for many years were held weekly, on Seventh day evenings, in the lecture-room over the old gymnasium. When the custom was introduced of allowing students to go to their homes at the end of the week, Fifth day evenings were substituted, and in time Alumni Hall became the meeting-place. The regular round of exercises was varied at long intervals by mock trials, mock senates, and even theatrical representations, which occasionally tried to evade criticism as "charades," with a uniform lack of success that was discouraging.

Prizes were sometimes offered for good work; joint meetings were occasionally held with the other Society; parliamentary rules were observed, with "Roberts' Rules of Order" as the standard authority. During some years the offices were open only to members of a certain class; at other times class distinctions were ignored, every member being alike eligible to office.

The changed conditions of college life in recent years, the increased amount of required work, the time devoted to athletics, and frequent visits home, caused a decreased interest in society life and work. Other causes may have existed not so apparent, but all tended through many years to the final result in 1889, when the old rivals combined in "The Everett-Athenæum," whose business meetings alone are held in Barclay Hall, and the literary meetings in Alumni Hall. The decision to consolidate was reached after much discussion and careful consideration, in which various expedients were tried to stimulate the waning interest.

The student of earlier days, while appreciating the modern environment, cannot but feel that the undergraduate of 1890, with his larger liberty, has lost some of the bloom of life which clings to the intimate association in societies a generation ago, when, as a rule, every member attended the weekly meetings, filled his appointments with pleasure, and took away into after-life valuable results gained from the training received in his society experience.

### Everett Society.

In 1858 nearly all the older students belonged to the "Henry" or "Athenæum" societies. The new term brought a lot of "little fellows," or "short coats," who were not wanted in the exclusive "Henry," nor even in the "Athenæum," which, though young in years, had grown rather intellectual and select.

Under the encouragement of two Seniors, who did not belong to either of the existing societies, the "little fellows" founded the "Everett," 2d month 27th, 1858, with fifteen original members. Professor Chase suggested the name "Everett" in honor of his old Harvard preceptor, and when the Hon. Edward responded by sending a full-length engraving of himself, the terms in which he acknowledged the courtesy filled the young Society with joy and pride.

The members continued to be advised and drilled by the two Senior god-fathers, and the effect of their earnest enthusiasm soon was visible in the college, in creating an atmosphere of more manly study and devotion to the usual round of literary exercises. The membership soon increased to twenty-three, and the professors were glad to welcome the new substitute for noise and nonsense, that allowed them time for their own little diversions, such as training cucumber vines and editing "Chase and Stewart's Classics."

The Society so auspiciously begun has continued in existence ever since. In 1859 prizes were offered for the best original essays and poems, and these continued to excite competition for many years. In addition to the more common exercises, the members of the early days delighted in dialogues and original declamations.

Public meetings were held semi-annually until 1863, then annually for a few years, and were finally dropped. At these the President or Vice-President usually made an address, in addition to other exercises, in which members of the Faculty sometimes participated.

In 1864 a mock court was held. In 1865 Professor Thomas Chase delivered an address on the death of President Lincoln, before a joint meeting of the Athenæum and Everett. In 1867 an anniversary supper was given, in the same year an entertainment to the Athenæum, in the room of the latter; and in 1875 the prevailing fashion was recognized by holding a spelling-bee.

The Society was always intensely patriotic and strongly anti-slavery in sentiment, as is shown by its striking from the list of honorary members one who joined the Confederate Army. Badges were once worn, but fell into disuse. The meetings were held on Seventh day evening, until about 1870, when the time was changed to Fifth day evening. The old collection-room in Founders' Hall was the meeting-room for many years, until Founders' Hall was remodelled after the completion of Barclay Hall, when the Society met in Alumni Hall, where the meetings of the combined societies are now held.

The Everett Library was founded in 1866, by donation and purchases. It soon grew to be a creditable collection of current literature, and, after being culled of juvenile and

worthless books, was placed in the library building and card-catalogued.

The first number of the Society's manuscript paper, *The Bud*, was published in 1858; the last number was issued in 1887. The twenty-nine volumes, bound up in the well-remembered green leather, now adorn the shelves of the library, and, if less resplendent specimens of the book-binders' art than the volumes of *The Gem*, form an equally creditable record of well-directed industry. In 3d month, 1883, was celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society, described elsewhere in this volume.

Since 1880 the interest in the Society has waned, and none of the various expedients tried to revive it being successful, the last meetings of the Everett Society, as such, were held at the end of the college year, 1887–88, and it joined the Athenæum in the new organization called "The Everett-Athenæum." The new combination now meets fortnightly, and is conducted on much the same lines as the old societies. The attendance has not increased, and it cannot be said that the outlook for literary life at Haverford, as manifested in literary societies, is encouraging.

### The Grasshopper.

Toward the end of 1872 an organization, under the above name, was instituted, to supply a need felt among some of the students for a better school for exercise in extempore debating than was at that time afforded by any of the literary societies.

The exercises were limited to debates, the membership was restricted to nine, and weekly meetings were held, at which a judge presided, who summed up the case and gave the reasons which influenced him in making his decision.

The title of the club was suggested by certain lines in Homer, where the fathers of Troy are represented as debating as "good orators, like grasshoppers, etc."

Another club, of kindred nature, known as the "Turkey Gobblers," was formed a year later, and these two associations did something to improve the quality of the debates in the larger societies. The members of "The Grasshopper" put out an annual publication, bearing the club name at first, but afterward this was changed to *The Haverfordian.* This may be considered the forerunner, if not the parent, of the present college paper of the same name.

### Haverford Periodicals.[1]

*The Collegian,* the manuscript paper, read before the Loganian Society, and afterward pasted in a scrap-book, in which the literary talent of the scholars found expression soon after the opening of Haverford School, contained six numbers, extending from 11th month, 1835, to 2d month, 1836. The quarto form was then adopted, steel engravings were sometimes inserted in the bound volumes, and the publication was continued until 1884, without interruption, excepting during the suspension from 1846 to 1848.

As *The Collegian* was a monthly, devoted to literary aims, the Loganian in 1844 started *The Budget,* to be put out weekly, in order to notice the details of college life, but after one year it ceased to exist, and its single volume now reposes beside the long row of *Collegians.*

In 1857 the Athenæum began to issue *The Gem,* and one year later the Everett founded *The Bud.* While these papers followed the general plan of *The Collegian,* in form

[1] Abridged from *The Haverfordian,* Vol. XI, No. 10.

and contents, the articles, being exclusively the work of the students, were lighter in tone, and give many interesting glimpses of every-day life.

In 1879 an important event took place in the establishment of *The Haverfordian*, the first regularly issued printed journal put out in the name of the college. The first number contained but nine pages, and the succeeding numbers, to the end of the second volume, show a gradual improvement. In the third volume the form was changed; the pages were reduced in size and increased in number. The same form is retained, with little variation, to the present time. The editors were formerly elected, but are now chosen by competition. *The Haverfordian* has well fulfilled the aims of its founders, and has continued from the first to give to all past and present students a faithful and interesting record of the active life and literary work of the college. "Haverford College Studies," consisting of contributions by members of the Faculty, was started in the last year, and gives promise of very great value.

The foregoing comprise all the college publications to be found in the library at the present time. There are, however, some notices of other literary papers, known by tradition only, recorded in the preceding sketches of the societies

## The Library.

In the first Managers' report, issued soon after the opening of Haverford School, occurs the following passage: "Sensible of the importance of providing the necessary facilities for the prosecution of the studies of the institution, the Managers have made as large an appropriation as the state of their finances would permit for the purchase of a library and of physical apparatus. The former will, in a few weeks,

include about 1,000 volumes, embracing nearly complete sets of the Latin and Greek Classics and a number of standard works, some of them scarce and of great value, on mathematics and the kindred sciences, philology, mental and moral philosophy, with a small selection of general literature" (Report 11th month 29th, 1833, pp. 2, 3). In the same report (financial statement, p. 5), the Committee on

RESIDENCE OF PROF. ALLEN C. THOMAS.

Books and Apparatus are charged with $3,400, showing a liberal construction of the paragraph just quoted, though how much of the sum was devoted to books does not appear.

The library was given a home in the southwestern room on the first floor of the then "school building," now known as Founders' Hall. The size of this room—19 feet by 24—was ample for the infant collection, and its situation all that could be desired. Not long after, though the exact

date cannot be ascertained, the books were removed to the room immediately above—an almost equally desirable location. Here they remained until 1864, when they were transferred to the building known as "The Alumni Hall and Library."

In 1836 the library had grown, by purchase and by gift, large enough to be worthy of a printed catalogue—the only printed catalogue of the library which has ever been issued. It is an octavo pamphlet of forty pages, bearing the following title-page: "Catalogue of the Library of Haverford School, printed by order of the Managers, 10th month, 1836. Philadelphia: William Brown, Printer." There is no preface or introduction of any kind, nor is any explanation given of the system of classification adopted. The system followed is not a bad one for a small library. The books are divided into seven great classes: Science and Arts; Greek and Roman Classics; History, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Biography, Journals, Voyages and Travels; Lexicons and Dictionaries of Language; Works of authors who have written on various subjects; Holy Scriptures and Biblical Literature; Miscellaneous. These great classes are subdivided, according to the size of the books, into folios, quartos, octavos, duodecimos, octodecimos, and then further divided alphabetically by authors.

A glance through this Catalogue shows that the claim made that some of the works were "scarce and of great value" was a just one; for in the list are found, among others, the "Analytical Institutions of Maria Agnesi, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Bologna, 1750;" the Mathematical Works of Delambre, in twelve quarto volumes; Laplace's Works, both in French and in English; Biot's, Newton's, Maclaurin's, Bezout's Works, and those of

numerous others in Mathematics and Physics. Among the Greek Classics there is the Tauchnitz edition, in eighty-four volumes, with such works as the Bibliotheca Græca of Fabricius; the works of Coluthus, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, and Aristotle. Among the Latin classics there are the Valpy edition in 149 volumes and a few critical editions.

Volume one of History and Biography is not inappropriately the "Journal of George Fox," third edition, folio. In this class are found Clavigero's "Mexico," quarto; Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (expurgated), Heeren's "Researches," Lingard's "England" Niebuhr's "Rome," Proud's "Pennsylvania," Walton's "Lives," and a number of the volumes of "Lardner's Cyclopædia." Among the lexicons are Buxtorf's "Chaldaic, Talmudic, and Rabbinic Lexicons;" Stephens's great Greek "Thesaurus," in ten folio volumes; Facciolatus and Forcellinus' "Latin Lexicon;" Damm's "Homeric and Pindaric Lexicon;" Montaldi's "Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary," and Schleusner's "Lexicons of the New Testament and of the Septuagint."

Among miscellaneous works are Bochartius, Malpighius, Berkeley, Paley, Reid, Stewart, Butler, Crombie's "Gymnasium," Kent's "Commentaries," Selden's "Mare Clausum," the "British Essayists" and Jahn's "Biblical Archæology."

These few examples, chosen almost at random, show that Haverford was designed, from the very start, to take high rank, whether its name might be school or college. The number of volumes is not given, and from the peculiar system adopted in entering the books, it has been difficult to estimate, but there appears to have been, at the date of the Catalogue, about 1,550 volumes of all descriptions. The "selection of general literature" seems to have been very small indeed.

The continued interest in the library is shown by the following paragraph (Report, 1839, p. 5): "By an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed 4th month 12th, 1838, an annuity of five hundred dollars for ten years was granted to colleges and academies of a certain class, within which Haverford School was embraced, and early measures were taken by the Managers for securing to it the benefit of the said act. The whole of the payment for the first year has been received and appropriated to the increase of the library and philosophical apparatus." There has been no opportunity to find out how long this annuity was so used, but with continued annual deficiencies in the administration it is not likely that the annuity was applied in this way more than once or twice.

In the Report for 1850 (p. 9), $70.51 are charged to library and apparatus; in 1853 (p. 8), $68.59; in 1856 (p. 11), with a fuller attendance of students, $459.36; but probably the larger portion was for apparatus, for we read in the Report for 1857 (p. 9): "Some additions have been made during the year to the library; it, however, needs to be greatly enlarged, in order to keep pace with the progress of literature and science. The means at the disposal of the Board do not warrant a great annual increase; and this is one of the wants, for the supply of which the college must rely upon the continued liberality of its friends."

In 1861 the amount applied to "library and apparatus" fell to the small sum of $55.78 (Report, p. 12), probably the smallest on record. At this time the number of volumes had increased during the twenty-eight years of its existence to about 3,000; no important purchases had been made for some years, gifts had been comparatively few, and the general impression made by the library was that of a

neglected department. To the greater number of the students neither the collection nor the room offered much attraction. Open once a week, at a time when most students wished to be in the open air, many never went near it and others rarely; some of the older students were glad to get leave to use the room as a place for quiet study, and a few lovers of books would now and then explore its recesses, and not infrequently come upon some treasure, or find some volume which seemed to have got in by accident. In such a way more than one lover of books made his first acquaintance with the pensive Southwell and with Aubrey DeVere, those attractive Roman Catholic poets; with Cowper's "Homer," with Addison's dramas, with the "Spectator," with the dreary "Rambler," with Crabbe, or with that medley known as the "Harleian Miscellany." To such readers as these there was an atmosphere about the old room that was wonderfully bookish.

It is a well-worn saying that the darkest hour is just before dawn; it is the truth of the saying that has caused its threadbare condition. So the darkest hour of Haverford Library was just before its revival. Just when the greater part of the students wholly neglected the College Library, when little or no money was spent for its increase, suddenly all was changed, and for some time the interest of every one was centred in the library. The account of this movement can best be given in the words of the Managers' Report: "Among the educational means which every college should offer to its students, a large and well-selected library has always been deemed essential. The library of Haverford, not inconsiderable nor badly selected, has yet been greatly deficient in extent. To promote accurate knowledge, abundant resources must be applied; the habit of research

deepens and fixes the information which is acquired, and when well directed is an invaluable aid whatever may be the student's subsequent course. An early graduate of Haverford having generously offered a large sum to be applied to the erection of a building for the library, and many of the alumni and others having liberally contributed to this object in connection with a hall for the annual meetings of that Association, a commodious house has been erected, adapted to both purposes. Encouraged by this great act of liberality, a number of Friends have together contributed the further sum of $10,000, the income of which is to be applied to the increase of the library. By these arrangements, which have been effected without drawing upon the funds of the Association, it is hoped that additional means of no little value in promoting a sound liberal education have been permanently secured to the institution" (Report, 1864, p. 6).

The description of the building and the circumstances of its erection having been given in another part of this volume, it is not needful to dwell upon that part of the subject here.

The following account of the removal of the books to their new location is taken from the records of the library. When it is known that the Librarian at that time was Clement L. Smith, then an Assistant Professor, the care with which the work was done will be appreciated.

"The removal of the books from the old library to the new room in Alumni Hall was conducted under the supervision of the President (Samuel J. Gummere), and completed about the 6th of the 8th month, 1864. A rearrangement of the books was commenced before the end of the vacation and completed in the early part of the 10th month.

The books were distributed among the alcoves according to the subjects. The alcoves were designated by the first seven letters of the alphabet. Alcove A was devoted to History; B to Biography, Geography and Travel and Miscellaneous English Literature; C to Classics, Ancient and Modern (except English); D to Philology; E to various classes containing a few books each, such as Law, Social Science, Art, etc.; F to Religion and Natural Science; G to Physics, Astronomy and Mathematics.

"All the shelves were numbered from 1 to 312, and in each book is written with lead-pencil the number of the shelf where it belongs. Each book also has its own number, which is one of a series, the highest of which shows the whole number of books belonging to the library.

"A new set of labels was procured, and those books which were without them supplied. Room is left on the label to write the date of the purchase of the book, or, if a gift, the name of the donor. Printed blanks for the acknowledgment of donations were also obtained. The number of books in the library, by an enumeration made after the rearrangement was completed, was 3,047. [A generous gift from James R. Greeves, of Philadelphia, made while the books were being arranged, brought the number up to 3,256 volumes.] The library was opened 11th month 14th [1864]. The following were established as the library hours:" On Second day, 4–6 P.M.; on Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth days, 8–9 A.M., 4–6 P.M.; on Seventh days, 8–9 A.M. The increase of hours was a great step forward, and the privilege of using the library-room for reading and study was highly appreciated, as heretofore, outside of study-hours, there was no place to which a student could retire and be sure of no interruption.

INTERIOR OF THE LIBRARY.

F. GUTEKUNST PRINT.

The books were displayed and could be consulted to much better advantage than before. Added to this, the Loganian Library, numbering about 1,600 volumes, was given a place in the new room, and its excellent collection of English literature was thus thrown open to all the students. The shelves on the north wall were assigned to this library, and the removal of its books, their rearrangement and renumbering were mainly done by the then Librarian of the Society.

From this time on there is little to note in the history of the library as a whole beyond the frequent efforts to increase its usefulness in various directions. Among these might be mentioned the subscriptions to periodicals. A beginning was made in 1865 by taking fourteen, chiefly scientific. Previously the Loganian Society had taken the *North American Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly* and one or two reprints of English reviews, but the college had done little or nothing in this line since the early days.

The character of the collection of books which was desired to be made at Haverford is well described in the Report for 1867 (p. 7): "It has been the aim of the Library Committee to procure books of standard and durable value, and their aim is to make it an important reference library, especially for works and manuscripts relating to our own Religious Society." This design has been steadily kept in view, and the result is a library with but little ephemeral literature upon its shelves.

In 1876 a card catalogue, prepared by Josiah W. Leeds, added greatly to the usefulness of the library. In this catalogue not only were the books catalogued under author and title, but the bound volumes of the magazines were gone over, and the most important articles in them cata-

logued as well. This latter practice was kept up until the publication of the new edition of Poole's Index to Periodical Literature and its continuation, the Co-operative Index, rendered the labor unnecessary so far as periodicals are concerned. In 1876, also, the library hours were lengthened to four daily, below which they have never since fallen.

In 1867 the Everett Society began to collect a library, and shortly after the Athenæum Society did the same. By permission of the Board of Managers these collections were given places in the library building, and, together with the books belonging to the Loganian Society, added greatly to the resources of the whole collection by furnishing every year a well-selected addition to the supply of general literature, the value of which was better appreciated when the societies ceased to buy books in 1887.

In 1879 the number of books had so increased (8,007 in the College Library, and 3,811 belonging to the societies) that it became necessary to increase the shelf-room, which was done by placing shelves along the east, north and west walls above the alcoves, and running a light gallery in front of them. This increased the capacity of the room by about 4,500 volumes, and also added to its architectural effect.

In 1887 the Loganian Society gave its collection to the college, and in 1888 the Athenæum and Everett societies followed its example. Suitable bookplates, recording these facts, were placed in the volumes, and all the books were then incorporated with the College Library.

In 1881 the office of Assistant Librarian was established, with the result of greatly increasing the usefulness of the library, and improving its administration in every way. In 1884 the Librarian was able to devote stated hours every week to the special purpose of advising students in their

reading, and aiding them in the investigation of special subjects, which practice is still kept up.

In 1889 the library received from several friends of the college its largest single addition—the "Gustav Baur collection." This acquisition was chiefly due to the personal efforts of Professor J. Rendel Harris. The character of this collection is well described in the Managers' Report for 1890:

"This library is the collection of a man of wide scholarly tastes, a minister of the Lutheran Church, and for a long time Professor of Theology in the University at Leipsic, Germany. Primarily a theological collection, it is also rich in German literature, both old and new, in history, in pedagogy, in Arabic, Syriac, Persian, and Italian literature. It contains about 7,000 volumes; there are also several thousand pamphlets, many of which are very valuable." To accommodate this increase in the number of volumes, a double case of shelving, extending the whole length of the library-room, was placed on top of the alcoves on the western side of the building.

The general character of the library has, perhaps, been sufficiently indicated in the foregoing pages, but it may be well to repeat that the aim has been to make the collection a working one, and in no sense a popular one. This will explain the almost total absence of fiction, as well as of ephemeral literature generally. While in the purchase of books there has been some difference of opinion as to where the line should be drawn, on the whole the selection is a very good one. It would be absurd not to recognize that there are great gaps existing, and that there are lines in which the collection is sadly deficient, or that the advanced student continually misses works essential for

the right prosecution of his studies. But when it is remembered that the annual expenditure has rarely been over $600, it must be acknowledged that much has been done with little means.

In the numerous benefactions which the college has received the library has not been forgotten, though, with one or two exceptions, the individual gifts have not been very large. Of the benefactors it is right to recall several to whom grateful acknowledgments are specially due. First of these is Thomas Kimber, who in 1863 generously gave the library half the cost of the Alumni Hall and Library building. From him also came the Lemaire edition of the Latin Classics, in 174 volumes, as well as other valuable books. From the elder Thomas P. Cope came a collection of the Latin Classics, a number of the volumes being the Bipontine edition; from Jasper Cope came the folio edition of Wilson's "Ornithology," with the plates colored by the author; from Joseph and Beulah Sansom, in 1834 or 1835, a few rare books and the admirable models of Roman ruins which still adorn one of the class-rooms; from Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, and through him, came a number of valuable works, among them the fac-simile edition of the "Codex Sinaiticus, part of the "Codex Vaticanus" (fac-simile), Woide's edition of the "Alexandrian Codex," Walton's "Polyglot" and Castell's "Lexicon," and Tillemont's "Ecclesiastical History." From various Irish Friends, through the solicitation of the late Edward L. Scull, came some valuable additions to the collection of the literature of the Society of Friends, helping to make it one of the best collections of the kind in the country, though the collection is still far from what it should be, being specially deficient in tracts of the seventeenth century. From Walter Wood and Professor J.

Rendel Harris were received, in 1889, forty-seven manuscripts, part of the valuable collection of Hebrew, Ethiopic, Syriac, and other manuscripts, gathered in the East by Professor Harris. These have been catalogued by Robert W. Rogers, Ph.D., and the catalogue published in "Haverford College Studies," Number 4. From Richard Wood, James R. Greeves, Dr. J. H. Worthington, Rachel S. J. Randolph, and many others, have also come gifts of no little value to the college. It would also be a great omission not to name others, either not living or no longer connected with the institution, who have been much interested in this department and to whom it is deeply indebted. Of these, in the earlier days, few contributed more directly to the shaping of the course to be followed than Charles Yarnall, Daniel B. Smith and John Gummere. In later years, the names of ex-President Thomas Chase and Edward L. Scull stand out pre-eminently.

No effort has ever been made to buy books simply because of their rarity, and consequently the library has comparatively little to show in this line beyond a few gifts.

In conclusion, it may be said that though the library is greatly indebted to friends in the past, it always will appeal to their generosity. A list of some of the important books, maps, etc., is appended.

### Rare and Curious Books.

*Vitæ Philosophorum*, by Walter Burleigh. Small folio. Printed by Frederic Creusner, at Nuremberg, last day of June, 1474.

*Seneca Moralis;* also the so-called letters of St. Paul and Seneca. Folio. Printed at Venice by Bernard of Cremona and Simon of Luero, 5th of October, 1490.

*Juvenal et Persius.* Venice, 1501. Printed by Aldus.

*Suetonius, Paulus Diaconus, etc.* Venice. Printing house of Aldus, 1521.

*Poetæ Graecæ Principes.* Folio. Published by H. Stephens, 1566.

Proclus' Comments upon the Timæon and the Republic of Plato. Small folio. Basle, 1534.

*Confession of Faith, etc.*, given forth by the Yearly Meeting at Burlington, 7th of the 7th month, 1692. Printed and sold by William Bradford in Philadelphia, 1693. 18°.

An Exhortation to the Inhabitants of the Province of South Carolina, etc., by S[ophia] H[ume]. Philadelphia. Printed by William Bradford, n. d.

*M. T. Cicero's Cato Major*, or His Discourse of Old Age, with Explanatory Notes. Printed and sold by B. Franklin, MDCCXLIV.

*Thomas Chalkley's Journal, etc.* Philadelphia. Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1749.

*Considerations on Keeping Negroes, etc.* Part 2, by John Woolman. Philadelphia. Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1762.

The History of the Colony of Nova-Cæsaria or New Jersey, etc. By Samuel Smith, Burlington in New Jersey. Printed and sold by James Parker. Sold also by David Hall, in Philadelphia, MDCCLXV. 8vo.

A Collection of Tracts by George Fox. Small 4°. Printed 1655 to 1658.

Works of Margaret Fell, afterwards Margaret Fox, wife of George Fox. 8vo. London, 1710.

Barclay's Apology, the first edition, Latin. Amsterdam, 1676. Small 4°.

Barclay's Apology, the first edition in English [Aberdeen], 1678.

[Note.—The library also contains an example of nearly every edition of the Apology published, embracing Latin, French, German, Danish and Spanish versions, and the beautiful edition published by Baskerville, Birmingham, 1765.]

Reliquiæ Barclaianæ. Unpublished Letters of the Barclay Family. Lithographed by direction of J. Gurney Barclay, 1870. 4°. Only 17 copies printed.

Geneva Bible, 1560 (slightly imperfect).

Greek Testament. First American edition. Isaiah Thomas. Wigorniæ, Mass. April, 1800.

Account of the Editions of the New Testament. Tyndale's Version, 1525–1566. 4°, with many fac-similes. Francis Fry.

The Great Bible, Cranmer's and Authorized Version, 1611, with many fac-similes, and an original leaf of every Bible described (14). By Francis Fry. Folio.

Fac-simile of The Codex Sinaiticus. Edited by Tischendorf. St. Petersburg, 1862. 4 vols. Folio. 300 copies printed.

Fac-simile of The Codex Vaticanus. Rome, 1868–1880. 6 vols. Folio.

Fac-simile of The Codex Alexandrinus, by Woide. Folio. London, 1786.

Photographic Fac-simile of the New Testament. Alexandrian Codex.

Photographic Fac-simile of the New Testament. Vatican Codex.

Walton's Polyglot, 1657. 6 vols. Folio.

Castell's Lexicon Heptaglot. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1669.

Pantheon Anabaptisticum et Enthusiasticum. Folio. 1702.

Erasmus' Paraphrase of the New Testament. Printed by Frobenius, 1527.

Purver's Bible. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1764.

Baronius' Annals, with Continuations. 24 vols. Folio. Published 1588–1728.
Beza's New Testament. Folio. 1565.
Wilson's American Ornithology. 9 vols. Folio. 1808–1814, with plates colored by the author.
Wilson's Ornithology. Volume of plates (colored) only. Folio. 1829.
Audubon's Birds of America. 8° edition. 7 vols. 1840–4.
Audubon's Quadrupeds of America. 3 vols. 8°. 1852–54.
Morton's Crania. Folio. 1839.
Natural History of the State of New York. 4°. 22 vols.

### Friends' Books.

George Fox's Journal. First edition. Folio. 1694.
George Fox's Journal. Second edition. 2 vols. 8°. 1709.
George Fox's Journal. Third edition. 1 vol. Folio. 1765. Also various other editions.
George Fox's Great Mystery. Folio. 1659.
George Fox's Epistles. Folio. 1698.
George Fox's Doctrinal Books. Folio. 1706.
Dawnings of the Gospel Day, etc. Francis Howgill. Folio. 1676.
James Parnel's Works. 8vo. 1675.
Isaac Penington's Works. Folio. 1681.
The Christian Quaker. Folio. 1674.
Works of Thomas Taylor. 4°. 1697.
" Samuel Fisher. Folio. 1679.
" William Smith. Folio. 1675.
" Edward Burroughs. Folio. 1672.
" James Naylor. 8°. 1716.
" George Fox, the Younger. 16°. Second edition. 1665.
" John Burnyeat. 4°. 1691.
Christian Progress. George Whitehead. 8°.
William Edmundson. 4°. 1715.
John Rutty's Spiritual Diary. 2 vols. 16°. 1776.
Besse's Sufferings of the Quakers. 2 vols. Folio. 1753.
Sewel's History of the Quakers. Folio. 1722.
The Christian Quaker. Folio. By William Penn and George Whitehead.
Works of William Penn. First edition. 2 vols. Folio. 1726.
" William Penn. Select Works. 2 vols. Folio. 1771.
" Thomas Story. Folio. 1747.
Immediate Revelation not Ceased. George Keith. Small 4°. 1668.
Several Sermons or Declarations of Mr. Stephen Crisp. 2 vols. 16°. 1707.
Katharine Evans and Sarah Cheever. 18°. 1663.
A Brief Abridgment of Eusebius' Ecclesiastial History, by William Eaton. 18°. 1698.
Bishope's New England Judges. 16°. 170$\frac{2}{3}$. Reprint of 1661, with Whiting's Truth and Innocency. 1702.
Gerard Crœsius' Historia Quakeriana. Second edition. 18°. 1696.

### Anti-Quakeriana and Replies, etc.

The Snake in the Grass, and the Switch for the Snake.
Defence of a Book entitled The Snake in the Grass.
Leslie's Tracts.
Antoinette Bourignon.
Anti-Barclaius. An Examen of Barclay's Apology, by L. A. Reiser. 1683.
Examination of the Doctrines of Barclay's Apology. John Thornley. London, 1742.
A Collection of Pamphlets on the Beaconite Controversy.
Quakerism No Christianity. John Faldo. 16°. 1673.
Reports of Various Trials.
Nearly a complete set of the Annual Monitors, English, showing the Necrology of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland. 1814–1888.
Tyndale's Works. Imprinted at London by John Day.
Works of John Firth. Folio. 1572.

### Mathematical Works.

LaPlace's Works in French and English.
Analytical Institutions of Maria Agnesi.
Delambre's Works, Newton's Works, Maclaurin's, Bezout's, Biot's, and many others.

### Art and Architecture, Archæology, etc.

The Edifices of Ancient Rome. L. Canina. 3 vols. Folio. Rome, 1848.
The Antiquities of Athens. J. Stuart and N. Revett. 4 vols. Folio. 1762–1816.
Unedited Antiquities of Attica. Society of Dilettanti. Folio. 1817.
Edifices of Ancient Rome, Desgodetz. 2 vols. Folio. 1771.
Views of Ancient Rome. Piranesi. Folio. 139 plates in portfolio.
Paris and Its Monuments, by Baltard. Folio. Paris. An. XI, 1803.
Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England. John Carter. Folio. London, 1838.
Silvestre's Palæography. Edited by Sir F. Madden. 2 vols. 8°. 1 vol. Folio. Colored Plates. London, 1850.

### Periodicals and Sets.

Valpy's Latin Classics. 149 vols. 8°.
Lemaire's Latin Classics. 174 vols. 8°.
Fabricius' Bibliotheca Græca. 12 vols. 4°.
Teubner's Greek Texts.
Teubner's Latin Texts.
Niles' Register. 50 vols. 8°.
American Archives. 9 vols. Folio.
American State Papers. 38 vols. Folio.
Benton's Abridgment of Debates of Congress. 1789–1850. 16 vols. 8°.

Annual Register. 1758–1863. 107 vols. 8°.
Thurloe's State Papers. 7 vols. Folio.
Pinkerton's Voyages. 17 vols. 4°.
Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. 28 vols. 4°. Complete.
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection. 8°. Complete.
Smithsonian Reports. 8°. Complete.
Philosophical Magazine. Nearly complete.
American Journal of Arts and Sciences (Silliman's). Complete.
Proceedings of American Philosophical Society. Nearly complete.
Proceedings of Academy of Natural Science. Complete.
American Naturalist. Complete.
Nature. From 1879.
Quarterly Review. 1802–1891. Complete.
Harper's, Scribner's, Century, Atlantic. Complete sets.
Littell's Living Age. Complete.
The Nation. Complete.
The Friend (Phila.), Friends' Review, Friends' Quarterly Examiner. Complete sets.
Besides many other partial sets of North American Review, British Quarterly, North British Review, Journal of Chemical Society, Contemporary Review, etc.

### Miscellaneous.

A Volume of Autograph Letters, containing one of William Caton's, (?) 4°; one of Robert Sandiland's, 4°; seven of William Penn's, 4°.
An Autograph Letter of John Woolman's, dated London da mo
14 6 1772.
An Autograph Letter of William Bradford's, dated Philadelphia, 1st of 1st month, 168$\frac{7}{8}$: "To the half year's meeting of ffriends held at Burlington, the 3d of ye first month, 168$\frac{7}{8}$," proposing to print a large Bible in folio.
Two French Assignats, of the years 1792 and 1793 respectively.
One lottery ticket, 1763. New Jersey College Lottery.
One lottery ticket, Hanover and Louisa Lottery. 1764.
Cast of Rosetta Stone.
Mahogany table formerly belonging to William Penn.
Saddle bags used by Alexander Wilson, the Ornithologist, in his travels.

### Portraits, Views, etc.

Daniel B. Smith, First Principal. Oil painting by John Collins, from photograph and from memory.
Samuel J. Gummere, President, 1863–1874. Oil painting from photograph, by Trotter.
Thomas Chase, President, 1875–1886. Oil painting from life, by H. Lazarus.
Pliny E. Chase, Acting President, 1886. Oil painting from life.
Dr. Paul Swift, Professor Natural and Moral Science. Oil painting from photograph, by G. W. Pettit.

James Logan. Oil painting from portrait in Philadelphia Library, by John Wilson.

Isaac Collins, Manager and Chairman of Committee on Lawn Grounds. India ink, (?) by John Collins.

John Collins, Instructor. India ink, by himself.

William Penn. Engraving from portrait belonging to Pennsylvania Historical Society.

William Penn. Small engraving. Medallion portrait.

George Fox. Engraving from G. Honthorst's portrait.

George Fox. Engraving from Swarthmore portrait.

Dr. John Fothergill, founder of Ackworth School. Engraving.

Stephen Grellet. Lithograph. Silhouette, standing.

Joseph John Gurney. Engraving.

Samuel Gurney. Engraving.

William Allen. Engraving.

William Allen. Engraving (small).

Lindley Murray, the Grammarian. Engraving.

Goold Brown, the Grammarian. Engraving.

Joseph Roberts. Engraving.

Josiah Forster. Photograph.

Thomas, Israel, and Jasper Cope. Engraving.

Professor Gustav Baur, collector of "The Gustav Baur Library." Photograph.

Dr. John Fothergill. Small bust in black basalt.

John G. Whittier. Small bust in clay.

Fac-simile of the Protest of Germantown Friends against Slavery. Supposed to be the earliest protest against slavery by an organized body.

Models of the Pont du Gard at Nismes, of the Maison Carrée at Nismes, and of a Roman tomb.

Pen-and-ink sketch of the Old Octagonal Friends' Meeting House at Burlington, N. J.

### Maps, Plans, etc.

Original Plan of Survey of Tract belonging to Haverford School Association. 1833.

Map of the Province of Pennsilvania, Containing the three Countyes of Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks, as far as yet Surveyed and Laid, ye Divisions or distinctions made by ye different Coullers respecting the senlement, by way of Townships. By Thos. Holme Surveyor Gen'l. Sold by Robt. Greene at the Rose & Crown in Budgerow. And by John Thornton at the Platt in the Minories. London [ ] Size 33x52 inches.

An East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia taken by George Heap from the Jersey Shore under the direction of Nicholas Skull, Surveyor-General of the Province of Pennsylvania. Size 24x82½ inches. 1754.

Plan of the City of Philadelphia and its Environs, by John Hills, May 30th, 1796. Published and sold by John Hills, Surveyor and Draughtsman. 1797. Engraved by John Cooke of Hendon, Middlesex, near London, Published and sold 1st January, 1798, by Messrs. John and Josiah Boy-

dell at the Shakespeare Gallery and at No. 90 Cheapside. Size 26½x36⅝ inches.

A Collection of 48 Manuscripts, chiefly Oriental. These manuscripts were purchased by Professor J. Rendel Harris in Egypt and Syria in 1889, and were given to the College by Walter Wood and Professor Harris. A complete catalogue by Professor Robert W. Rogers will be found in Haverford College Studies, No. 4. A few are mentioned here:

(1) Hebrew MS. on fine white vellum leaves 9x9¼ inches, written in a beautiful regular hand of the XIII century. Three columns on a page except in the Books of Psalms and Job, which have but two, each column having thirty lines. Some illuminations. Bound in Oriental red leather. On the covers is a representation of Jerusalem. The order of the books differs from the English Bible; Psalms, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Lamentations, Daniel, Esther and Chronicles coming at the end. Date given is 5026, equivalent to 1266 A.D. (Hav. 1.)

(2) Roll of fine vellum 17 inches wide and 73 feet long, composed of 44 skins: containing the Pentateuch. (Hav. 2.)

(3) Roll of fine vellum 10 inches wide and 75 feet long. 43 skins. Contains the Pentateuch. (Hav. 3.)

(4) Four rolls of brown leather containing each one book of the Old Testament. (Hav. 4–7.)

(5) A number of single and double leaves of vellum manuscripts. (Hav. 8–12).

(6) A vellum manuscript of XIV century, 256 leaves, each 6x9½ inches, containing portions of Maimonides. (Hav. 16).

(7) Hebræo-Samaritan manuscript on fine vellum of XI century, (?) 219 leaves, each 12x15½ inches. Contains Pentateuch. (Hav. 22.)

(8) Ethiopic vellum manuscript, 182 leaves 12x16½ inches. Bound in original Oriental binding of boards covered with leather, in excellent preservation. Contains Genesis to Ruth. (Hav. 23.)

(9) An Ethiopic vellum manuscript, containing 51 leaves 5¼x7 inches. The beginnings of sections and certain names rubricated throughout. There is a rude drawing of the Trinity (?) and also of the Virgin Mary. (?) (Hav. 24.)

(10) A Syriac manuscript of the XIII century in the Estrangelo hand. Size of leaves 6½x8½ inches. It contains the whole of the New Testament, including the Anti-legomena Epistles. (Hav. 28.)

(11) An Arabic paper manuscript in exquisitely fine hand. The leaves are octagonal in shape, outside diameter 2¾ inches, but the writing is enclosed in a circle 2¼ inches in diameter. Contains the Qu'rân. Bound in Oriental leather stamped in gold. (Hav. 34.)

(12) An Arabic paper manuscript, beautifully written, with rich illuminations in gold and colors. Size of leaves 4x6. Contains portions of the Qu'rân with commentary. (Hav. 35.)

(13) A paper roll containing a modern Armenian Phylactery with pictures, 10½ feet long. (Hav. 40.)

(14) A Latin vellum manuscript, written in a fine hand of the XIV century. Initial letters in gold and colors, with ornamental borders. Size of page $2\frac{3}{4}$x$4\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Contains Psalms and Canticles. (Hav. 42.)

### Ethnological Collection.

Most of the articles in this class were received from the Loganian Society, to which they had been given by various alumni and friends of the college. The following are some of these:

Pottery figures representing Italian peasantry, numbering seventeen; presented by Beulah Sansom.

Indian birch-bark canoe, with spar and paddles. (Donor unknown.)

Moccasins made by Seneca Indians, also pipe of peace; Joseph Elkinton.

Pipe, cup and saucer, Catawba Indians; Elizabeth Blenden.

Cocoanut-shell cup, South Sea Islands; H. C. Perderrain.

Pottery from mound in Warren County, O.; T. H. Burgess.

Chinese compass and dial and Chinese laborer's shoe; Daniel B. Smith.

Shot-bag made by Liberian Africans; Eli and Sybil Jones.

Lacquered case containing India ink blocks; Thomas Wharton.

Sepulchral lamp, from ruins of Carthage; J. L. Hodge.

Chinese chopsticks in case; Thomas Wharton.

Flint arrowheads (7) and hatchet; Theodore Starr.

Various other Indian relics; Ezra Weston, Joseph Parrish, J. G. Taylor, Thomas Wistar, Edgar Wistar, *et al.*

A piece of the original Atlantic cable, with an autograph letter from Cyrus W. Field.

Costume of a South Sea Island belle; Abram Hutton.

Native bark-cloth, Sandwich Islands; Abram Hutton.

A Lachrymal, Pompeii, Italy; Jonathan Thomas.

Currency of the Colonies and of the early national times. (Donor unknown.)

A 20-shilling script piece made in Philadelphia, 1759, reign of George II, by "*Benjamin Franklin, Printer.*" (Donor unknown.)

Script of Confederate States of America. (Donor unknown.)

Cork hat, Fiji Islands; George H. Chase.

Grass bag made by Liberians; J. Copperthwait.

Cloth, pieces of different thicknesses, texture and color, Sandwich Islands; Thomas Morgan.

The coin collection contains over 1,500 coins, representing many nations and a large portion of historic time. Of these 1,162 have been classified and catalogued.

The whole class of Ethnology contains about 1,700 specimens.

### Zoological Collection.

*Ornithology:*

(1) This department is fairly well represented. There are about 800 birds, representing every order and many lands. Nearly all of this collection is the gift of David Scull, Jr.

(2) The egg collection of about 1,500 specimens, representing 543 species, given by Hannah Wood Scull in 1879. Most of these are of species represented in the bird collection. In all such cases the egg bears, in addition to its catalogue number, the catalogue number of the bird, thus making it a practical auxiliary to the bird collection.

There are also eleven birds' nests.

Total species about 1,300.

*Conchology:*

(1) A beautiful collection of shells representing 319 species; all foreign and many of them tropical.

(2) Fresh-water shells of America, 209 species.

(3) A collection of British shells representing 107 species; given by Martha Braithwaite, Jr.

(4) Miscellaneous. 100 species.

*Palæontology:*

(1) Ward casts, 200 specimens; the gift of Richard Wood.

(2) Fossils, 1,100 specimens, representing about 350 species.

*General Zoölogy:*

(1) Corals, 53 species from the Agassiz Museum of Comparative Zoölogy; given by Alexander Agassiz.

(2) Animals in alcohol, representing all sub-kingdoms, 169 species.

(3) Animal skins, stuffed and mounted, 8 species.

(4) Disarticulated skeletons, 20.

### Botanical Collection.

*Herbarium:*

(1) Old collection made by many individuals, and containing about 600 specimens representing about 300 species and several distinct flora.

(2) Recent collection begun by Dr. McMurrich and M. E. Leeds, who increased the herbarium by 150 species—all, or nearly all, duplicates of the old collection. To this recent collection Mrs. W. S. Hall has added 300 species.

*Wood Sections:*

(1) Sections of woods from the valley of the Alleghany River, numbering 72 specimens; purchased of Dr. A. D. Binkerd and his selection.

(2) Polished sections (29) of woods used in cabinetware; given by Daniel B. Smith.

*Seeds:*

125 vials of seeds of common Pennsylvania and New Jersey plants; left in trust and for use by Robert Tatnall, '90.

In addition to these there are sundry miscellaneous specimens from various donors.

### Geological Collection.

*General Geology:*

(1) The collection of Professor F. A. Genth, of Philadelphia, containing about 3,000 specimens gathered during the second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania. This valuable addition to our museum is kept in two upright cases, also given by Professor Genth.

(2) A column of basalt from the Giant's Causeway. Dimensions, 32 inches high by 13 inches diameter, and composed of 4 segments; given by Thomas Kimber, Jr.

(3) Miscellaneous specimens, most of which are packed in boxes and stored in the attic. About 1,000 specimens. (Donors unknown.)

*Lithology:*

A collection of 450 specimens, kept in drawers for class use. Most of them are foreign. They represent granites, schists, shales, slates, grits, etc., etc.

*Mineralogy:*

This collection is the most complete, and one of the most valuable and attractive in the museum. It has recently been rearranged and classified by H. A. Todd, '91. In this rearrangement local and individual collections have been temporarily sacrificed to *Systematic Mineralogy.* As each label bears the name of the locality and of the donor, the collection may be again broken up and rearranged at any time that our space will permit.

The minerals are arranged according to Dana as follows:

SERIES I.—Native Elements: Native gold, silver, copper, graphite, sulphur, etc.; 56 specimens.

SERIES II.—Sulphides, arsenides, antimonides, bismuthides, selenides, tellurides, including many beautiful specimens of galena and pyrites, etc.; 133 specimens.

SERIES III.—Chlorides, bromides, iodides; no specimens in this series.

SERIES IV.—Fluorides. In this series are found many beautiful specimens of fluor spar; presented by W. S. Vaux *et al.;* 30 specimens.

SERIES V.—Oxygen Compounds:

(1) Oxides: Here are found many metallic ores; *e. g.*, hematite, etc.; 143 specimens.

(2) Silicates: The quartzes and agates are found here, and the specimens in our cases are beautiful and numerous; 174 specimens.

(3) Tantalates, columbates.

(4) Phosphates, vanandates, arsenates; 63 specimens.

(5) Borates.

(6) Tungstates, molybdates, chromates; 12 specimens.

(7) Sulphates: In this division may be found many beautiful specimens of gypsum; 98 specimens.

(8) Carbonates: The stalactites, presented by Robert Corson and Theodore D. Rand, and the Iceland spars, make this division an attractive one; 211 specimens.

SERIES VI.—Hydrocarbons: The coal series comes here. Beginning with peat, we pass through lignite and bituminous coal to anthracite coal, and end with some of the coal products, as paraffine, petroleum, etc.; 33 specimens.

Miscellaneous: There are about 150 specimens in cases and drawers, and packed away, waiting for more room.

SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THE MUSEUM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ethnological Collection, | | 1,700 |
| Zoölogical Collection, | | |
| Ornithology, *species*, | 1,300 | |
| Conchology, " | 735 | |
| Palæontology, " | 550 | |
| Gen. Zoölogy, " | 250 | 2,835 |
| Botanical Collection: | | |
| Herbarium, *species*, | 750 | |
| Wood-sections, " | 101 | |
| Seeds, " | 125 | 976 |
| Geological Collection: | | |
| Gen. Geology, *specimens*, | 4,000 | |
| Lithology, " | 450 | |
| Mineralogy, exhibited, | 1,520 | |
| Mineralogy, packed, | 1,500 | 7,470 |
| Total Contents of Museum, | | 12,981 |

APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES.

In the autumn of 1889 a complete outfit for photomicography was procured for the Biological Department, also $\frac{1}{15}$-inch oil immersion lens, aperture $\frac{1}{32}$. About fifteen complete skeletons were prepared during the year, and the number brought up to twenty the next year. During the summer of 1890 the museum was rearranged and catalogued, the rearrangement affording appreciable additions to the room, both in the museum and in the laboratory. A number of new books on embryology, technology, physiology, etc., have been added to the working library of the Department of Biology. At the present time a collection of the marine fauna of the New Jersey coast is being made. This collection will be a great addition to the teaching facilities of the department. Time having removed the labels from the trees and shrubs of the lawn, the work of relabelling has been begun, and will be completed next year. A list numbering 138 species has been enumerated by an ex-student. The equipment of the Biological Laboratory is as follows:

Tables for 16 students.

12 star microscopes in good condition.

2 Leitz microscopes with revolving nose-pieces.

1 R. & J. Beck binocular, with substage fixtures.

1 Bullock microscope, with eye-piece micrometer and mechanical stage.[1]

The range of magnification of the last two instruments is from 20 diameters to 1,200 diameters, and the definition is all that can be desired.

1 Minot microtome.

1 Schantz microtome.

1 table microtome.

[1] The Bullock microscope belongs to W. S. Hall, but is used in the laboratory.

2 turntables.
1 incubator.
2 thermo-regulators.
2 thermometers.
1 still for waste alcohol.
Photographic appliances complete.

Besides this list there are aquaria and other glassware, cutlery and dissecting instruments, water-bath oven, a good stock of reagents and chemicals, etc., etc.

*Present Condition.*

The recent appropriations made by the Managers for the benefit of the Physical Laboratory have all been spent in the purchase of apparatus which *the student himself* can use in *quantitative* experimentation in electricity. We now have four rooms devoted exclusively to student work. The most important additions are the following:

*In Mechanics:*
A dividing engine with a 35-centimetre screw.
Kathetometer, standard meter attached.
Standard balances, maximum load 1 kilogram.
Comparator, Société Genevoise pattern.
Reversible pendulum (made by student).

*In Sound:*
Comparator fork by Koenig.

*In Heat:*
Mercury still (design of Professor Wright).
Two standard thermometers (Tonnlot).
Thermopile of 49 pairs.

*Light:*
Spectrometer, 10-inch circle reading to 10″.
2-inch diffraction grating by Rowland.
Heliostat with two reflections.
Achromatic lens, 3-inch.

*Electricity and Magnetism:*
Standard 10-ohm coil.
Wheatstone bridge, Fleming pattern.
Thomson's centiampere balance.
Standard galvanometer, meter brass circle.
Thomson high-resistance galvanometer (made by student).
Galvanometer for thermal currents.
Standard Clark cell.
Standard condenser, $\frac{1}{3}$ microfarad.
Standard high-resistance, 100,000 ohms.
Complete outfit for study of hysteresis (made by student).
Storage battery of 14 cells.
Together with many minor valuable pieces by students.

### The Gymnasium.

In 1855 the present gymnasium room was fitted up by the Loganian Society. The fact that the gymnasium found any place in the catalogue so long ago is, however, significant, and proves that Haverford has, for a long time, been liberal to physical development. Very few American colleges had any provision for exercise within-doors in 1855.

In 1881 the room was entirely refitted, and furnished with the apparatus of Dr. Sargent, of Harvard University. The following list of apparatus was put in at that time:

12 Chest weights.
12 Developing appliances.
1 Horizontal bar.
1 Vaulting bar.
Swinging rings.
Travelling rings.
1 Vaulting horse.
2 dozen 2-lb. Indian clubs.

## CHAPTER XIX.

## HAVERFORD AT SIXTY.

Two hundred years lead up to thee,
  Thro' steadfast faith and sure suggestion;
Two hundred more expectantly
  Wait from thy lips the answered question.—C. E. Pratt.

Our narrative is ended, and it only remains for us to present a picture of Haverford as it is at the end of the first sixty years. There is one phase of the history which we have touched but lightly, not only because it is the least interesting and the least satisfactory, but also because it is a phase which Haverford shares with almost every other educational institution. We refer to the financial phase. Colleges are not money-making concerns, but money-spending. A college flourishes at the cost of its treasury; its profit-and-loss account is all debit. It can spend any amount of money its benefactors consent to, in adding to its educating resources. No class of institutions, therefore, is probably more hungry for money, or more constantly poor. Haverford is no exception. If the treasurer or the chairman of the Finance Committee, or the chief benefactor were to write the history, it would be that of a chain of disasters, of a bottomless sink for greenbacks, upon which, as on Bunyan's Slough of Despond, thousands of cartloads of instruction have been wasted. Recurrent waves of debt and recuperation have beaten upon her shores from the beginning of her history. The valuable elders, who were so

alarmed in 1843 at a debt of a few thousand dollars that they abandoned the school in apparent despair, would hold their breath with amazement at the *sang froid* with which the men of '90 faced an indebtedness of quadruple the amount. Fain would we here record by name the noble generosity of a few steadfast Friends, who, time and again, have put their hands in their pockets to relieve the strain on the treasury; but, happily, most of them are living, and their modesty forbids us. Were there no redeeming assurance of lasting benefit to the cause of Truth, sad, indeed, would be the record of the past to some of these; it would then be a story of wasted substance. But is money wisely expended in education ever wasted, even if lavishly spent? And when thus laid out on behalf of a high education to the youthful followers of George Fox, and under the control of that small and humble sect who accept the Gospel of Christ with the purity and simplicity and altruism with which Friends have been wont to receive it, what untold good may not be expected to flow from the power imparted to these by education? How better, indeed, could the stewards of ample fortunes bestow their wealth in the loving service of their Master? It may not be claimed that no mistakes have been made in the expenditure of means at Haverford; but fallibility belongs to humanity; and seldom has money been spent with a more sincere desire to do it wisely and well, nor by more sensible men. The error is mainly traceable to that vacillation of policy consequent upon management by a large and changing Board, with whom sometimes one view of things is in the ascendant and sometimes another. Among the rest of the imperfections of this history, we will venture to add that of going no deeper than we have done into the details of Haverford finances. Suffice it to say, she has struggled manfully

through all vicissitudes hitherto, and, relying upon Divine help, may confidently hope to battle with them successfully hereafter; and that her endowment has slowly but steadily grown until she has now $220,000 invested and yielding income, besides an amount estimated roughly at $600,000 in the buildings, land, library, museum and appliances.

We conclude with a short statement of the status of the college at the present time, educationally. The last twenty years have made a great change in the outward surroundings of Haverford. Instead of being bordered by a series of farms, it is now in the midst of a community composed largely of business men of Philadelphia, with other groups of clerks and artisans in modest cottages.

From rural, it has become distinctly suburban. The great Pennsylvania Railroad has, probably, made it the most popular and rapidly growing of all the settlements on the outskirts of the great city. The college farm is now fringed with houses, and the lawn begins to resemble a park in the midst of a city. Some of the most imposing villas in the neighborhood of Philadelphia are to be seen within the radius of a few miles around Haverford: Wootton, the beautiful seat of George W. Childs, Henry C. Gibson's baronial mansion, and Isaac H. Clothier's, at Wynnewood, and many others of great beauty and good taste in their architecture and landscape gardening; among them, the stately residence of the President of the college corporation, and another of one of its most liberal benefactors, may appropriately be named.

The wisdom of the founders in securing so large a farm, and such excellent water-rights, is now abundantly manifest, and if none of it is parted with, as we trust may never be the case, the healthy growth of the college will never be

cramped for want of room. There is a latent satisfaction in knowing that the land has so greatly increased in value, that the sale of a small part of it only would liquidate any indebtedness likely to accumulate against the corporation, and another suspension may be considered out of the question.

Haverford College, at the present time, has twenty-one names on its list of officers—by a singular coincidence the

WOOTTON, RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. CHILDS.

same number as that of the students at the opening of the school. Of these, one resides at Cambridge, England, and gives some instruction by correspondence; three are assistants doing but little teaching, three have other occupations, visiting the college but a few hours weekly. The other fourteen give their whole time to the college. The duties

and educational history of the officers may be partly obtained from the following table:

ISAAC SHARPLESS, S.B. (Harvard), Sc. D. (University of Pennsylvania), LL.D. (Swarthmore), *President and Professor of Ethics.*

ALLEN C. THOMAS, A.B. and A.M. (Haverford), *Librarian and Professor of History and Political Science.*

LYMAN B. HALL, A.B. (Amherst), A.M. and Ph. D. (Göttingen), *Professor of Chemistry.*

SETH K. GIFFORD, A.B. and A.M. (Haverford), *Professor of Greek.*

J. RENDEL HARRIS, A.B. and A.M. (Cambridge, England), *non-resident Professor of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History.*

MYRON R. SANFORD, A.B. and A.M. (Wesleyan University), *Professor of Latin.*

LEVI T. EDWARDS, A.B. and A.M. (Haverford), *Professor of Engineering.*

WILLIAM COFFIN LADD, A.B. and A.M. (Brown), *Professor of French.*

FRANCIS B. GUMMERE, A.B. and A.M. (Haverford), A.B. (Harvard), Ph.D. (Freiburg), *Professor of English and German.*

FRANK MORLEY, A.B. and A.M. (Cambridge, Eng.), *Professor of Mathematics.*

FRANCIS P. LEAVENWORTH, A.B. and A.M. (Indiana), *Director of the Observatory.*

WINFIELD SCOTT HALL, S.B. and S.M. (Northwestern University), M.D. (Chicago), *Instructor in Biology and Instructor in Physical Training.*

ERNEST WILLIAM BROWN, A.B. and A.M. (Cambridge, England), *Instructor in Mathematics.*

JOSEPH OSGOOD THOMPSON, A.B. (Amherst), Ph.D. (Strasburg), *Instructor in Physics.*

GEORGE H. BICKFORD, A.B. (Wesleyan), *Instructor in English and in Physical Training.*

J. H. BECHTEL, *Instructor in Elocution.*

GEORGE A. BARTON, A.B. and A.M. (Haverford), A.M. and Ph.D. (Harvard), *Instructor in Bible Languages.*

ROBERT S. DEBOW, Ph.D. (University of Pennsylvania), *Instructor in Philosophy.*

JONATHAN MOWRY STEERE, A.B. (Haverford), *Secretary of the College.*

WILLIAM H. COLLINS, S.B. (Haverford), *Assistant in the Observatory.*

J. WETHERILL HUTTON, S.B. (Haverford), *Assistant in the Library.*

There are 102 students, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Graduates | 9 |
| Seniors | 21 |
| Juniors | 20 |
| Sophomores | 26 |
| Freshmen | 26 |

Of the graduates four are Fellows—one being sent up by each of the Friends' Colleges—Haverford, Earlham, Penn, and Wilmington. The others are our own graduates, except one, who received his Bachelor's Degree at Harvard. They are required to give at least three-fourths of their energies to their major subject and to meet the Professors at least five hours a week in lecture or recitation. Five of the graduates are taking mathematical or physical subjects as majors, three English, and one Greek. Should they satisfy their examiners, they will, at the end of the year, receive the degree of Master of Arts.

Of the undergraduates 45 are taking the classical course, 32 the scientific, and 14 the course in mechanical engineering. Having elected a course, there is no choice of subjects allowed during the first two years. The course rigidly defines their work. About one-third of their Junior studies and four-fifths of their Senior studies are elective. These studies are chosen from a list offered by the Faculty, and frequently after consultation with the President and Professors. This plan having, in some cases, the effect to induce too discursive a course, at the beginning of the present year an "Honor" system was introduced, which encourages concentration upon one subject or two closely related. Special examinations may be used by the Professors, to determine the choice of Honor men, who, because of the high standard it is proposed to maintain, will probably not be very plenti-

ful. It is not easy to say in what direction the trend of scholastic interest lies—Mathematics, Classics, English Studies and Science, all have their votaries.

The gradual tendency toward specialization, noticeable for several years, is having the result of making better scholars than ever before in all departments. Take, for instance, Mathematics; of the graduates, Seniors and Juniors, about one-fourth are taking mathematical courses, and among them will be found students at least two years in advance of the best Haverford could show twenty years ago. In the same way the classical scholars are better than the best of old times. But the mathematical scholars know less classics and the classical scholars less mathematics than under the former *régime*. The advantage of this is that more real scholarly interest is maintained in the chosen "major subject," and Professors, who are themselves specialists, are stimulated to better work.

There is, of late years, a greater tendency than of old to take graduate courses, either at Haverford or at Harvard or Johns Hopkins. Our best students have often expressed the opinion that one year may be profitably spent at Haverford, after graduation, in certain departments. The Faculty use very little argument to retain students after graduation. After having spent four years with us, they know what they can get, and, if they elect to stay, we give them our best efforts. If they prefer to try their chances at a university we send them on, with good wishes and credentials. After one year we, in many cases, give them positive encouragement to seek higher instruction elsewhere.

The presence of graduate students in the classes and about the college has an effect to raise the tone of undergraduate work. Relieved from many of the restrictions, as

to required attendance, etc., which seem necessary for their juniors, they have loyally entered into the spirit of Haverford life, and constitute an element we would regret to see eliminated.

The four Fellows coming from our Friends' colleges will, it is hoped, tend to promote harmony of interest among scholarly Quakers. Of the three that come yearly from the West some return to teach. The acquaintances formed here, with Professors and fellow-students, and the opportunity given us to judge of the quality of results obtained in the West, will foster good feeling and good fellowship, which may have their effect on the solution of religious as well as educational problems.

The graduate students of recent years, whom Haverford has sent to universities, have, in almost every case, done credit to the college. They have won open fellowships and scholarships at Harvard and Johns Hopkins, and have led large classes in the Law and Medical schools of the University of Pennsylvania. Their success as teachers has been no less marked, and an increasing feeling exists that Haverford men, when they enter upon scholarly pursuits, are expected to place themselves in the upper ranks. This is due largely to the self-sacrificing habits of work they develop, and the enthusiasm for scholarship, which close contact with the Professors begets in the best of them.

Many of our graduates enter into mercantile, banking, railroad and other businesses. Their reputation as men of energy, foresight and probity is an honorable one. In the discharge of their duties as citizens they have taken a large share in unofficial public life, and no reform measure has been passed in Philadelphia of recent times without the

active co-operation of a large number, relatively, of Haverford men. The experience in college politics, in athletic and literary associations, the wholesome ethical principles instilled during their course, and the sound intellectual training, may be the factors which have produced this result.

The old-fashioned "recitation" is not so ubiquitous as in old times at Haverford. The hour with the Professor may be spent in listening to his lecture on the subject under consideration; it may be spent in a free discussion, which he will direct—the object being to develop in the student intelligent thought; it may be spent in an examination of previous lectures, or of parts of a text-book, or in testing the students' powers of original work; or it may be spent in answering questions, one after another, to determine how accurately the student has studied his assigned lesson. All of these have their places, depending on the subject and the peculiarities of the teacher.

A reckoning of results takes place four times a year. Students are grouped, in each subject, in proportion to their proficiency. The old system of strict ranking has been abolished, and every student has the chance to secure a place in the highest group. The exaltation of one does not involve the degradation of another. The final promotion of the student to his next class or to a degree depends on his terminal examinations, conducted in state, in Chase Hall.

The library is a great power in the educational work. There is probably less discursive reading done than formerly, and this is, in some respects, to be regretted. But there is more systematic reading in connection with the work of the class-room. A subject is assigned for study,

authorities are mentioned, and the librarian has a good chance to know the trend of class-room work in any department by the calls for literature. A student's "major subject" will also frequently make demands on his interest which the Professor will not supply, and the library comes to the rescue; while the themes, prize orations, Junior and Commencement orations, are evolved partly out of the books in Alumni Hall, and not solely from the students' brains.

The daily life of a Haverford student usually begins about 7 o'clock in the morning, when the first bell rings. At 7.15 breakfast is announced, and from this time until 8 there is a stream of stragglers from Barclay Hall toward the dining-room in old Founders'. At 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 bells announce the beginning of "recitation hours," which continue after a 12.45 lunch at 1.30, 2 and 3. No one student will be called out at all these hours, though he may be at any of them; about 16 hours a week constituting his allotted time. In estimating this, in the case of laboratory work drawing and such things, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours are counted as equivalent to one hour of recitation, and the greater part of this is placed from 1.30 to 4 in the afternoon.

From 4 to 6 is sacred to recreation. A finer sight is seldom seen than the grounds at these hours, on some fine day in spring or Fall. Football in autumn or cricket in spring takes the prominent place, while tennis games and cricket practice occupy every available smooth piece of turf. In the winter months gymnasium work (and it is work required of Sophomores and Freshmen) with coasting and skating, when the elements are favorable, and cricket practice in the shed, occupy the time.

At 6 o'clock comes dinner, a substantial meal, to which the preceding two hours of exercise enable the students to do

full justice. Then follows the long evening in Barclay Hall, broken at 8.50 by the collection, when a chapter in the Bible is read and occasionally a few words spoken by some one of the officers. After the collection is a favorite time for college meetings, class meetings, meetings of athletic associations, and the numerous other affairs necessary to sustain the various organizations which the life of the college seems

SKATING POND.

to require. Once a week the members of the literary societies meet in Alumni Hall; and lectures to the college are frequently delivered during the winter months. It is no wonder that those alumni, who have entered into the spirit of this life, look back with enthusiasm to its varied interests, so full of zest to the growing young man.

The increased number of Professors enables each man to give more time to his subject than formerly. From twelve

to sixteen hours with his class, and additional time for the scientific men in the laboratories, is about the weekly duty which the college expects. An indefinite but large amount of additional work is necessary to keep pace with the needs of his department and the growth of his subject. The additions to the corps have not diminished the labors of the individual Professors, which are probably more strenuous than ever, but they have allowed him to concentrate them. They have also permitted the college to seek authorities in given subjects, rather than mere teachers, who could satisfactorily handle the elements of many branches; and the growth of strong scholarship in a few individuals is probably more due to this cause than to any other.

There can be no doubt that games occupy a large space in the life and thoughts of the average Haverfordian. The present administration claims that this needs no justification. The harm of games, if there be harm, consists not in anything inherently demoralizing, but in the lowering of scholastic and moral tone of the participants or spectators. Results of this sort have been carefully looked for and have not seriously manifested themselves. Games in their organization and in their execution are a mental discipline, involving forethought, judgment of men and capacity for executive management. They are a moral discipline, developing fairness, self-control, courtesy to opponents, and the ability to face defeat with grace and heroism. Their physical advantages are unquestioned. In the face of these facts it has been the recent policy of the Haverford management to attempt to secure these advantages by positive sympathy, involving also control, rather than by simply negative legislation, involving also discouragement. The spectacle of a lot of gameless young men, wandering with canes over the

grounds, or haunting secluded places with cigarettes and low talk is so dreadful, that even were the evils of games more pronounced we should probably make them the choice of evils. Their advantages in developing morality and driving out vice can only be appreciated by those who have kept in touch with undergraduate life in America during the past score of years.

After entering college in the autumn the first sport is football. The prospects of the team are eagerly discussed. The physique of new men is carefully scanned, to determine their possibilities. Information concerning the make-up of teams in rival colleges is passed from mouth to mouth. Training—which consists in regular exercise—hygienic diet at separate tables in the dining-room, and practising the "arts" of the game, begins almost with the first day. The Manager in the meantime is arranging his matches and the Captain keeps himself awake to choose the best available eleven. Presently serious work begins, as many as a dozen match games with outside elevens being usually played, and the football thermometer rises or falls with every victory or defeat. The culmination is the Swarthmore game, when interest rises to a fever heat.

In the spring, cricket takes the place of football. If the game has certain inherent disadvantages, these are more than compensated for by its merits and its undisputed gentlemanliness and the high tone which pervades it. Hence one can watch its development at Haverford with unqualified satisfaction. Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania are the only other institutions which have elevens, and the championship must lie among the three. And that Haverford, out of her one hundred students, has been able to train elevens which will meet on nearly equal grounds the

tremendously excessive resources of these great universities, shows the interest and zeal of our students in the game. Baseball languishes; field and track athletics are somewhat of a burden; tennis interests centre in a minority; but football and cricket, by a process of selection, are recognized as distinctively Haverford games.

Every one knows that the foundation of Haverford was,

RESIDENCE OF F. B. GUMMERE.

as was tersely expressed by one of its founders, "a guarded education in the higher branches," and that, throughout its history, the preservation of morals and the development of spiritual life were two great objects of its existence, to which intellectual matters were held subordinate.

Should any one ask whether recent changes in its discipline had interfered with these ideas, the answer would be—as to objects—no; as to methods—yes. The restrictions

which hedged in the old generation of Haverfordians have largely passed away. Regular attendance at college appointments, recitations, lectures, meetings, etc., and (with an allowance of "cuts"[1] in the upper classes) the evening collection, is still secured; but the students are not required to study at particular hours, to go to bed on the ringing of the bell, or, if they choose to do without breakfast, to get up at a definite hour. It is much easier to leave college than formerly, and no system of policing is employed to detect offenders. Now what has been the effect of this? It is true that disorderly disturbances still occasionally occur, but they are less frequent and less malicious than formerly, and a growing feeling of self-responsibility is yearly making them less generally popular. It is true that moral weakness still exists, but it is the opinion of those who have known the old Haverford and the new, that gross immorality was never more rare than now, that our students are remarkably clean and honest in their lives, and that a new student from a good home is rarely, if ever, led astray. If vice exists, it is not a thing to be known; it is confined to a few, who keep it secret, not only from the officers, but largely from their fellow-students.

The era of influence has succeeded the era of restriction, and is proving no less effective. Young men of the character and age we draw together are amenable to common sense and Christian appeal. A quiet separation from the college—usually at vacation time—of students who seem likely to be incorrigible or injurious, is almost the only

[1] It may be explained to the uninitiated that "cuts" or absences from collections and recitations, which are allowed in the upper classes, without the necessity of obtaining special permission, are quite limited in number, and are intended to cover cases which, while not strictly unavoidable, are justifiable.

penalty; but many a private and public appeal is made before this resort is used.

The feeling that the Professors are not policemen has had a happy effect in drawing together officers and students in sympathetic relations to each other. One is not waiting to detect delinquencies, the other not fearful of opening his mouth, lest he should inform of his own or his fellows' misdeeds. A healthy and unconstrained intercourse may be developed, and the intellectual and moral weight of a Professor's character may have its full effect. That this influence tells for good in many cases—assisting to keep the college tone high and pure—must be acknowledged by those who know Haverford in recent times. The "guards" of the Founders still exist in all their efficacy, but in a different form.

We presume nine-tenths of the original Managers of Haverford would have said that in a purely secular education they had but little interest, and would make but slight sacrifices for it, and that nine-tenths of the present Managers would say so to-day. The religious idea is permanently engrafted on the place. Here, again, the form has changed. The "peculiarities" of Friends, in dress and language, have largely departed, but we trust that the life of Quakerism is far from extinct. Every Fifth day morning the students still wend their way to the old Meeting House and sit amid reverent silence, unless the Divine Spirit brings forth words from the mouth of some faithful servant. To some these meetings are doubtless irksome, but the totality of their effects, in four years of life, is, in many cases, a strong power, making for righteousness, and spirituality and simplicity in worship.

The weekly meetings of the Young Men's Christian

Association are voluntarily attended by a number varying from one-fourth to one-third of the whole body of students and not unfrequently by some of the Professors. Its members do considerable self-sacrificing work for poor people of the neighborhood and of Philadelphia, and the principle of a religious responsibility for education and position is fully recognized. If the vacation influences of students were as good as the college influences, the spark of spiritual life would enkindle with a brighter glow.

The evening collections also have their effect, and the weekly Scripture classes, which long made Haverford unique among colleges, but which now many are adopting, in the hands of learned and gifted men help to keep prominent the fundamental religious idea. The simple forms of the Society of Friends lend themselves readily to the double object we have to strive for. We wish to make the Friends among our students more loyal, and more intelligently and aggressively devoted to the principles of their religious connection; and we wish to make those who are not Friends more spiritual and more earnest in the faith which they profess. Moreover, we want to accomplish these objects without emphasizing religious differences and destroying the delightful community of feeling which now exists. We have an idea that the solution of all these and similar problems rests on an increase of real, unfeigned religious vitality, and that if we can have raised high enough the spiritual plane, all good things will follow.

What will Haverford develop into in the future? He would be a rash man who would attempt to answer definitely this question; and yet they who are shaping its present must have some ideal toward which they desire to work. Perhaps this ideal may be summarized somewhat as follows: Haverford aspires to be a place which will supply the

conditions for the best mental, physical and spiritual development of the individual student. It is not aiming to rival in numbers any other institution. We have faith the college will grow, but we would make it meritorious first, and large afterward. We would study the conditions under which the greatest and most useful men are produced, and, one by one, gather them together. We do not wish to forget any side of the developing man. There seems to be no fear for his physique in our healthy location, regular life and sanitary arrangements. A careful selection of great scholars and inspiring teachers must look after his mind. His character must be built up by forceful men, and this trait must count heavily in the selection of Professors; and his religious life must be fostered—it cannot be created—by surroundings and influences which make for reverence and spirituality, and a belief in and dependence upon Divine assistance.

All the different elements of college life must be welded together in strong fellow-feeling. The officers and students must have their proper influence on each other, and keep each other alert and growing. Vigor must be thrown into every phase of intellectual and athletic life, and there must be no room for either libertinism or mere dilettanteism. Liberality and broad thinking must prevail; all that is best in contemporary literature and thought must pass before our view. Earnest advocacy of what is good and right and true must become a duty, and the men who go out from Haverford must contain a large proportion of real reformers.

A state of things approximating this ideal need not be relegated to the very distant future. With the continued assistance and co-operation of Managers, alumni and Faculty, another decade ought to show for Haverford as much progress as the preceding six combined.

"If this institution did not offer all the advantages of elder and prouder seminaries, its deficiencies were compensated to its students by the inculcation of regular habits, and of a deep and awful sense of religion, which seldom deserted them in their course through life. The mild and gentle rule was more destructive to vice than a sterner sway; and, though youth is never without its follies, they have seldom been more harmless than they were here.

"The students, indeed, ignorant of their own bliss, sometimes wished to hasten the time of their entrance on the business of life; but they found, in after-years, that many of their happiest remembrances—many of the scenes which they would with least reluctance live over again—referred to the seat of their early studies."—HAWTHORNE ON BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

# LIST OF STUDENTS

FROM

## The Opening, 10th month 26th, 1833, to the End of the College Year 1890–1891, with the dates of entrance and present or recent addresses.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Allen, Marmaduke W. | | 1835 |
| †Arnold, Wm. D. | | 1837 |
| †Adams, Justus C. | | 1838 |
| Ashbridge, Abram S. | Downingtown, Pa. | 1838 |
| Adams, Samuel F. | | 1841 |
| †Aldrich, Joseph W. | | 1843 |
| Atwater, Joseph H. | Providence, R. I. | 1849 |
| Arthur, Frederick, Jr. | St. Louis, Mo. | 1850 |
| Allen, Gideon. | New Bedford, Mass. | 1850 |
| †Acton, Thomas W. | | 1852 |
| Alderson, William Charles | 228 S. Third St., Philadelphia. | 1854 |
| †Angell, Franklin | | 1860 |
| †Ashbridge, William | | 1860 |
| Ashbridge, George | W. Whiteland, Pa. | 1863 |
| †Ashbridge, John | | 1863 |
| Abbott, Charles T. | Trenton, N. J. | 1865 |
| Ashbridge, Richard | U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C. | 1868 |
| Allinson, Edward Pease | 726 Drexel Building, Philadelphia. | 1870 |
| Allinson, Francis G. | Williams College, Mass. | 1873 |
| Anderson, Isaac W. | Tacoma, Washington. | 1873 |
| Allen, John Henry | Montrose, Cal. | 1881 |
| Adams, Jay Howe | 252 S. 17th St., Philadelphia | 1883 |
| Angell, Edward Mott | S. Glenn's Falls, N. Y. | 1886 |
| Auchincloss, James Stuart | Bryn Mawr, Pa. | 1886 |
| Audenreid, William Grattan | 15 Wall St., New York | 1887 |
| Alger, Harry | Student at the college | 1888 |
| | | |
| †Barnes, Jonathan | | 1833 |
| †Brown, Wm. A. | | 1833 |
| Bowne, John | 79 Fourth Ave., New York | 1834 |
| Bowne, Robert | 124 Pearl St., New York | 1834 |
| Burson, David S. | Richmond, Ind. | 1834 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †Birdsall, William J. | | 1835 |
| †Birdsall, Thomas W. | | 1835 |
| Bishop, John, Jr. | Columbus, N. J. | 1835 |
| Baker, Isaac S. | | 1836 |
| Baily, Thomas L. | Atlantic City, N. J. | 1836 |
| Balderston, Lloyd | Colora, Cecil Co., Md. | 1837 |
| †Brown, Thos. S. | | 1837 |
| †Bunker, Nathan, Jr. | | 1837 |
| †Bines, William H. | | 1838 |
| †Buffun, Benjamin | | 1839 |
| Bullock, Wm. R. | Wilmington, Del. | 1839 |
| Barker, Benjamin | Tiverton, R. I. | 1840 |
| †Bacon, Joseph K. | | 1840 |
| Brown, David S., Jr. | Haddington, Philadelphia | 1841 |
| Bullock, Charles | 528 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1841 |
| †Brown, Stephen | | 1842 |
| †Brown, Moses, Jr. | | 1842 |
| †Brown, J. Johnson | | 1842 |
| †Birdsall, Zephaniah | | 1844 |
| †Birdsall, Nathan D. | | 1844 |
| Barrow, Henry H. | Chappaqua, N. Y. | 1844 |
| †Beesley, Theophilus | | 1845 |
| †Brinton, George. | | 1848 |
| Brinton, Thos. H. | Chadd's Ford, Delaware Co., Pa. | 1848 |
| †Brooke, Nathan | | 1849 |
| †Brinton Charles | | 1849 |
| Bailey, Jos. L. | Pine Iron Works, Berks Co., Pa. | 1849 |
| Bailey, Thos. C. J. | 49 N. 9th St., Newark, N. J. | 1850 |
| †Bradford, James C. | | 1852 |
| †Bettle, Samuel | | 1852 |
| †Brown, J. Howell | | 1852 |
| Beesley, Bartholomew W. | Coulter St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1852 |
| Brooke, Lewis T. | 18 S. Broad St., Philadelphia | 1852 |
| Brooke, Francis M. | 1616 Summer St., Philadelphia | 1852 |
| Brooke, Alfred | Norristown, Pa. | 1854 |
| Burgess, Thomas H. | Highland, Ulster Co., New York | 1855 |
| Bacon, Morris. | Greenwich, N. J. | 1855 |
| †Brown, Wm. H., Jr. | | 1855 |
| Brooke, Benjamin | 700 Franklin St., Philadelphia | 1856 |
| Broomall, William B. | Chester, Pa. | 1856 |
| †Bettle, Charles | | 1857 |
| Bettle, Edward, Jr. | 514 Walnut St., Philadelhia. | 1857 |
| †Bettle, Henry | | 1857 |
| Battey, Thomas J. | Friends' School, Providence, R. I. | 1859 |
| Bacon, George W. | 209 S. Third St., Philadelphia. | 1859 |
| †Barney, William H. | | 1859 |

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|---|---|---|
| Brown, Edward T. | Swarthmore, Pa. | 1861 |
| Bringhurst, John R. | Newport, Del. | 1861 |
| Brown, Henry C. | 425 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1862 |
| † Beck, Charles B. | | 1863 |
| Brown, James Stuart | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1866 |
| Brown, Henry Graham | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1867 |
| Bangs, William | 126 N. Front St., Philadelphia | 1870 |
| Bullock, John G. | 528 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1871 |
| Bispham, Edward Koons. | 443 Marshall St., Philadelphia | 1871 |
| Bispham, David Scull | 19 Kensington Gore, London, England | 1872 |
| Brown, Alonzo | 1416 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1873 |
| Baily, Frederick L. | 16 Strawberry St., Philadelphia | 1873 |
| † Bell, Charles Dutilh | | 1873 |
| Black, John M. L. | Bryn Mawr, Pa. | 1873 |
| Baily, Henry | Newton Centre, Mass. | 1874 |
| Baily, Albert Lang | 16 Strawberry St., Philadelphia | 1874 |
| Brown, T. Wistar, Jr. | 236 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1874 |
| Bispham, Samuel, Jr. | 443 Marshall St., Philadelphia | 1875 |
| Beezley, James | Yazoo City, Miss. | 1876 |
| Bachman, Frank Eshleman | Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa. | 1876 |
| Bines, David Adams | Cincinnati, O. | 1876 |
| Brede, Charles Frederic | Coulter St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1877 |
| Blair, William Allen | Winston, N. C. | 1877 |
| Bishop, William | Walnford, N. J. | 1878 |
| Brinton, Walter. | 4624 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia | 1879 |
| Blanchard, John | Bellefonte, Pa. | 1879 |
| Briggs, Frank E. | Winthrop, Me. | 1879 |
| Barton, George A. | Bryn Mawr College, Pa. | 1879 |
| Baily, Wm. L. | 16 Strawberry St., Philadelphia | 1880 |
| Butler, Frederick C. | 609 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1880 |
| Bates, Orren William | Oneco, Conn. | 1881 |
| Bettle, Samuel | Haverford, Pa. | 1881 |
| Baily, Charles W. | 16 Strawberry St., Philadelphia | 1881 |
| Blair, John J. | Winston, N. C. | 1881 |
| Brick, Jos. C. | 208 S. 36th St., Philadelphia | 1881 |
| Brooke, Benjamin | Fort Leavenworth, Kan. | 1881 |
| Bartlett, J. Henry. | 1616 Cherry St., Philadelphia | 1881 |
| Buffum, Edward | Providence, R. I. | 1881 |
| Bacon, John | 140 N. 20th St., Philadelphia | 1881 |
| Betts, Thomas Wade | Denver, Colo. | 1881 |
| Brooke, H. Jones | Media, Pa. | 1881 |
| Barr, Ernest Kirby | 3901 Chestnut St. | 1883 |
| Bedell, Charles Hampton. | Swarthmore, Pa. | 1883 |
| Brooks, Edward, Jr. | 1437 N. 16th St., Philadelphia | 1884 |
| Bowne, Howland | 124 Pearl St., New York | 1884 |
| Binns, Edward Hussey | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1884 |

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|---|---|---|
| Binns, Ralph Holden | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1884 |
| Beidelman, Lawrence P. | Little Rock, Ark. | 1884 |
| † Baily, Arthur Hallam | | 1885 |
| Battey, Charles H. | 109 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I. | 1885 |
| Bond, Frank Edward, Jr. | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Banes, Robert Coleman | 2021 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Branson, Thomas Franklin | 3214 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Burr, Charles Henry, Jr. | 3956 Pine St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Baily, Henry Paul | 16 Strawberry St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Butler, George Thomas | West Chester, Pa. | 1886 |
| Bringhurst, Henry Ryan, Jr. | Wilmington, Del. | 1887 |
| Blair, David Hunt | Student at the College | 1887 |
| Brinton, Christian Frederick | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Brumbaugh, I. Harvey | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Bailey, Leslie Adelbert | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Bechtel, Harry Oliver | Pottsville, Pa. | 1889 |
| Brinton, Horace | West Chester, Pa. | 1889 |
| Brown, John Farnum | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Blair, Augustine Wilberforce | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Busselle, Alfred | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Byers, Lawrence Marshall | U. S. Consulate, St. Gall, Switzerland | 1890 |
| Beale, Horace Alexander, Jr. | Student at the College | 1890 |
| | | |
| † Collins, Henry H. | | 1833 |
| Collins, Alfred M. | 527 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1833 |
| † Canby, Roberts | | 1833 |
| Collins, John | 602 N. 43d St., Philadelphia | 1833 |
| † Clapp, Isaac H. | | 1834 |
| † Collins, Thomas A. | | 1834 |
| † Cowperthwait, Thomas C. | | 1834 |
| † Cowperthwait, Edwin | | 1834 |
| Cock, Thomas F. | 233 Madison Avenue, New York | 1834 |
| Collins, Benjamin, Jr. | 103 E. 36th St., New York | 1834 |
| Collins, Frederick | 1918 Spruce St., Philadelphia. | 1834 |
| Cope, Francis R. | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1835 |
| Cope, Thomas P. | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1835 |
| Carey, James | 301 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. | 1835 |
| † Coates, Joseph P. H. | | 1835 |
| † Collins, Francis | | 1835 |
| † Cromwell, Henry | | 1835 |
| † Cobb, William A. | | 1836 |
| † Crenshaw, John B. | | 1837 |
| Cadbury, Richard | 773 Drexel Building, Philadelphia | 1837 |
| Canby, William | Wilmington, Del. | 1837 |
| Collins, Isaac | 1225 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1837 |
| Coale, James Carey | 27 South St., Baltimore, Md. | 1838 |

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|---|---|---|
| †Chase, George Hazen | | 1838 |
| †Coale, Isaac, Jr. | | 1841 |
| †Cadbury, William W. | | 1844 |
| Crenshaw, Edmund A. | 528 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1844 |
| †Crew, Benjamin J. | | 1844 |
| †Chase, George Howland | | 1848 |
| Coale, Thomas E. | Care of Bradstreet's Agency, Baltimore, Md. | 1848 |
| †Cope, Samuel B. | | 1848 |
| †Clapp, John, Jr. | | 1848 |
| Cadbury, John W. | 1134 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia | 1849 |
| †Corbit, William F. | | 1849 |
| Corbit, John C. | Odessa, Del. | 1849 |
| Chase, William H., Jr. | Union Springs, N. Y. | 1850 |
| Clark, Dougan | Richmond, Ind. | 1850 |
| †Canby, Samuel, Jr. | | 1850 |
| †Cooper, Lehman A. | | 1851 |
| Cooper, John | 232 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1851 |
| Crew, Peter J. | 2712 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. | 1851 |
| †Crew, Jno. H. | | 1851 |
| †Cresson, J. Clarence | | 1852 |
| Comfort, Jonathan J. | Chicago, Ills. | 1852 |
| Cadbury, Joel | 1134 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia | 1852 |
| Cheyney, Jesse S. | 649 N. 44th St., Philadelphia | 1853 |
| Collins, Stephen G. | 228 S. Third St., Philadelphia | 1853 |
| Crew, William H. | 217 E. Main St., Richmond, Va. | 1853 |
| †Crowe, Samuel | | 1853 |
| Carmalt, James E. | Scranton, Pa. | 1853 |
| Colket, William W. | 2037 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1854 |
| Cooper, Samuel C. | Cooper's Point, Camden, N. J. | 1854 |
| Clark, Thomas | Webster, Ind. | 1854 |
| Cope, Edgar | Overbrook, P. O., Pa. | 1854 |
| †Comstock, Nathan F. | | 1855 |
| Cromwell, James W. | 29 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1855 |
| †Corlies, William M. | | 1855 |
| †Chase, Richard W. | | 1856 |
| †Corbit, William B. | | 1856 |
| †Clark, Lindley M. | | 1857 |
| Coates, Henry Troth | 900 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1858 |
| †Cox, Robert B. | | 1858 |
| Coates, George M., Jr. | 127 Market St., Philadelphia | 1859 |
| Coates, William M. | 127 Market St., Philadelphia | 1859 |
| Corbit, Daniel W. | Odessa, Del. | 1860 |
| Coates, Edward H. | 116 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1860 |
| Cooper, Howard M. | 106 Market St., Camden, N. J. | 1861 |
| †Clapp, Samuel H. | | 1861 |
| Chase, James A. | L. V. R. R., Hazelton, Pa. | 1862 |

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|---|---|---|
| Cloud, J. Cooper | 1544 Centennial Ave., Philadelphia | 1862 |
| Coles, Isaac W. | Ellisburg, N. J. | 1862 |
| Carpenter, S. Preston | Salem, N. J. | 1863 |
| Congdon, Samuel H. | 1312 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md. | 1863 |
| Chase, Robert H. | Norristown, Pa. | 1863 |
| Collins, Samuel Craft | Chappaqua, N. Y. | 1863 |
| Coles, David B. | Lumberton, N. J. | 1863 |
| Coffin, Elijah | 194 Gresham House, London, E. C., Eng | 1864 |
| Clark, William Penn | Centre Valley, Ind. | 1864 |
| Crenshaw, Nathaniel Bacon | Girard Building, Philadelphia | 1864 |
| Cook, Edward H. | N. Vassalborough, Me. | 1864 |
| †Cope, Alexis T. | | 1864 |
| Cope, Henry | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1864 |
| Congdon, Johns Hopkins | Providence, R. I. | 1865 |
| Carey, Thomas Kimber | 827 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md. | 1866 |
| Comfort, Howard | 529 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1866 |
| Carey, John E. | 17 W. German St., Baltimore, Md. | 1867 |
| Coale, Alford Gable | New York City | 1867 |
| †Comfort, William | | 1868 |
| Cadbury, Richard T. | 409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1868 |
| Carey, James, Jr. | 26 Light St., Baltimore, Md. | 1869 |
| †Chase, William B. | | 1869 |
| Clark, Charles G. | Bessbrook, Ireland | 1869 |
| Cope, Thomas Pim, Jr. | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1869 |
| Comfort, James Cooper | Knox St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1870 |
| Colton, Reuben | 28 Queen St., Worcester, Mass. | 1872 |
| Cope, Alfred | Chew St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1872 |
| †Congdon, Gilbert Arnold | | 1873 |
| Carey, Francis King | 301 Charles St., Baltimore, Md. | 1874 |
| Comfort, Edward Thomas | 529 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1874 |
| Crosman, Charles S. | Haverford College, Pa. | 1875 |
| Cope, Francis Hazen | Chew St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1876 |
| Cox, Charles Elwood | San Jose, Cal. | 1876 |
| Corbit, Alexander Peterson | Odessa, Del. | 1876 |
| Carey, A. Morris | 26 Light St., Baltimore, Md. | 1877 |
| Chase, William Cromwell | Care Thos. Chase, Providence, R. I. | 1877 |
| Collins, William Henry | Haverford College, Pa. | 1877 |
| Cook, Joseph Horace | 713 Filbert St., Philadelphia | 1877 |
| Cox, Isaac Milton | San Jose, Cal. | 1878 |
| Coffin, John E. | Los Angeles, Cal. | 1878 |
| Corbit, Daniel | Odessa, Del. | 1878 |
| Crosman, George Loring | Swampscott, Mass. | 1878 |
| Craig, Andrew Catherwood | Aldine Hotel, Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1878 |
| Cates, Edward E. | Dundee, N. Y. | 1880 |
| Cates, Horace G. | Santa Monica, Cal. | 1880 |
| Collins, Stephen W. | Purchase, N. Y. | 1879 |

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| Chase, T. Herbert | Care Thos. Chase, Providence, R. I. | 1880 |
| Clothier, John B. | 34th St. & Powelton Ave., Philadelphia | 1880 |
| Collins, Benjamin | Purchase, N. Y. | 1881 |
| Carmalt, C. Churchill | Scranton, Pa. | 1882 |
| Cassatt, Edward Buchanan | Haverford, Pa. | 1883 |
| Chase, Alfred | Care Thos. Chase, Providence, R. I. | 1883 |
| Chillman, Edward Fenimore | Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia | 1883 |
| Cope, Alban | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1884 |
| Corbit, John Cowgill, Jr. | Odessa, Del. | 1884 |
| Clement, Allen Ballinger | Camden, N. J. | 1885 |
| Collins, Frederick, Jr. | 1918 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Causey, Foster | Milford, Del. | 1885 |
| Causey, Trusten Polk | Milford, Del. | 1885 |
| Cox, Exum Morris | Echo, Oregon | 1886 |
| Coffin, Thomas Amory | Phœnixville, Pa. | 1886 |
| Conard, Henry Norman | Philadelphia, Pa. | 1886 |
| Cabo, Angel R. | Mexico | 1887 |
| Cottrell, Charles Thurston | Student at the College | 1887 |
| Canby, William Marriott | Wilmington, Del. | 1887 |
| Crawford, John Yocum | Bryn Mawr, Pa. | 1887 |
| Coale, Carey | Care A. B. Morton & Sons, Baltimore, Md. | 1888 |
| Collins, Minturn Post, | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Crozier, Edward P. | Upland, Pa. | 1888 |
| Cadbury, Benjamin | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Crowther, William M. | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Cary, Egbert Snell | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Cook, Charles Gilpin | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Carroll, William Hunt | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Chase, Oscar Marshall | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Collins, Charles | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Comfort, William Wistar | Student at the College | 1890 |
| † Davis, Richard Wistar | | 1833 |
| † Drinker, J. Henry | | 1836 |
| † Day, Edward M. | | 1838 |
| † Dunbar, Charles C. | | 1840 |
| † Dilworth, William T. | | 1849 |
| Deacon, James W. | Mt. Holly, N. J. | 1851 |
| † Dickinson, Edwin L. | | 1852 |
| † Dawson, William M. | | 1852 |
| De Cou, Samuel C. | Moorestown, N. J. | 1855 |
| † Dawson, Charles P. | | 1858 |
| Davis, Henry W. | 1427 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1859 |
| Dennis, James, Jr. | East Providence, R. I. | 1860 |
| Downing, Joseph M. | Wilmington, Del. | 1861 |
| Drake, James H. | St. Paul, Minn. | 1861 |

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|---|---|---|
| De Cou, Franklin | St. Paul, Minn. | 1863 |
| † Dorsey, William T. | | 1863 |
| Darlington, Charles H. | Jonesboro, Tenn. | 1864 |
| † Delaplain, Louis S., Jr. | | 1866 |
| Downing, Thomas S., Jr. | West Whiteland, Pa. | 1868 |
| Deacon, Frederick Howard | 3705 Locust St., Philadelphia | 1870 |
| Davis, J. Franklin | Guilford College, New Garden, N. C. | 1872 |
| Dudley, Henry W. | O'Neill, Neb. | 1872 |
| Davis, George Frederick | Adamsville, R. I. | 1878 |
| Dunn, Robert R. | Minneapolis, Minn. | 1879 |
| Doan, Enos L. | Wilmington, Del. | 1881 |
| Dean, William | N. Ferrisburgh, Vt. | 1883 |
| Dickinson, Jonathan, Jr. | Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | 1883 |
| Dawson, Charles Wilmot | Colorado Springs, Colorado | 1884 |
| Dunton, William Rush | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Davies, Guy Hulett | Towanda, Pa. | 1886 |
| Darlington, Percy Smedley | West Chester, Pa. | 1886 |
| Du Barry, Joseph N., Jr. | 2017 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Da Costa, John Chalmers | 1633 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1888 |
| Davis, Henry Lamont, Jr. | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Dennis, Joseph Henry | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Detwiler, Warren H. | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Davis, Francis F. | Student at the College | 1889 |
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| Estlack, Thomas, Jr. | 774 N. 38th St., Philadelphia | 1834 |
| † Everingham, Henry | | 1834 |
| Elliott, John | Santa Cruz, Cal. | 1834 |
| † Emlen, James V. | | 1835 |
| † Elliott, Daniel M. | | 1837 |
| Edwards, Edward B. | Ridge & Susquehanna Aves., Philadelphia | 1838 |
| † Eddy, Job A. T. | | 1839 |
| Ellis, Evan T. | 12 Gold St., New York | 1840 |
| Ely, Richard E. | New Hope, Pa. | 1848 |
| † Eyre, Joshua P. | | 1852 |
| Exton, Joseph C. | Clinton, N. J. | 1856 |
| Elliott, A. Marshall | Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. | 1862 |
| Eshleman, B. Franklin | Lancaster, Pa. | 1863 |
| † Evaul, Henry | | 1864 |
| Estes, Ludovic | Westfield, Ind. | 1866 |
| Evans, William Penn | 1931 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1868 |
| Erben, Walter | 3415 Baring St., Philadelphia | 1868 |
| Estes, Thomas Rowland | Wilmington, Ohio | 1869 |
| Emlen, George Williams | Washington Lane, Germantown, Philad'a. | 1870 |
| Emlen, James | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1870 |
| Edwards, Josiah Pennington | Richmond, Ind. | 1876 |
| Eldridge, Jonathan | Westtown, Chester Co., Pa. | 1877 |

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| Edwards, Levi Talbott | Haverford College, Pa. | 1877 |
| Evans, George H. | Indianapolis, Ind. | 1879 |
| Edwards, David William | Indianapolis, Ind. | 1879 |
| Ellicott 3d, William M. | Portland, Oregon | 1880 |
| Estes, Joseph Stanley | Sprague Mills, Me. | 1880 |
| Evans, Horace Young, Jr. | Redlands, Cal. | 1883 |
| England, Howell Stroud | Wilmington, Del. | 1884 |
| Evans, Thomas | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Evans, William Henry | Colorado Springs, Colorado | 1885 |
| Eaton, William Bradford | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Estes, Wilbur Albert | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Edwards, Clarence Kinley | Seattle, Washington | 1889 |

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| †Fell, Jonathan W. | | 1834 |
| †Fisher, Lindley | | 1835 |
| †Fisher, Charles William | | 1835 |
| †Foster, Charles | | 1835 |
| †Folwell, Joseph D. | | 1835 |
| Franklin, Benjamin H. | 35 Broadway, New York | 1835 |
| †Fisher, Israel P. | | 1836 |
| †Fuller, James | | 1836 |
| †Fuller, John W. | | 1836 |
| †Folwell, Richard L. | | 1837 |
| Fox, Samuel L. | 1010 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1850 |
| Ferris, L. Murray, Jr. | 62 South St., New York | 1851 |
| Fothergill, Henry | Steelton, Pa. | 1852 |
| †Field, W. Harrington | | 1852 |
| Farmer, Elihu J. | Cleveland, Ohio | 1852 |
| Flowers, William P. | 258 Drexel Building, Philadelphia | 1857 |
| †Farnum, Samuel | | 1858 |
| Febiger, Christian C. | 706 Sansom St., Philadelphia | 1861 |
| Fox, Joseph M. | 339 S. Broad St., Philadelphia | 1869 |
| Forsythe, John Evans | 2122 Locust St., Philadelphia | 1870 |
| Forsythe, Isaac | Drexel Building, Philadelphia | 1876 |
| Forsythe, Edward | 332 Drexel Building, Philadelphia | 1877 |
| Frazier, Cyrus Piggott | Trinity College, Greensboro, N. C. | 1877 |
| Forsythe, Davis Hoopes | 9 Coulter St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1879 |
| Frissell, Walker I. | 54 14th St., Wheeling, W. Va. | 1880 |
| Ferris, Davis S. | Lamourie, Rapides Par., La. | 1880 |
| Ferris, William T. | 409 Broadway, New York | 1882 |
| Futrell, William Harrison | 420 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1883 |
| Firth, Henry Heberton | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Fite, Warner Hutchinson | 1701 N. 21st St., Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Fox, Robert Eastburn | Bryn Mawr, Pa. | 1886 |
| Fischer, William Gustavus, Jr. | 1221 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1887 |
| †Fuller, George Llewellyn | | 1887 |

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|---|---|---|
| Firth, Samuel Lloyd | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1888 |
| Farr, Clifford Bailey | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Foulke, Edward Jeanes | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Gummere, William | Burlington, N. J. | 1833 |
| Greaves, Thomas | Paris, France | 1834 |
| Gummere, Barker | Trenton, N. J. | 1835 |
| Gummere, John G. | Burlington, N. J. | 1835 |
| †Gummere, Chas. J. | | 1839 |
| Gummere, Henry D. | 824 Market St., Philadelphia | 1842 |
| †Gill, William H. | | 1848 |
| Gifford, Chas. H. | New Bedford, Mass. | 1849 |
| Garrett, Philip C. | Logan, Philadelphia | 1849 |
| Garrett, John B. | 228 S. Third St., Philadelphia | 1851 |
| Garrett, Albin | Englewood, N. J. | 1860 |
| Grier, George | | 1860 |
| Gillis, John P. | Fulton & Gold Sts., New York | 1861 |
| Gummere, R. Morris | S. Bethlehem, Pa. | 1862 |
| Griffith, Richard Edward | Winchester, Va. | 1864 |
| Griscom, William W. | 224 Carter St., Philadelphia. | 1866 |
| Garrigues, John S. | Bryn Mawr, Pa. | 1868 |
| Gibbons, Wm. H. | Coatesville, Pa. | 1869 |
| Gummere, Francis Barton | Haverford College, Pa. | 1869 |
| Gifford, Seth K. | Haverford College, Pa. | 1873 |
| †Gibbons, Edward | | 1874 |
| Gifford, John Henry | Fall River, Mass. | 1876 |
| Gause, Charles Edward, Jr. | Milwaukee, Wis. | 1878 |
| Gamble, Elisha | 6th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1880 |
| Gummere, William H. | S. Bethlehem, Pa. | 1880 |
| Grafflin, Frederick L. | 209 South St., Baltimore, Md. | 1882 |
| Garrett, Alfred Cope | Logan, Philadelphia | 1883 |
| Goddard, Henry Herbert. | Oak Grove, Vassalboro, Me. | 1883 |
| Gummere, Henry V. | 725 Market St., Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Geary, John White | 1509 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Griscom, Rodman Ellison | Haverford, Pa. | 1885 |
| Goodwin, Warren Clarkson | Westtown, Pa. | 1886 |
| Guilford, William Moore, Jr. | Lebanon, Pa. | 1886 |
| Guss, John Noble | West Chester, Pa. | 1886 |
| Gilbert, Henry Lee | 3508 Hamilton St., Philadelphia | 1887 |
| Griswold, Frank Tracy | 1500 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1889 |
| Gates, Thomas Sovereign | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Gardner, Larner Somers | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Green, Kane Stovell | Student at the College | 1890 |
| †Haines, John S. | | 1833 |
| †Hilles, Wm. S. | | 1833 |

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| †Howell, Arthur H. | | 1833 |
| Hunn, John | Coosaw, S. C. | 1833 |
| †Hardy, Benjamin F. | | 1834 |
| †Howell, Joseph K. | | 1834 |
| †Hacker, Edward | | 1834 |
| †Hacker, Henry | | 1834 |
| Hulme, Samuel | Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa. | 1834 |
| †Howell, Wm. H. | | 1834 |
| †Hinsdale, Stephen G. | | 1835 |
| Hartshorne, George | Rahway, N. J. | 1836 |
| Hartshorne, Henry | Hancock St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1836 |
| †Hollingshead, Joseph M. | | 1836 |
| Hollingshead, Henry | Philadelphia, Pa. | 1836 |
| Hussey, Wm. H. | 135 West 30th St., New York | 1836 |
| †Howell, Joseph, Jr. | | 1836 |
| Hussey, John B. | New Bedford, Mass. | 1836 |
| †Haines, Wm. S. | | 1837 |
| †Hill, Nathan B. | | 1838 |
| Howland, Robert B. | Union Springs, New York. | 1838 |
| Howland, Wm. Penn | San Francisco, Cal. | 1839 |
| †Hacker, Lloyd Mifflin | | 1840 |
| Hartshorne, Isaac | Brighton, Montgomery Co., Md. | 1840 |
| Haines, Robert B. | Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa. | 1840 |
| †Handy, Charles | | 1841 |
| Heston, George T. | Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa. | 1842 |
| †Hunt, Ambrose | | 1842 |
| Hacker, Charles | 132 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1843 |
| Hartshorne, Charles | 228 S. Third St., Philadelphia | 1843 |
| †Haviland, Edward E. | | 1844 |
| †Howland, George H. | | 1844 |
| †Hilles, John S. | | 1844 |
| †Hacker, Morris | | 1844 |
| Haviland, Charles F. | Masmarvent, Haute Vienne, France | 1844 |
| Hazard, Rowland | Peacedale, R. I. | 1845 |
| Hull, Joseph J. | 158 West 34th St., New York | 1848 |
| †Hacker, Arthur | | 1848 |
| Howland Andrew M. | Shalen, Dona Ana Co., New Mex. | 1848 |
| †Hull, John | | 1849 |
| Hacker, William | 161 Wister St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1849 |
| Hallowell, Richard P. | 506 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass. | 1849 |
| Hopkins, Lewis N. | City Hall, Baltimore, Md. | 1849 |
| †Hulme, John L. | | 1849 |
| †Howland, Benjamin | | 1849 |
| †Haworth, James M. | | 1850 |
| Hunn, Townsend S. | Plainfield, N. J. | 1850 |
| Hill, Thomas Clarkson | Western Springs, Ills. | 1850 |

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| Herendeen, Edward W. | Geneva, N. Y. | 1850 |
| Howland, Cornelius | Care W. & J. Sloane, 884 Broadway, N. Y. | 1850 |
| †Hopkins, John J. | | 1850 |
| †Hoag, Nicholas W. | | 1851 |
| Hubbard, John R. | Westfield, Ind. | 1851 |
| Hanson, E. Hunn | 1609 Vine St., Philadelphia | 1851 |
| Hibberd, Isaac H. | 310 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal. | 1851 |
| Hopkins, Gerard | Gloucester C. H., Va. | 1851 |
| Hopkins, Samuel | Highland, Howard Co., Md. | 1851 |
| Hallowell, Norwood P. | 102 Federal St., Boston, Mass. | 1851 |
| Hoag, Joseph L. | Iowa Falls, Hardin Co., Iowa | 1852 |
| †Hunt, Ellwood | | 1852 |
| Hadley, Hiram | Las Cruces, New Mex. | 1853 |
| Hopkins, Geo. H. | Haddonfield, N. J. | 1853 |
| †Hickman, Joseph E. | | 1853 |
| Hopkins, Ephraim, Jr. | Marshallton, Chester Co., Pa. | 1853 |
| Hacker, Paschall | Santa Barbara, Cal. | 1854 |
| Hunt, Daniel W. | Oskaloosa, Iowa | 1854 |
| Hill, Fowell Buxton | 119 Douglas Avenue, Chicago, Ills. | 1855 |
| Hopkins, Walter G. | 226 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1855 |
| Hopkins, Joseph S. | Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. | 1855 |
| †Harris, John S. | | 1856 |
| Hull, William J. | 5 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md. | 1856 |
| †Harkness, Howard F. | | 1856 |
| †Hadley, Samuel A. | | 1858 |
| †Haines, Samuel B. | | 1858 |
| †Handy, Thomas P. | | 1859 |
| Holme, John G. | Salem, N. J. | 1859 |
| Haines, Howard L. | 1714 Green St., Philadelphia | 1860 |
| Hiatt, Oliver S. | Leavenworth, Kans. | 1860 |
| †Haines, Frederick. | | 1860 |
| Haviland, Arthur. | 623 E. 139th St., New York | 1860 |
| †Hall, Frank S. | | 1861 |
| Haines, Zebedee | Westtown, Chester Co., Pa. | 1863 |
| †Hopkins, Frank N. | | 1863 |
| Hewlings, Isaac W. | Moorestown, N. J. | 1864 |
| †Hunt, Howard A. | | 1864 |
| Holme, R. Henry | 1140 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md. | 1865 |
| Haines, Lindley. | 430 Library St., Philadelphia | 1865 |
| Haines, William Henry | 1134 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia | 1867 |
| Hartshorne, Joseph | 331 S. Broad St., Philadelphia | 1867 |
| Hilles, Thomas Allen | Wilmington, Del. | 1867 |
| Hubbard, William Harrison, | Indianapolis, Ind. | 1868 |
| Haines, Reuben. | Haines St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1868 |
| Hartshorne, William D. | Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass. | 1868 |
| Hoskins, Jesse F. | Summerfield, N. C. | 1868 |

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| Haines, Caspar Wistar | Cheltenham, Pa. | 1868 |
| † Harlan, Wm. B. | | 1868 |
| Huston, Wm. P. | Girard Building, Philadelphia | 1868 |
| Howland, Charles S. | Wilmington, Del. | 1869 |
| Huston, Abram Francis | Coatesville, Pa. | 1869 |
| Haines, Henry Cope | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1869 |
| Hartshorne, Chas. Robinson | Brighton, Md. | 1870 |
| Hilles, Samuel Eli | John & Water Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio | 1870 |
| Hunt, William, Jr. | 244 S. Third St., Philadelphia | 1871 |
| Huston, Charles L. | Coatesville, Pa. | 1871 |
| Haines, Charles Edward | 1134 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia | 1872 |
| Haines, Francis Cope | Haines St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1872 |
| Hobbs, Lewis Lyndon | Guilford College, New Garden, N. C. | 1872 |
| Haines, Robert B., Jr. | Coatesville, Pa. | 1874 |
| Hill, Samuel H. | Minneapolis, Minn. | 1875 |
| Henderson, Francis | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1875 |
| Hill, Mahlon Patterson | Mount Pleasant, Ohio | 1876 |
| Hartshorne, Edward Yarnall | 228 S. Third St., Philadelphia | 1877 |
| Harvey, Lawson M. | Indianapolis, Ind. | 1877 |
| Hadley, Walter Carpenter | Hadley, Grant Co., New Mex. | 1878 |
| Hussey, George Frederick | 56 Lafayette Place, New York | 1878 |
| Hazard, Richard Bowne | River Falls, Wis. | 1878 |
| Haines, William J. | Cheltenham, Pa. | 1880 |
| Hill, Louis T. | Pleasant Plain, Iowa | 1880 |
| Hall, Arthur D. | Bethel, Me. | 1881 |
| Hilles, William S. | Wilmington, Del. | 1881 |
| † Hill, J. Gurney | | 1881 |
| Hussey, William T. | North Berwick, Me. | 1882 |
| Harding, George F. | 366 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. | 1883 |
| Hazard, Willis Hetfield | West Chester, Pa. | 1883 |
| Herendeen, Francis Albert | Geneva, N. Y. | 1883 |
| Hussey, Arthur M. | N. Berwick, Me. | 1884 |
| Hacker, William Estes | Wister St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1884 |
| Hartshorne, Francis Cope | Bullitt Building, Philadelphia | 1884 |
| Hilles, Joseph Tatum | Wilmington, Del. | 1884 |
| Howell, Herbert Charles | 3343 N. 17th St., Philadelphia | 1884 |
| Haley, Edwin James | State College, Bellefonte, Pa. | 1886 |
| Hipple, William Levis | 1340 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Haughton, Victor Mellet | Chelsea Square, New York | 1887 |
| Handy, William Winder | Student at the College | 1887 |
| Hibberd, Dilworth Potts | Student at the College | 1887 |
| Hart, Walter Morris | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Hoffman, Miles Atlee | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Hoopes, Arthur | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Hutton, John Wetherill | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Hall, Rufus Hacker | Student at the College | 1889 |

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| Haughton, John Paul | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Haviland, Walter Winchip | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Hoag, Clarence Gilbert | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Hill, Myron F. | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Harvey, Le Roy | Student at the College | 1890 |
| †Iddings, James C. | | 1853 |
| †Iddings, George W. | | 1855 |
| †Jones, Benjamin W. | | 1833 |
| †Jones, Samuel H. | | 1833 |
| †Johnson, Henry John | | 1834 |
| Jones, Charles | Coulter St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1835 |
| †Jones, Thomas W. | | 1849 |
| Janney, Johns H. | Churchville, Harford Co., Md. | 1850 |
| †Jones, James P. | | 1851 |
| †Johnson, Jacob L. | | 1855 |
| Jessup, Benjamin H. | Moorestown, N. J. | 1856 |
| †Jones, Ivins D. | | 1856 |
| Jones, C. Henry | Le Mars, Iowa | 1857 |
| Jessup, George W. | Cinnaminson, N. J. | 1859 |
| †Jones, Richard T. | | 1859 |
| Jones, William B. | Seal, Chester Co., Pa. | |
| Jones, Richard Mott | William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia | 1863 |
| Jackson, Charles W. | U. S. Marine Corps | 1863 |
| Jackson, Walter | New York City | 1863 |
| Jones, John Barclay | 601 Linden St., Camden, N. J. | 1871 |
| Johnson, Isaac Thorne | Friends' School, Wilmington, Del. | 1877 |
| †Jenkins, Charles Williams | | 1877 |
| Jones, Edward Megarge | Coulter St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1878 |
| Jones, Wilmot Rufus | Dayton, Ohio | 1878 |
| Jay, William C. | Lacey, Iowa | 1879 |
| Jones, Frederic D. | Los Angeles, Cal. | 1879 |
| Jones, S. Rufus | Dayton, Ohio | 1880 |
| Jacob, Charles R. | Friends' School, Providence, R. I. | 1881 |
| Jones, Arthur Winslow | Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa | 1882 |
| Jones, Rufus M. | Vassalboro, Me. | 1882 |
| Jay, Isaac E. | Richmond, Ind. | 1882 |
| Johnson, Guy R. | Longdale, Va. | 1883 |
| Janney, John Hall | Brighton, Md. | 1883 |
| Johnson, Joseph Henry | Ardmore, Pa. | 1884 |
| Johnson, Joseph Esrey, Jr. | Baldwin Works, Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Janney, Richard M. | Churchville, Md. | 1885 |
| Jansen, Cornelius, Jr. | Beatrice, Neb. | 1885 |
| Jones, Lewis, Jr. | Overbrook, Pa. | 1886 |
| Janney, Thomas S. | Churchville, Md. | 1887 |

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|---|---|---|
| Jenkins, William Grant | Wilmington, Ohio | 1889 |
| Jenks, William Pearson | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Jacobs, Carrol Brinton | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Jones, George Lindley | Student at the College | 1889 |
| † King, Francis T. | | 1833 |
| † King, Thomas | | 1835 |
| Kimber, Anthony M. | Newport, R. I. | 1836 |
| † Kimber, Thomas, Jr. | | 1838 |
| King, Joseph | Cor. Charles & Biddle Sts., Baltimore, Md. | 1839 |
| † King, Elias E. | | 1843 |
| Kinsman, William L. | Salem, Mass. | 1848 |
| † Knight, Thomas W. | | 1859 |
| King, Pendleton | Stokesdale, Guilford Co., N. C. | 1866 |
| † Kaighn, William B. | | 1867 |
| † Kimber, Marmaduke Cope | | 1869 |
| † Kirkbride, Mahlon, Jr. | | 1871 |
| † Kimber, T. William | | 1871 |
| Krider, James Delaplaine | 1709 Sydenham St., Philadelphia | 1873 |
| Kennard, Edwin Orson | Knightstown, Ind. | 1878 |
| Kimber, John Shober | Newport, R. I. | 1883 |
| Kirkbride, Franklin Butler | 1406 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Kirkbride, Thomas Story | 1406 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Knipe, Arthur | Student at the College | 1889 |
| † Logan, J. Dickinson | | 1833 |
| Lewis, John Howard | Marple, Delaware Co., Pa. | 1833 |
| † Lippincott, James S. | | 1834 |
| † Longstreth, William C. | | 1834 |
| † Leggett, Charles P. | | 1834 |
| Lewis, Mordecai, Jr. | Chester, Pa. | 1835 |
| † Lowndes, Phineas, | | 1835 |
| Long, Alfonzo W. | | 1836 |
| † Lawrence, Richard H. | | 1838 |
| Levick, James J. | 1200 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1840 |
| † Ladd, William H. | | 1842 |
| Levick, Thomas J. | Philadelphia, Pa. | 1848 |
| † Ladd, Benjamin | | 1849 |
| Levis, Franklin B. | Mount Holly, N. J. | 1849 |
| † Lewis, Enoch E. | | 1851 |
| † Ladd, Thomas W. | | 1852 |
| † Leedom, John M. | | 1852 |
| Livezey, John | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1852 |
| Livezey, Joseph R. | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1852 |
| † Lewis, Berge Rawle | | 1853 |
| † Longstreth, Samuel T. | | 1854 |

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|---|---|---|
| Lamb, Eli M. | 1432 McCulloh St., Baltimore, Md. | 1855 |
| Lindley, Cyrus | Los Angeles, Cal. | 1856 |
| Lang, John A. | Waterville, Me. | 1856 |
| Lippincott, Joshua W. | Wyncote P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa. | 1856 |
| †Lamb, Thomas W. | | 1857 |
| Lippincott, Charles | Palmyra, N. J. | 1857 |
| Lippincott, Horace G. | 21 Water St., Philadelphia | 1857 |
| Lippincott, Hewlings | Cinnaminson, N. J. | 1858 |
| Levick, Robert | 4812 Penn St., Frankford, Philadelphia | 1858 |
| Leeds, Albert R. | Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. | 1860 |
| Longstreth, Morris | 1416 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1860 |
| Lindley, John H. | New Dennison House, Indianapolis, Ind. | 1861 |
| †Lawrence, William H. | | 1862 |
| Levick, Lewis J. | 113 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1863 |
| Lippincott, Joseph K. | Woodstown, N. J. | 1863 |
| Longstreth, Benjamin T. | 1608 Market St., Philadelphia | 1865 |
| †Levick, Samuel Jones, Jr. | | 1866 |
| †Longstreth, Thomas K. | | 1866 |
| Longstreth, William M. | 116 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1869 |
| Lowry, Benjamin Howard | Drexel Building, Philadelphia | 1870 |
| Longstreth, Henry | 409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1871 |
| Longstreet, Jacob Holmes | 114 Liberty St., New York | 1872 |
| Longstreth, Charles Albert | 228 Market St., Philadelphia | 1872 |
| Lyon, J. Stewart | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1873 |
| Lowry, William C. | 46 S. Front St., Philadelphia | 1876 |
| Lynch, James Lewis | Longwood, Mo. | 1876 |
| †Leeds, Wilmer P. | | 1880 |
| List, John K. | 25 Thirteenth St., Wheeling, W. V. | 1880 |
| Ladd, Isaac G. | Franklin, Mass. | 1881 |
| Lee, Philip | New Iberia, La. | 1881 |
| Lippincott, Samuel P. | Wyncote P. O., Montgomery Co, Pa. | 1882 |
| Lewis, Edmund Coleman | Haverford, Pa. | 1883 |
| Leslie, Hugh | 224 Carter St., Philadelphia | 1884 |
| Lewis, William Draper | Drexel Building, Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Lewis, Daniel Clark | Millville, N. J. | 1885 |
| Leeds, Morris Evans | Westtown, Pa. | 1886 |
| Lewis, John Frazier Taylor | Broomall, Pa. | 1886 |
| Leeds, Arthur Newlin | 3221 N. Seventeenth St., Philadelphia | 1887 |
| Longstreth, Edward Rhoads | 56th St. & Springfield Ave., Philadelphia | 1887 |
| Lippincott, Horace G., Jr. | Student at the College | 1887 |
| Lancaster, George | Student at the College | 1890 |
| †Morgan, James T. | | 1833 |
| Murray, Lindley | 45 Broadway, New York | 1833 |
| †Mott, Samuel F., Jr. | | 1833 |
| †Mendenhall, Cyrus | | 1834 |

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| † Murray, David Colden | | 1834 |
| † Mott, William F., Jr. | | 1834 |
| † Morris, Joshua H. | | 1834 |
| † Maule, Edward | | 1835 |
| Moore, Richard M. | Memorial Home, St. Louis, Mo. | 1835 |
| † Marsh, Benjamin V. | | 1836 |
| † Mendenhall, James Ruffin | | 1836 |
| Mendenhall, Nereus | Jamestown, N. C. | 1837 |
| † Murray, Robert Lindley | | 1838 |
| † Morris, Charles W. | | 1838 |
| † Morgan, Samuel Rodman | | 1840 |
| † Morgan, Alexander | | 1841 |
| † Martin, James, Jr. | | 1841 |
| Morris, Samuel | Olney, Philadelphia | 1842 |
| Murray, John | Santa Barbara, Cal. | 1842 |
| † Morgan, William B. | | 1842 |
| Morris, Elliston P. | 21 North Seventh St., Philadelphia | 1844 |
| † Morris, Stephen | | 1848 |
| Matthews, Richard J. | 1064 Argyle St., Baltimore, Md. | 1848 |
| Morgan, William B. | Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. | 1850 |
| Mellor, John B. | 460 Marshall St., Philadelphia | 1850 |
| Miller, William H. | Media, Delaware Co., Pa. | 1851 |
| † Mendenhall, Cyrus | | 1853 |
| Mellor, William | Wayne Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1853 |
| Magee, James R. | 1720 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1854 |
| Morris, Henry G. | Drexel Building, Philadelphia | 1854 |
| Morris, Morton | 1057 Richmond St., Philadelphia | 1854 |
| † Matlack, George T. | | 1855 |
| Maddock, Edward | 2227 Venango St., Philadelphia | 1855 |
| Morris, Theodore H. | 1608 Market St., Philadelphia | 1856 |
| † Merritt, William H. | | 1856 |
| Morris, Frederick W. | 1608 Market St., Philadelphia | 1856 |
| Merritt, Isaac N. | 55 Frankfort St., New York | 1856 |
| Morris, Anthony J. | Pemberton, N. J. | 1857 |
| Mott, John B. | 125 E. Fortieth St., New York | 1857 |
| † Morris, James T. | | 1857 |
| Mellor, Alfred | 218 N. Twenty-second St., Philadelphia | 1858 |
| Mellor, George B. | West Chester, Pa. | 1858 |
| Merritt, J. Walter | 350 P. O. Box, Atlanta, Ga. | 1858 |
| Murray, Joseph K. | Flushing, N. Y. | 1859 |
| Matthews, William W. | Philopolis, Baltimore Co., Md. | 1859 |
| Morris, William H. | 1608 Market St., Philadelphia | 1859 |
| † Morris, Isaac W. | | 1859 |
| Merritt, Charles F. | 105 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn | 1860 |
| Miller, Charles M. | Care of Disston & Sons, Philadelphia | 1860 |
| Morris, John T. | 826 Pine St., Philadelphia | 1863 |

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|---|---|---|
| †McDowell, Henry | | 1867 |
| Moore, Walter Thomas | 123 N. Nineteenth St., Philadelphia | 1869 |
| Morris, Isaac T. | 269 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia | 1869 |
| Metcalf, Charles A. | Chicago, Ill. | 1873 |
| Mercer, George Gluyas | 641 N. Sixteenth St. | 1876 |
| Mason, Samuel, Jr. | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1876 |
| Marshburn, William V. | Estacado, Texas | 1877 |
| Moore, Jesse Hallowell | Estacado, Texas | 1877 |
| Morgan, Jesse Henley | Lowell, Kan. | 1878 |
| Mott, Richard | Burlington, N. J. | 1879 |
| Morris, Marriott Canby | 21 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia | 1881 |
| Moore, Walter L. | Ercildoun, Pa. | 1882 |
| Murray, Augustus T. | Colorado University, Colorado Springs, Col. | 1882 |
| McFarland, William S. | Pottstown, Pa. | 1882 |
| Morgan, W. Earl | Lowell, Kan. | 1883 |
| MacLear, Walter | Wilmington, Del. | 1883 |
| Markley, Joseph Lybrand | Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich. | 1883 |
| Morris, William Paul | 1608 Market St., Philadelphia | 1883 |
| †Morris, Israel, Jr. | | 1883 |
| Morris, P. Hollingsworth | 1325 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1883 |
| Mowry, Allan McLane | | 1883 |
| Martin, L. Lamphier | Sumter, S. C. | 1884 |
| Morris, Frederick Wistar, Jr. | 1608 Market St., Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Morris, Richard Jones | 1608 Market St., Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Morris, Herbert | Johnstown, Pa. | 1885 |
| Morris, Lawrence Johnson | 1514 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1885 |
| †Morris, Samuel Buckley | | 1885 |
| Mitchell, Jacob Thomas | Bellefonte, Pa. | 1887 |
| Mekeel, David Lane | Student at the College | 1887 |
| Martin, Robert Linwood | Student at the College | 1888 |
| McAllister, Franklin | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Muir, John Wallingford | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Morris, John Stokes | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Michener, Charles Leroy | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Miller, Martin Nixon | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Morris, Howard | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Morton, Arthur Villiers | Student at the College | 1890 |
| †Needles, Caleb H. | | 1834 |
| †Newbold, Edward | | 1838 |
| Nicholson, William H. | 1828 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1844 |
| Nicholson, Coleman L. | 528 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1848 |
| Newhall, William E. | 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1849 |
| †Newbold, Joseph T. | | 1852 |
| †Noble, Charles | | 1855 |
| †Nichols, David H. | | 1862 |

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|---|---|---|
| Newlin, Harold P. | 1807 Pine St., Philadelphia | 1872 |
| Nicholson, J. Whitall | 410 Race St., Philadelphia | 1872 |
| Newkirk, John B. | 2110 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1875 |
| Newhall, Barker | Athens, Greece | 1884 |
| Nields, J. Percy | Wilmington, Del. | 1884 |
| Nicholson, William H., Jr., | Student at the College | 1888 |
| | | |
| †Osborne, Charles | | 1836 |
| †Osborne, William P. | | 1852 |
| Owen, Oliver Goldsmith | Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y. | 1867 |
| Osborne, William Elmore | | 1879 |
| Orbison, Thomas J. | Bellefonte, Pa. | 1884 |
| Overman, William Franklin, | Friends' School, Jenkintown, Pa. | 1885 |
| Okie, John Mickle | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Osborne, Charles | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Oberteuffer, James Prickett, | 1505 Locust St., Philadelphia | 1889 |
| | | |
| †Pennock, Joseph Liddon | | 1833 |
| Parsons, Samuel B. | Flushing, N. Y. | 1833 |
| Parsons, Robert B. | Flushing, N. Y. | 1834 |
| †Parsons, William B. | | 1835 |
| †Perot, James P. | | 1836 |
| Perot, Sansom | 250 N. Broad St., Philadelphia | 1840 |
| †Pearsall, Robert, Jr. | | 1841 |
| Perkins, Lindley Murray | Rahway, N. J. | 1842 |
| Pennock, A. L. | 1514 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1843 |
| Price, Stephen S. | 429 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1844 |
| †Pancoast, Charles | | 1844 |
| Price, Joseph M. P. | 2019 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1844 |
| †Perkins, Benjamin D. | | 1848 |
| †Parry, Edward R. | | 1848 |
| †Paxson, Samuel | | 1848 |
| †Price, Richard | | 1848 |
| Paige, Franklin E. | 116 N. Eleventh St., Philadelphia | 1849 |
| Pancoast, William H. | 1100 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1849 |
| †Pancoast, George H. | | 1849 |
| †Parry, Israel H. | | 1850 |
| Parry, Richard R. | New Hope, Pa. | 1850 |
| Phillips, Albert S. | Greenwood Ave., Trenton, N. J | 1850 |
| Potts, William W. | Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Pa. | 1851 |
| Painter, John V. | Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio | 1852 |
| †Paxson, Richard C. | | 1853 |
| Pedrick, Alexander K. | 708 Locust St., Philadelphia | 1853 |
| †Pilcher, Samuel F. | | 1854 |
| Price, William B. | Milwaukee, Wis. | 1854 |
| Parrish, Dillwyn, Jr. | London, England | 1855 |

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| † Pleasants, Charles Israel | | 1855 |
| Parrish, James C. | Tuxedo Park, N. Y. | 1856 |
| Pancoast, Richard | 15 Gold St., New York | 1856 |
| Potts, William N. | Wayne, Delaware Co., Pa. | 1856 |
| Pinkham, John W. | Montclair, N. J. | 1857 |
| Parsons, Samuel | Flushing, Queens Co., N. Y. | 1857 |
| Pancoast, Henry Boller | 243 S. Third St., Philadelphia | 1858 |
| Pancoast, Albert | 1907 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1858 |
| Parrish, Joseph | 526 Drexel Building, Philadelphia | 1859 |
| † Parrish, William W. | | 1859 |
| Pinkham, Joseph G. | Lynn, Mass. | 1860 |
| Pharo, Joseph J. | Tuckerton, N. J. | 1861 |
| Parry, Charles | Parry, N. J. | 1862 |
| Pendleton, E. Gray | Pond Gap, Augusta Co., Va. | 1862 |
| Pendleton, C. Mason | Berkeley Springs, W. Va. | 1862 |
| Parrish, Alfred | Thirtieth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia | 1863 |
| Pinkham, Gilbert L. | Miller, Hand Co., S. Dakota | 1864 |
| Pearson, George | Mercer, Pa. | 1865 |
| Pratt, Charles Eadward | 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. | 1866 |
| † Painter, Howard | | 1867 |
| † Peitsmeyer, Edward | | 1869 |
| Price, Theophilus P. | Tuckerton, N. J. | 1871 |
| Pharo, Walter Willits | 22d and Washington Ave., Philadelphia | 1871 |
| Paul, Joseph W. | 1821 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1873 |
| Pearce, Robert K. | 5219 Warren St., West Philadelphia | 1873 |
| Phillips, John L. | Care R. B. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1875 |
| Perry, William Francis | The Aldine, Philadelphia | 1877 |
| Price, Walter Ferris | Haverford College, Pa. | 1877 |
| Page, William Enoch | S. Weare, N. H. | 1878 |
| Palmer, T. Chalkley, Jr. | Moore's, Pa. | 1878 |
| Price, William F. | Sadsburyville, Chester Co., Pa. | 1879 |
| Peet, William F. | St. Paul, Minn. | 1880 |
| Phillips, Jesse E., Jr. | Worcester, Mass. | 1883 |
| Purdy, Ellison Reynolds | West Branch, N. Y. | 1883 |
| Patterson, George Stuart | Chestnut Hill, Pa. | 1884 |
| Parker, John Eberly | Kansas City, Mo. | 1885 |
| † Pope, Edward Morrill | | 1885 |
| Peirson, Frank Warrington, | Vassalboro, Me. | 1885 |
| Painter, Josiah Henry | Kennett Square, Pa. | 1888 |
| Palen, Gilbert Joseph, Jr. | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Parrish, Frederick Maxfield, | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Pritchard, Charles Edgar | Georgetown, Ill. | 1889 |
| Pennypacker, W. Gause, Jr., | Wilmington, Del. | 1889 |
| Pancoast, William Howard, | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Pinkham, Charles Heber | Student at the College | 1890 |

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| Quinby, Watson F. | Wilmington, Del. | 1842 |
| Quimby, Edward Entwisle | Student at the College | 1890 |
| †Richardson, Jno. D. | | 1834 |
| Redman, Joseph | Haddonfield, N. J. | 1835 |
| Randolph, George | Atlantic City, N. J. | 1835 |
| Randolph, Richard | 247 N. 12th St., Philadelphia | 1836 |
| Rodman, Edmund, | New Bedford, Mass. | 1839 |
| Rodman, Thomas R. | New Bedford, Mass. | 1839 |
| †Redmond, Charles P. | | 1844 |
| †Richmond, James H. C. | | 1849 |
| †Roberts, George W. | | 1849 |
| Reeve, Wm. C. | Salem, N. J. | 1850 |
| Reeve, Augustus | Camden, N. J. | 1850 |
| Richmond, Alexander A. | Care Joshua Richmond, New Bedford, Mass. | 1850 |
| Rowell, Jno. F. | Chico, Cal. | 1851 |
| Roberts, Stephen | | 1851 |
| †Riddick, Joseph | | 1852 |
| †Riddick, Reuben B. | | 1852 |
| Richardson, Francis | Norfolk, Va. | 1852 |
| †Rhoads, William G. | | 1854 |
| Ratcliff, Wm. R. | Martin's Ferry, Ohio | 1855 |
| †Rhoads, Edward | | 1855 |
| Ratcliff, Edward | | 1856 |
| Roberts, Charles | 1716 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1860 |
| Roberts, Edward C. | 242 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1860 |
| †Richardson, Henry B. | | 1862 |
| †Redman, Samuel B. | | 1862 |
| Rose, David F. | Chester, Pa. | 1866 |
| Randolph, William H. | Atlantic City, N. J. | 1867 |
| Reeves, Ellis B. | Phœnixville, Pa. | 1867 |
| Roberts, Alfred R. | 1627 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1867 |
| Richards, E. Archer | Wilmington, Del. | 1871 |
| Roberts, Percival, Jr. | 110 S. 20th St, Philadelphia | 1871 |
| Reynolds, Lindley M. H. | Guilford College, New Garden, N. C. | 1874 |
| Roberts, J. R. Evans | 215 S. Broad St., Philadelphia | 1876 |
| Rhoads, Joseph, Jr. | Westtown, Chester Co., Pa. | 1877 |
| Randolph, Edward, | 733 Pine St., Philadelphia | 1878 |
| Robinson, Wm. H. | Courtland, Sacramento Co., Cal. | 1878 |
| Rhodes, Richard S., | Aston Mills, Delaware Co., Pa. | 1879 |
| Robinson, Herbert W. | South Windham, Me. | 1879 |
| Rushmore, Townsend | Plainfield, N. J. | 1879 |
| Reeve, Augustus H. | Camden, N. J. | 1881 |
| Reeve, William F. | Camden, N. J. | 1881 |
| Richards, Theodore Wm. | Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. | 1882 |
| Roberts, Geo. Brinton, Jr. | Bala, Pa. | 1884 |

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|---|---|---|
| Reade, Walter George | 35 Falmouth St. Boston, Mass. | 1885 |
| Reinhardt, David Jones | 1004 Jefferson St., Wilmington, Del. | 1885 |
| Rogers, James Wadsworth | | 1885 |
| Ravenel, Sam'l Prioleau | 1707 Locust St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Rhoads, Joseph Howard | Overbrook, Pa. | 1887 |
| Rhoads, Charles James | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Reeves, Frank Butler | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Rhoads, Edward | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Read, William Johns, Jr. | Cumberland, Md. | 1889 |
| Roberts, John | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Robinson, Lucian Moore | 1715 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1890 |
| Ristine, Fred. Pearce, | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Rorer, Jonathan Taylor, Jr. | Student at the College | 1890 |

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| †Smith, Dillwyn | | 1833 |
| †Sharpless, Daniel Offley | | 1833 |
| †Sharpless, Charles L. | | 1833 |
| Sheppard, Clarkson | Media, Pa. | 1833 |
| Smith, Benjamin R. | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1834 |
| Shotwell, George F. | Skaneateles, N. Y. | 1834 |
| †Smith, Barclay Arney | | 1834 |
| †Serrill, Isaac S. | | 1834 |
| †Smith, Lloyd P. | | 1835 |
| †Sharpless, Henry H. G. | | 1836 |
| †Sharpless, Isaac | | 1836 |
| †Smith, Albanus | | 1837 |
| †Stroud, Morris R. | | 1838 |
| †Scull, Gideon D. | | 1838 |
| Stapler, John W., | Tahlequah, Cherokee N., Ind. Ter. | 1839 |
| Smith, Richard M., | 3715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1840 |
| Smith, Robert Pearsall, | 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1840 |
| †Stroud, William D. | | 1841 |
| Starbuck, Chas. C. | Andover, Mass. | 1841 |
| †Stokes, John N. | | 1841 |
| †Stewardson, John | | 1841 |
| Stewardson, Thomas | Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia | 1841 |
| †Shinn, Samuel E. | | 1844 |
| †Shotwell, Augustus | | 1844 |
| †Shotwell, Joseph | | 1844 |
| Smiley, Alfred H. | Lake Minnewaska, N. Y. | 1848 |
| Smiley, Albert K. | Lake Mohonk, N. Y. | 1848 |
| Scull, J. Ridgway, | Haddonfield, N. J. | 1848 |
| Stokes, Francis | Locust Ave., Germantown, Phila. | 1848 |
| Stadelman, Jacob L. | Ardmore, Pa. | 1848 |
| Scull, David, Jr. | 113 S. 4th St., Philadelphia | 1849 |
| Street, Louis, | Salem, Ohio | 1850 |

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|---|---|---|
| Stokes, Wistar H. | 78 Herman St., Germantown, Phila. | 1850 |
| †Stabler, William D. | | 1851 |
| Stabler, Thomas S. | Lynchburg, Va. | 1851 |
| Sellers, Nathan | 319 N. 33d St., Philadelphia | 1852 |
| †Street, John W. | | 1853 |
| Street, David | Monticello, Iowa | 1853 |
| Street, George | Salem, Ohio | 1854 |
| Street, Ogden, | Seattle, Washington | 1854 |
| †Satterthwaite, Samuel T. | | 1854 |
| Smith, Thomas C. | 486 Chestnut St., Trenton, N. J. | 1854 |
| Starr, Joseph W. | Steele City, Neb. | 1855 |
| Sharples, Abram | Salem, Oregon | 1855 |
| Smith, Benjamin H., | Girard Building, Philadelphia | 1855 |
| Steele, Thomas C., | Pottstown, Pa. | 1855 |
| †Shinn, T. Jefferson, | | 1855 |
| Sampson, Edward C. | 58 Reade St., New York | 1856 |
| †Sampson, George | | 1856 |
| Sampson, Henry, | 58 Reade St., New York | 1856 |
| Smith, Clement L. | Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. | 1856 |
| Smith, William E., | 4045 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia | 1857 |
| †Starr, Theodore | | 1857 |
| †Stokes, J. Spencer | | 1857 |
| Street, John | Kokomo, Ind. | 1857 |
| Stuart, Jehu Harlan | Minneapolis, Minn. | 1858 |
| Starr, Edward | 311 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1858 |
| Scott, Thomas, Jr. | Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1858 |
| Smyth, Horace | Care Lindley Smyth, Philadelphia | 1859 |
| †Scull, Edward L. | | 1860 |
| Sampson, E. Pope, | 58 Reade St., New York | 1861 |
| Shepherd, Caleb W., | 85 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1861 |
| †Shannon, John R. | | 1861 |
| Sharpless, Henry W. | 801 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1861 |
| †Smith, George, Jr. | | 1862 |
| Swift, Henry H. | Millbrook, N. Y. | 1862 |
| Sands, William L. | Care R. W. Lawrence, 41 Wall St., N. Y. | 1862 |
| †Sharpless, Charles W. | | 1863 |
| Swift, William L. | Millbrook, N. Y. | 1864 |
| Starr, Louis | 1818 S. Rittenhouse Sq., Philadelphia | 1864 |
| Satterthwaite, Benj. C. | 242 S. Fifth St., Philadelphia | 1864 |
| †Steele, John Dutton | | 1866 |
| Sharpless, S. Frank | 1418 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1869 |
| Sampson, Alden Jr. | 58 Reade St., New York | 1869 |
| †Smith, Franklin Whitall, | | 1870 |
| Stabler, Charles Miller | Sandy Springs, Md. | 1870 |
| Stokes, N. Newlin, Jr. | Moorestown, N. J. | 1872 |
| Stokes, Henry N., | National Museum, Washington, D. C. | 1874 |

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|---|---|---|
| Smiley, Daniel, Jr. | Lake Mohonk, N. Y. | 1874 |
| Sheppard, John E. | 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1875 |
| Smith, William Foulke, | Barnesville, Ohio | 1876 |
| Schively, Edwin Ford | 307 School Lane, Germantown, Phil | 1876 |
| Shipley, Walter Penn | Locust Avenue, Germantown, Phila. | 1877 |
| Smith, Albanus Longstreth, | West Penn St., Germantown, Phila. | 1877 |
| Shoemaker, Samuel B. | Main St., Germantown, Phila. | 1878 |
| Sutton, Isaac | Haverford, Pa. | 1879 |
| Stuart, Francis B. | La Luz, New Mexico | 1879 |
| Scull, William Ellis | Overbrook, Philadelphia | 1879 |
| Spruance, John S. | 519 Linden St., Camden, N. J. | 1879 |
| Smith, S. Decatur, Jr. | 1927 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1880 |
| Starkey, Howard A. | Duluth, Minn. | 1880 |
| Smith, Alfred P. | Provident Building, Philadelphia | 1880 |
| Smith, L. Logan | 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia. | 1881 |
| Scott, Alexander H., | 1806 S. Rittenhouse Sq., Philadelphia | 1882 |
| Smith, Horace E. | 1213 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1882 |
| Starr, Isaac T., | 311 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1882 |
| Savery, William H. | Wilmington, Del. | 1883 |
| Slocum, Allison W. | 13 Farwell St., Cambridge, Mass. | 1883 |
| Stokes, Henry Warrington, | 308 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1883 |
| Strawbridge, Frederic Heap, | 801 Market St., Philadelphia | 1883 |
| Stubbs, Martin Bell, | 1616 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1884 |
| Sharp, Joseph Webster, Jr. | 1134 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia | 1884 |
| Sachse, Albert Frederic, | 267 North 8th St., Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Shupert, Chas. M. | Bryn Mawr, Pa. | 1885 |
| Schwartz, John Loeser, | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1885 |
| Smith, Walter Emanuel | 1213 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1885 |
| Smith, Wilson Longstreth | 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Stevens, Lindley Murray, | Student at the College | 1886 |
| Stokes, John Stogdell, | 1010 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Shaw, James George, Jr. | Newcastle, Del. | 1886 |
| Simpson, Wm. Percy, | Overbrook, Pa. | 1886 |
| Stotesbury, William Alfred, | Bozeman, Montana | 1886 |
| Steere, Jonathan Mowry, | Student at the College | 1887 |
| Strawbridge, Robert Early | 801 Market St., Philadelphia | 1887 |
| Stone, Ralph Warren, | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Sayrs, William Christopher, | Wilmington College, Ohio | 1889 |
| Shipley, William Ellis, | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Sensenig, Barton | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Scarborough, Henry Wismer, | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Shoemaker, Benj. H., Jr. | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Stokes, Francis Joseph | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Strawbridge, William Justus, | Student at the College | 1890 |

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| Tatnall, Edward | Wilmington, Del. | 1833 |

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|---|---|---|
| Thurston, William R. | 235 E. 15th St., New York | 1834 |
| Trotter, William H. | 36 N. Front St., Philadelphia | 1834 |
| Talcott, Joseph D. | Skaneateles, N. Y. | 1836 |
| †Thurston, Joseph D. | | 1836 |
| †Taber, Charles | | 1837 |
| †Tatnall, William | | 1837 |
| †Tyson, Richard W. | | 1837 |
| †Thomas, William A. | | 1838 |
| †Thorne, Edwin | | 1838 |
| †Taylor, Joseph B. | | 1839 |
| Taber, Augustus | 714 Water St., New York. | 1840 |
| Tyson, Jesse | 6 E. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. | 1841 |
| Trotter, Charles W. | 36 N. Front St., Philadelphia | 1841 |
| Trotter, Newbold H. | 1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1841 |
| †Tatum, Samuel C. | | 1841 |
| †Tyson, James W. | Charles and Lexington Sts., Baltimore, Md. | 1841 |
| Thomas, George B. | West Chester, Pa. | 1848 |
| Taber, Abram. | New Bedford, Mass. | 1848 |
| †Tyson, Isaac | | 1848 |
| Thomas, James C. | 1226 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md. | 1848 |
| Thomas, William R. | Downingtown, Pa. | 1848 |
| Tatum, Charles | 2610 Howard St., Omaha, Neb. | 1849 |
| Tillinghast, Joseph | New Bedford, Mass. | 1849 |
| †Tyson, John S., Jr. | | 1849 |
| Test, Zaccheus | Union Springs, N. Y. | 1849 |
| †Troth, John T. | | 1850 |
| †Taylor, Thomas C. | | 1850 |
| †Taylor, Augustus | | 1850 |
| Tatum, John C. | Woodbury, N. J. | 1850 |
| Troth, Samuel | 3612 Baring St., Philadelphia | 1850 |
| †Taylor, Joseph P. | | 1851 |
| Thomas, Evan | Produce Exchange, New York | 1851 |
| †Thomas, Lewin W. | | 1851 |
| Tucker, Benjamin | Bethlehem, N. H. | 1852 |
| Taber, William C., Jr. | New Bedford, Mass. | 1852 |
| Thorn, Barton F. | Crosswicks, N. J. | 1853 |
| Tevis, Norman | Care E. L. Tevis, Philadelphia | 1853 |
| Tevis, Edwin L. | 721 Locust St., Philadelphia | 1853 |
| Thomson, Edgar L. | 1927 Master St., Philadelphia | 1853 |
| Tatum, George M. | Glenelg, Howard Co., Md. | 1854 |
| Tomlinson, William I. | Marlton, N. J. | 1854 |
| Tyler, William Graham | 4420 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1855 |
| Tomlinson, Edwin | Kirkwood, Camden Co., N. J. | 1855 |
| Tyson, James | 1506 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1857 |
| Thomas, John C. | 1333 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md. | 1857 |
| †Thurston, William R., Jr. | | 1858 |

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|---|---|---|
| Thorne, Jonathan, Jr. | 76 Gold St., New York | 1858 |
| †Toms, Richard H. R. | | 1858 |
| Tyler, J. Edgar | Media, Pa. | 1859 |
| Thomas, J. Preston | Whitford, Chester Co., Pa. | 1860 |
| Thomas, Allen C. | Haverford College, Pa. | 1861 |
| Tatham, Henry B., Jr. | 1025 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1862 |
| Tomlinson, B. Albert | Kirkwood, Camden Co., N. J. | 1862 |
| †Tomlinson, Ephraim, Jr. | | 1862 |
| Taber, Robert Barney | Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass. | 1863 |
| Taylor, William Shipley | 403 N. 33d St., Philadelphia. | 1864 |
| Thompson, David A. | Albany, N. Y. | 1864 |
| Tomlinson, S. Finley | Durham, N. C. | 1865 |
| Taylor, Edward B. | Sewickley, Pa. | 1866 |
| Taylor, Charles Shoemaker | 110 N. 20th St., Philadelphia | 1867 |
| Thomas, Charles Yarnall | Darlington, Md. | 1868 |
| Thurston, Edward Day | 236 E. 15th St., New York | 1868 |
| Tomlinson, Allen J. | Archdale, N. C. | 1869 |
| Thomas, Richard H. | 236 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md. | 1869 |
| Trotter, Joseph | 322 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1871 |
| Tebbetts, Charles Edwin | Pasadena, Cal. | 1871 |
| Thompson, James B. | 2054 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1872 |
| †Tomlinson, Julius L. | | 1872 |
| Trotter, Walter Newbold | 1806 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1872 |
| Taylor, Frank H. | 3304 Baring St., Philadelphia | 1872 |
| †Taylor, Lewis Alfred | | 1873 |
| Taylor, Howard G. | Riverton, N. J. | 1873 |
| Thompson, John J., Jr. | 2024 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1874 |
| Taylor, Henry L. | 61 W. 8th St., Cincinnati, O. | 1874 |
| Thomas, John M. W. | 410 Race St., Philadelphia | 1874 |
| Townsend, Wilson | Long Dale, Alleghany Co., Va. | 1875 |
| †Townsend, Clayton W. | | 1878 |
| Thomas, Henry M. | 1228 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md. | 1878 |
| Thomas, Bond V. | Millville, N. J. | 1879 |
| Tyson, James W., Jr. | Charles and Lexington Sts., Baltimore, Md. | 1879 |
| Tunis, Joseph P. | 2320 Delancey Place, Philadelphia | 1882 |
| Trotter, Francis L. | 1810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1882 |
| Trotter, Frederick N. | 1810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1882 |
| Tanner, Clarence Lincoln | Augusta, Me. | 1883 |
| †Trimble, William Webster | | 1883 |
| Takasaki, Koichi | Japan (Yumi). | 1884 |
| Thompson, Frank Earle | Pottstown, Pa. | 1885 |
| Thomas, George | Whitford, Pa. | 1887 |
| †Todhunter, Layton W. | | 1888 |
| Tatnall, Robert Richardson | Wilmington, Del. | 1888 |
| Tevis, Alfred Collins | Haverford, Pa. | 1888 |
| Todd, Henry Arnold | Doylestown, Pa. | 1888 |

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|---|---|---|
| Terrell, Charles Ernest | New Vienna, Ohio. | 1889 |
| Thurber, Charles Herbert | Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. | 1889 |
| Taylor, James Gurney | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Taber, David Shearman, Jr. | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Thomas, Frank Smith | Student at the College | 1890 |
| † Underhill, George W. | | 1835 |
| Underhill, William W. | 192 S. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1837 |
| Underhill, Robert | Croton Landing, N. Y. | 1843 |
| † Underhill, R. F. | | 1850 |
| Updegraff, David B. | Mt. Pleasant, Ohio | 1851 |
| † Underhill, Edmund B. | | 1851 |
| Underhill, Stephen, | Croton Landing, N. Y. | 1854 |
| † Underhill, William H. | | 1855 |
| Underhill, Edward B., Jr. | Little Rest, Dutchess Co., N. Y. | 1857 |
| Underhill, Silas A. | 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1857 |
| Updegraff, William Ross | Oak Grove, Iowa | 1877 |
| Underhill, Joseph Turner | Englewood, Chicago, Ill. | 1883 |
| Underhill, Alfred M. | Logansport, Ind. | 1883 |
| Uhler, Harvey Thomas | 1825 N. Broad St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Valentine, Robert | Bellefonte, Pa. | 1843 |
| Valentine, Jacob D. | Bellefonte, Pa. | 1843 |
| † Valentine, William T. | | 1848 |
| Valentine, George | Bellefonte, Pa. | 1848 |
| † Valentine, Bond | | 1848 |
| Valentine, Abram S. | Atlantic City, N. J. | 1849 |
| † Valentine, Samuel R. | | 1853 |
| † Vaux, Roberts, | | 1855 |
| Vail, Benjamin A. | Rahway, N. J. | 1861 |
| Valentine, Benjamin E. | 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1862 |
| † Vail, George Requa | | 1877 |
| Vail, John Randolph | Los Angeles, Cal. | 1877 |
| Vail, E. Herbert | Geneva, N. Y | 1880 |
| Vaux, George, Jr. | Girard Building, Philadelphia | 1881 |
| Veeder, Herman Greig | Allegheny, Pa. | 1884 |
| Vail, Fred. Neilson | Los Angeles, Cal. | 1885 |
| Valentine, John Reed | 2027 Pine St., Philadelphia | 1886 |
| Valentine, Edward Abram | Atlantic City, N. J. | 1887 |
| Valentine, George | Bellefonte, Pa. | 1887 |
| Vaux, William Sansom, Jr. | Student at the College | 1889 |
| † Wistar, B. Wyatt | | 1833 |
| Walton, Joseph | Moorestown, N. J | 1833 |
| Williams, Joseph K. | Philadelphia, Pa. | 1835 |
| † Warder, William P. | | 1836 |

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|---|---|---|
| Wistar, Richard | Wills' Eye Hospital, Philadelphia | 1837 |
| † Winslow, John R. | | 1838 |
| † White, Elias A. | | 1838 |
| White, Francis | Gay and Lombard Sts., Baltimore, Md. | 1838 |
| Winslow, Caleb | 924 McCulloh St., Baltimore, Md. | 1839 |
| † Wigham, Thomas M. | | 1840 |
| Wood, William E. | 112 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. | 1840 |
| † Wood, Richard | | 1841 |
| Wood, Joseph | 39 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia | 1841 |
| † Wines, Gilbert H. | | 1842 |
| Wistar, Isaac Jones | 233 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia | 1842 |
| Wright, Benjamin H., | Care Robt. Furnace, Indianapolis, Ind. | 1842 |
| † Willetts, Jeremiah | | 1842 |
| Wright, John Howard | 346 Lexington Ave., New York | 1842 |
| † Walker, Thomas | | 1844 |
| † Walker, Robert | | 1844 |
| Wood, George B. | Mt. Airy, Germantown, Philadelphia | 1844 |
| Wood, Richard | 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1848 |
| † Walton, James M. | | 1848 |
| † Walton, Francis | | 1848 |
| † Weaver, Thomas | | 1849 |
| † Wistar, Caspar | | 1849 |
| Whitall, James | 410 Race St., Philadelphia | 1849 |
| Willets, John T. | 303 Pearl St., New York | 1850 |
| † Walton, Isaac M. | | 1851 |
| Wood, William C. | Haddonfield, N. J. | 1851 |
| Wood, Edward R | 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1852 |
| Wistar, Thomas | 409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1853 |
| † Wistar, W. Wilberforce | | 1853 |
| Wood, Stephen | Care Henry Wood, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. | 1854 |
| Wood, James | Mt. Kisco, N. Y. | 1854 |
| Witmer, John S. | Paradise, Pa. | 1854 |
| Wildes, Thomas | Kingston, Jamaica | 1855 |
| Wood, William H. S. | 8 E. Sixty-third St., New York | 1855 |
| Wood, George | 626 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1855 |
| Wood, Isaac F. | Rahway, N. J. | 1856 |
| Willets, William Henry | 53 Park Ave., New York | 1856 |
| † Wood, Randolph | | 1857 |
| Williams, Horace | 1717 Pine St., Philadelphia | 1858 |
| Wistar, Caleb Cresson | 126 N. Front St., Philadelphia | 1861 |
| Woodward, Thomas, Jr. | 71 Wall St., New York | 1862 |
| Witmer, A. Exton | Paradise, Pa. | 1863 |
| Wistar, John | Salem, N. J. | 1863 |
| Wood, Walter | 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia | 1863 |
| † Walton, William Kite | | 1865 |
| Wistar, Bartholomew | Cleveland, Ohio | 1865 |

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|---|---|---|
| Wood, Charles | Germantown, Philadelphia | 1865 |
| Wills, Joseph Henry | 100 Cooper St., Camden, N. J. | 1866 |
| Whitlock, James Gilbert | Richmond, Va. | 1866 |
| Wood, Walter | Care T. & T. Wood, New Bedford, Mass | 1866 |
| Wood, Henry | Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. | 1866 |
| Wood, Stuart | 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia | 1866 |
| Winslow, Randolph | Mount Royal Terrace, Baltimore, Md. | 1867 |
| Wistar, Edward Morris | 119 S. 4th St., Philadelphia | 1869 |
| Warner, George Malin | 131 S. 2d St., Philadelphia | 1870 |
| Warrington, Curtis H. | West Chester, Pa. | 1871 |
| White, Miles, Jr. | Box 362, Baltimore, Md. | 1871 |
| White, David F. | Fountain City, Ind. | 1872 |
| Warrington, T. Francis | West Chester, Pa. | 1873 |
| White, Oliver | Arkansas City, Ark. | 1874 |
| White, George Wilson | Belvidere, N. C. | 1874 |
| Whitall, John Mickle | 410 Race St., Philadelphia | 1876 |
| White, Thomas Newby | Greensboro, N. C. | 1876 |
| Whitall, Thomas Wistar | 9 E. Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1877 |
| Winslow, Thomas Newby | Belvidere, N. C. | 1877 |
| Winston, John Clark | 139 W. Penn St., Germantown, Philadelphia | 1877 |
| White, Walter | Belvidere, N. C. | 1877 |
| Winston, Lindley Murray | Redlands, Cal. | 1878 |
| Wilbur, Henry L. | Bryn Mawr, Pa. | 1879 |
| Worthington, Thomas K. | 1417 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md. | 1879 |
| White, W. Alpheus | Brunswick, Randolph Co., N. C. | 1879 |
| Whitney, Charles H. | Bryn Mawr, Pa. | 1879 |
| Whitney, Louis B. | Bryn Mawr, Pa. | 1879 |
| Wetherell, John M. | 3435 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia | 1880 |
| White, Francis A. | 1221 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. | 1880 |
| † Wilson, Matthew T. | | 1881 |
| White, Elias H. | Girard College, Philadelphia | 1881 |
| White, Wilfred W. | Odessa, Ector Co., Texas | 1882 |
| Wadsworth, Edward Dorland | Bullitt Building, Philadelphia | 1883 |
| Wickersham, William F. | Westtown, Chester Co., Pa. | 1883 |
| Wood, George Bacon | 1313 Spruce St., Philadelphia | 1883 |
| Wright, William Moorhead, | 1419 Arch St., Philadelphia | 1883 |
| White, Richard Janney | Gay and Lombard Sts., Baltimore, Md. | 1884 |
| Wood, William Congdon | 56 Lafayette Place, New York | 1884 |
| Wilson, Calvert | Washington, D. C. | 1884 |
| Wood, Charles Randolph | 1630 Locust St., Philadelphia | 1884 |
| Wright, Robert Cassel | Dennisville, N. J. | 1884 |
| Wood, Gilbert Congdon | 56 Lafayette Place, New York | 1885 |
| Walton, Ernest Forster | 348 Lexington Avenue, New York | 1886 |
| Whitney, John Drayton | Bryn Mawr, Pa. | 1887 |
| West, Nelson Leflin | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Wood, Joseph Remington | Student at the College | 1889 |

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|---|---|---|
| Westcott, Henry M. | Richmond, Ind. | 1889 |
| Westcott, Eugene Marion. | Shawano, Wis. | 1889 |
| Whitall, Franklin | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Wright, Gifford King | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Wood, James Henry | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Woolman, Edward | Student at the College | 1889 |
| Warden, Herbert Watson | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Warden, Nelson Bushnell | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Walker, Frank Dinwiddie | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Williams, Parker Shortridge | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Wood, Arnold | Student at the College | 1890 |
| Yarnall, William | 301 S. 39th St., Philadelphia | 1833 |
| † Yarnall, Francis C. | | 1842 |
| Yarnall, Ellis H. | 119 S. 4th St., Philadelphia | 1853 |
| † Yardley, Edwin. | | 1856 |
| Yarnall, Charlton | 1636 Walnut St., Philadelphia | 1880 |
| Yarnall, Harold Ellis | Haverford, Pa. | 1883 |
| Young, Frank L. | Military School, Sing Sing, New York | 1885 |
| Yarnall, Stanley Rhoads | Student at the College | 1888 |
| Zook, John M. | 1728 N. 19th St., Philadelphia | 1860 |

# MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

FROM

## The Opening of Haverford School in 1833 to the End of the College Year 1889–1890.

| NAME. | TITLE OF APPOINTMENT. | TERM OF SERVICE. |
|---|---|---|
| Samuel Hilles | Superintendent | 1833–1834 |
| Joseph Thomas | Latin and Greek | 1833–1834 |
| John Collins | Drawing and Classics | 1833–1835 |
| John Gummere | Mathematics | 1833–1843 |
| Daniel B. Smith | Moral Philosophy and English | 1833–1845 |
| Benjamin F. Hardy | Assistant Superintendent | 1834–1837 |
| John Gummere | Mathematics and Superintendent | 1834–1838 |
| William Gummere | English and Classics | 1834–1838 |
| William Dennis | Classics | 1834–1840 |
| Samuel J. Gummere | Classics | 1834–1844 |
| Benjamin H. Deacon | Preparatory Department | 1835–1835 |
| Andrew Comstock | Elocution | 1836–1837 |
| Benjamin V. Marsh | Assistant Superintendent | 1837–1844 |
| Isaac Davis | Superintendent | 1838–1839 |
| G. Pasaderain De Theligny | French | 1840–1841 |
| Henry D. Gregory | Classics | 1843–1845 |
| Joseph W. Aldrich | Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. | 1843–1845 |
| Jonathan Richards | Steward | 1843–1846 |
| William S. Hilles | Assistant | 1844–1845 |
| James M. Price | Assistant in Classics | 1845–1845 |
| Charles M. Allen | Assistant in Mathematics | 1845–1845 |
| Lindley M. Moore | Superintendent and Teacher | 1848–1850 |
| Hugh D. Vail | Mathematics | 1848–1852 |
| Joseph W. Aldrich | Classics and Ancient Literature | 1848–1853 |
| Albert K. Smiley | Assistant | 1849–1853 |
| Alfred H. Smiley | Assistant | 1849–1853 |
| Dougan Clark | Assistant | 1850 |
| Joseph Cartland | Superintendent and Teacher | 1850–1853 |
| Zaccheus Test | Assistant | 1850–1853 |
| Stephen Roberts | Assistant | 1851–1851 |
| Franklin E. Paige | Assistant | 1851–1853 |
| Jonathan J. Comfort | Assistant | 1852 |

| NAME. | TITLE OF APPOINTMENT. | TERM OF SERVICE. |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph Thomas | Elocution | 1852–1853 |
| John R. Hubbard | Assistant in Classics | 1853 |
| John F. Rowell | Assistant | 1853–1853 |
| William A. Reynolds | Classics | 1853–1855 |
| Jonathan Richards | Superintendent | 1853–1857 |
| Joseph G. Harlan | Mathematics | 1853–1857 |
| Paul Swift | English | 1853–1865 |
| Henry S. Schell | Drawing | 1854 |
| Thomas H. Burgess | Assistant | 1854 |
| Cyrus Mendenhall | Assistant | 1855 |
| Jesse S. Cheyney | Introductory Department | 1855–1855 |
| Timothy Nicholson | Superintendent and Teacher | 1855–1861 |
| Thomas Chase | Classics | 1855–1886 |
| George H. Stuart | Tutor | 1856–1858 |
| John Kern | Drawing | 1856–1859 |
| Joseph G. Harlan | Principal | 1857–1857 |
| Joseph Jones | Superintendent | 1857–1859 |
| Thomas Wistar | Tutor | 1858–1861 |
| Moses C. Stevens | Mathematics | 1858–1862 |
| Jesse H. Haines | Superintendent | 1859–1860 |
| Lucien Crepon | Drawing | 1860–1860 |
| Charles Atherton | Elocution and Assistant | 1860–1862 |
| John B. Wilson | Drawing | 1860–1865 |
| William F. Mitchell | Superintendent | 1861–1862 |
| Thomas W. Lamb | Tutor | 1861–1862 |
| John W. Pinkham | Assistant | 1862–1863 |
| Samuel J. Gummere | Mathematics | 1862–1874 |
| Clement L. Smith | Assistant | 1863–1865 |
| William Wetherald | Superintendent | 1864–1866 |
| Edward D. Cope | Natural Science | 1864–1867 |
| Samuel J. Gummere | President | 1864–1874 |
| John H. Dillingham | Superintendent | 1866–1878 |
| Albert R. Leeds | Natural Science (temporary) | 1867 |
| Henry Hartshorne | Organic Science | 1867–1871 |
| Henry Wood | Tutor | 1869–1870 |
| Oliver G. Owen | Tutor | 1870–1871 |
| Pliny Earle Chase | Natural Science | 1871–1886 |
| Thomas Chase | President | 1874–1886 |
| Isaac Sharpless | Mathematics | 1876 |
| Thomas E. Taylor | Assistant | 1876–1877 |
| Samuel Alsop, Jr., | Physics and Superintendent | 1876–1878 |
| J. Franklin Davis | Assistant | 1877–1879 |
| Allen C. Thomas | Prefect and Political Science | 1878 |
| Nereus Mendenhall | History and Ethics | 1878–1880 |
| Robert B. Warder | Chemistry and Physics | 1879–1880 |

| NAME. | TITLE OF APPOINTMENT. | TERM OF SERVICE. |
|---|---|---|
| Lyman B. Hall | Chemistry and Physics | 1880 |
| Francis G. Allinson | Assistant in Classics | 1880–1882 |
| Joseph Rhoads, Jr. | Instructor and Curator | 1880–1883 |
| William Bishop | Assistant in Observatory | 1880–1883 |
| Samuel J. Brun | French | 1881–1882 |
| Alfred G. Ladd | Physical Culture | 1881–1883 |
| Seth K. Gifford | Greek and Latin | 1882 |
| Charles E. Gause, Jr. | Instructor and Curator | 1883–1884 |
| Edwin Davenport | Greek and Latin | 1883–1886 |
| H. Carvill Lewis | Geology | 1883–1886 |
| Walter A. Ford | Physical Culture | 1883–1889 |
| Thomas Newlin | Zoölogy and Botany | 1884–1886 |
| James Beatty, Jr. | Engineering | 1884–1886 |
| Alphonse N. Van Daell | French | 1885–1886 |
| J. Rendel Harris | Ecclesiastical History | 1886 |
| Levi T. Edwards | Engineering | 1886 |
| Myron R. Sanford | Latin and Discipline | 1886 |
| Pliny Earle Chase | Acting President | 1886–1886 |
| Samuel Lepoids | French | 1886–1887 |
| J. Playfair McMurrich | Biology | 1886–1889 |
| Isaac Sharpless | President | 1887 |
| William C. Ladd | French | 1887 |
| Francis B. Gummere | English | 1887 |
| Francis P. Leavenworth | Director of Observatory | 1887 |
| Frank Morley | Mathematics | 1887 |
| John Jones | Instructor | 1887–1888 |
| Robert W. Rogers | Greek | 1887–1889 |
| Henry Crew | Physics | 1888 |
| Winfield S. Hall | Biology and Physical Culture | 1889 |

# OFFICERS AND MANAGERS

OF

## Haverford School Association and The Corporation of Haverford College.

### PRESIDENT.*

| | APPOINTED. | SERVED UNTIL. |
|---|---|---|
| Wistar Morris | 10th month 12th, 1886. | 3d month 23d, 1891 |
| T. Wistar Brown | 4th " 10th, 1891. | |

### SECRETARY.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Henry Cope | 12th month 30th, 1830. | 5th month 14th, 1832 |
| George Stewardson | 5th " 14th, 1832. | 5th " 14th, 1835 |
| Abraham L. Pennock | 5th " 14th, 1835. | 5th " 8th, 1837 |
| Charles Evans | 5th " 8th, 1837. | 5th " 9th, 1842 |
| Charles Ellis | 5th " 9th, 1842. | 5th " 13th, 1861 |
| William S. Hilles | 5th " 13th, 1861. | 5th " 9th, 1864 |
| Philip C. Garrett | 5th " 9th, 1864. | 10th " 11th, 1875 |
| Edward Bettle, Jr. | 10th " 11th, 1875. | 10th " 9th, 1883 |
| Charles Roberts | 10th " 9th, 1883. | 10th " 12th, 1886 |
| Elliston P. Morris | 10th " 12th, 1886. | 10th " 13th, 1891 |
| George Vaux, Jr. | 10th " 13th, 1891. | |

### TREASURER.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Benjamin H. Warder | 12th month 30th, 1830. | 5th month 13th, 1844 |
| Isaiah Hacker | 5th " 13th, 1844. | 5th " 12th, 1845 |
| John Elliott | 5th " 12th, 1845. | 5th " 11th, 1846 |
| Isaiah Hacker | 5th " 11th, 1846. | 5th " 14th, 1860 |
| Wistar Morris | 5th " 14th, 1860. | 5th " 13th, 1861 |
| John M. Whitall | 5th " 13th, 1861. | 4th " 9th, 1866 |
| David Scull, Jr. | 4th " 9th, 1866. | 10th " 9th, 1883 |
| Edward Bettle, Jr. | 10th " 9th, 1883. | 10th " 14th, 1884 |
| Asa S. Wing | 10th " 14th, 1884. | |

* The office of President of the Corporation was not created until 1886. From 1830 to 1886 the Secretary acted as presiding officer at all meetings of the Corporation. The President, Secretary and Treasurer are ex-officio members of the Board of Managers, and the President presides at meetings of the Board.

## MANAGERS.

| | APPOINTED. | | | SERVED UNTIL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel Bettle | 12th | month | 30th, 1830. | 5th | month | 14th, 1832 |
| Daniel B. Smith | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 12th, 1834 |
| John Griscom | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 12th, 1834 |
| Gerard T. Hopkins | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 3d | " | 27th, 1834 |
| John G. Hoskins | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 14th, 1835 |
| Samuel B. Morris | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 14th, 1835 |
| John Gummere | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 14th, 1835 |
| Benjamin W. Ladd | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 14th, 1835 |
| Thomas C. James | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 9th, 1836 |
| Isaac Davis | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 14th, 1838 |
| Thomas Evans | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 13th, 1839 |
| John Paul | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 10th, 1841 |
| Abraham L. Pennock | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 10th, 1841 |
| Isaac Collins | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 9th, 1842 |
| Bartholomew Wistar | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 9th, 1842 |
| Samuel Parsons | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 9th, 1842 |
| Benjamin H. Warder | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 13th, 1844 |
| Samuel F. Mott | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 11th, 1846 |
| Lindley Murray | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 14th, 1849 |
| Thomas P. Cope | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 14th, 1849 |
| George Stewardson | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 14th, 1849 |
| Thomas Cock | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 13th, 1850 |
| Joseph King, Jr. | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 13th, 1850 |
| Henry Cope | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 12th, 1851 |
| Thomas Kimber | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 5th | " | 8th, 1865 |
| Charles Yarnall | 12th | " | 30th, 1830. | 4th | " | 13th, 1868 |
| Edward Bettle | 5th | " | 14th, 1832. | 10th | " | 10th, 1832 |
| Isaac S. Loyd | 5th | " | 12th, 1834. | 5th | " | 14th, 1838 |
| Samuel Bettle | 5th | " | 12th, 1834. | 5th | " | 13th, 1839 |
| George Williams | 5th | " | 12th, 1834. | 5th | " | 13th, 1839 |
| William F. Mott | 5th | " | 12th, 1834. | 5th | " | 11th, 1846 |
| Edward Yarnall | 5th | " | 12th, 1834. | 5th | " | 14th, 1860 |
| Josiah White | 5th | " | 14th, 1835. | 5th | " | 9th, 1836 |
| Samuel Hilles | 5th | " | 14th, 1835. | 5th | " | 14th, 1838 |
| Charles Evans | 5th | " | 14th, 1835. | 5th | " | 10th, 1841 |
| John G. Hoskins | 12th | " | 9th, 1836. | 5th | " | 10th, 1841 |
| John Farnum | 5th | " | 9th, 1836. | 5th | " | 9th, 1859 |
| Mordecai L. Dawson | 5th | " | 14th, 1838. | 5th | " | 13th, 1839 |
| Abraham Hilyard | 5th | " | 14th, 1838. | 5th | " | 13th, 1839 |
| Josiah White | 5th | " | 14th, 1838. | 5th | " | 13th, 1844 |
| Edward B. Garrigues | 5th | " | 13th, 1839. | 5th | " | 10th, 1841 |
| Stephen P. Morris | 5th | " | 13th, 1839. | 5th | " | 10th, 1841 |
| John Elliott | 5th | " | 13th, 1839. | 5th | " | 12th, 1845 |
| William E. Hacker | 5th | " | 13th, 1839. | 5th | " | 13th, 1850 |

| | APPOINTED. | | SERVED UNTIL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| William M. Collins | 5th month | 10th, 1841. | 5th month | 13th, 1844 |
| Blakey Sharpless | 5th " | 10th, 1841. | 5th " | 13th, 1844 |
| Elihu Pickering | 5th " | 10th, 1841. | 5th " | 14th, 1849 |
| Alfred Cope | 5th " | 10th, 1841. | 5th " | 9th, 1853 |
| Townsend Sharpless | 5th " | 10th, 1841. | 12th " | 30th, 1863 |
| James R. Greeves | 5th " | 9th, 1842. | 5th " | 13th, 1844 |
| Joseph Trotter | 5th " | 9th, 1842. | 5th " | 13th, 1844 |
| George Howland | 5th " | 9th, 1842. | 5th " | 21st, 1852 |
| Charles Ellis | 5th " | 9th, 1842. | 5th " | 12th, 1862 |
| Isaac Collins | 5th " | 13th, 1844. | 5th " | 12th, 1845 |
| Abraham L. Pennock | 5th " | 13th, 1844. | 5th " | 12th, 1845 |
| Paul W. Newhall | 5th " | 13th, 1844. | 9th " | 2d, 1848 |
| Josiah Tatum | 5th " | 13th, 1844. | 4th " | 4th, 1853 |
| Samuel B. Parsons | 5th " | 13th, 1844. | 5th " | 10th, 1858 |
| Abraham L. Pennock | 5th " | 10th, 1845. | 5th " | 10th, 1852 |
| Isaiah Hacker | 5th " | 12th, 1845. | 5th " | 12th, 1862 |
| Samuel Rhoads | 5th " | 12th, 1845. | 5th " | 9th, 1864 |
| Samuel Hilles | 5th " | 12th, 1845. | 10th " | 13th, 1873 |
| John Elliott | 5th " | 11th, 1846. | 5th " | 14th, 1849 |
| David Scull | 5th " | 11th, 1846. | 5th " | 14th, 1849 |
| Daniel B. Smith | 5th " | 10th, 1846. | 10th " | 11th, 1849 |
| George Howland, Jr. | 5th " | 11th, 1846. | 4th " | 12th, 1869 |
| Joel Cadbury | 5th " | 14th, 1849. | 5th " | 11th, 1857 |
| Jeremiah Hacker | 5th " | 14th, 1849. | 5th " | 11th, 1857 |
| Robert P. Smith | 5th " | 14th, 1849. | 5th " | 9th, 1859 |
| Marmaduke C. Cope | 5th " | 14th, 1849. | 5th " | 8th, 1865 |
| John M. Whitall | 5th " | 14th, 1849. | 4th " | 12th, 1869 |
| Anthony M. Kimber | 5th " | 14th, 1849. | 4th " | 10th, 1871 |
| Edward Brown | 5th " | 13th, 1850. | 5th " | 9th, 1853 |
| Francis T. King | 5th " | 13th, 1850. | 5th " | 11th, 1857 |
| Richard H. Thomas | 5th " | 13th, 1850. | 5th " | 9th, 1859 |
| Theophilus E. Beesley | 5th " | 13th, 1850. | 4th " | 9th, 1866 |
| Francis R. Cope | 5th " | 12th, 1851. | 5th " | 10th, 1852 |
| Paul Swift | 5th " | 10th, 1852. | 5th " | 8th, 1854 |
| Wistar Morris | 5th " | 10th, 1852. | 3d " | 23d, 1891 |
| T. Wistar Brown | 5th " | 9th, 1853. | | |
| Samuel Allinson, Jr. | 5th " | 9th, 1853. | 5th " | 14th, 1855 |
| Samuel F. Troth | 5th " | 9th, 1853. | 5th " | 12th, 1856 |
| Samuel Allinson, Jr. | 5th " | 9th, 1853. | 7th " | 11th, 1875 |
| Nathaniel Randolph | 5th " | 8th, 1854. | 5th " | 14th, 1855 |
| Joseph W. Taylor | 5th " | 8th, 1854. | 10th " | 12th, 1880 |
| Robert Lindley Murray | 5th " | 14th, 1855. | 5th " | 10th, 1858 |
| David Scull | 5th " | 14th, 1855. | 5th " | 8th, 1865 |
| Harrison Alderson | 5th " | 14th, 1855. | 4th " | 8th, 1867 |
| Richard Richardson | 5th " | 12th, 1856. | 5th " | 11th, 1857 |

| | APPOINTED. | | SERVED UNTIL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Whitall | 5th month | 11th, 1857. | | |
| Henry Hartshorne | 5th " | 11th, 1857. | 5th month | 14th, 1860 |
| William S. Hilles | 5th " | 11th, 1857. | 4th " | 10th, 1871 |
| William Bettle | 5th " | 10th, 1858. | 5th " | 12th, 1862 |
| Haydock Garrigues | 5th " | 9th, 1859. | 4th " | 9th, 1866 |
| Hugh D. Vail | 5th " | 9th, 1859. | 10th " | 10th, 1882 |
| James Carey Thomas | 5th " | 14th, 1860. | | |
| Edward Garrett | 5th " | 14th, 1860. | 5th " | 9th, 1864 |
| Benjamin V. Marsh | 5th " | 14th, 1860. | 10th " | 9th, 1883 |
| Henry Hartshorne | 5th " | 13th, 1861. | 4th " | 13th, 1868 |
| Philip C. Garrett | 5th " | 12th, 1862. | | |
| Benjamin Coates | 5th " | 12th, 1862. | 5th " | 9th, 1864 |
| Thomas P. Cope | 5th " | 9th, 1864. | 4th " | 10th, 1871 |
| William C. Longstreth | 5th " | 9th, 1864. | 4th " | 25th, 1881 |
| James E. Rhoads | 5th " | 9th, 1864. | 12th " | 5th, 1884 |
| Richard Cadbury | 5th " | 8th, 1865. | | |
| David Scull, Jr. | 5th " | 8th, 1865. | | |
| William Evans, Jr. | 5th " | 8th, 1865. | 4th " | 10th, 1871 |
| George S. Garrett | 4th " | 9th, 1866. | 4th " | 12th, 1869 |
| John Farnum | 4th " | 9th, 1866. | 10th " | 13th, 1873 |
| Abram S. Taylor | 4th " | 8th, 1867. | 4th " | 13th, 1868 |
| Joel Cadbury, Jr. | 4th " | 8th, 1867. | 11th " | 17th, 1881 |
| John E. Carter | 4th " | 13th, 1868. | 4th " | 10th, 1871 |
| Thomas Wistar, Jr. | 4th " | 13th, 1868. | 4th " | 10th, 1871 |
| Edward Rhoads | 4th " | 13th, 1868. | 1st " | 15th, 1871 |
| Richard Wood | 4th " | 12th, 1869. | | |
| John S. Haines | 4th " | 12th, 1869. | 4th " | 10th, 1871 |
| William H. Nicholson | 4th " | 12th, 1869. | 4th " | 10th, 1871 |
| Robert B. Haines | 4th " | 11th, 1870. | | |
| Charles Hartshorne | 4th " | 10th, 1871. | | |
| William R Thurston | 4th " | 10th, 1871. | | |
| William F. Mott | 4th " | 10th, 1871. | 10th " | 8th, 1878 |
| William G. Rhoads | 4th " | 10th, 1871. | 4th " | 28th, 1880 |
| George Howland, Jr. | 4th " | 10th, 1871. | 10th " | 11th, 1887 |
| Francis T. King | 4th " | 10th, 1871. | 12th " | 18th, 1891 |
| John B. Garrett | 4th " | 8th, 1872. | | |
| Thomas Kimber | 4th " | 8th, 1872. | 10th " | 14th, 1872 |
| Edward Bettle, Jr. | 10th " | 14th, 1872. | | |
| Charles Roberts | 10th " | 14th, 1872. | | |
| John S. Hilles | 10th " | 13th, 1873. | 6th " | 2d, 1876 |
| Edward L. Scull | 10th " | 11th, 1875. | 6th " | 14th, 1884 |
| Charles S. Taylor | 10th " | 9th, 1876. | 10th " | 12th, 1880 |
| Francis White | 10th " | 8th, 1878. | | |
| Howard Comfort | 10th " | 12th, 1880. | | |
| Benjamin H. Shoemaker | 10th " | 12th, 1880. | | |

| | APPOINTED. | | | SERVED UNTIL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William S. Taylor | 10th | month | 12th, 1880. | 10th | month | 14th, 1890 |
| William Penn Evans | 10th | " | 10th, 1881. | 4th | " | 15th, 1887 |
| John T. Morris | 11th | " | 17th, 1881. | 10th | " | 24th, 1884 |
| Henry Bettle | 10th | " | 10th, 1882. | 12th | " | 5th, 1884 |
| Justus C. Strawbridge | 10th | " | 9th, 1883. | | | |
| Asa S. Wing | 10th | " | 14th, 1884. | | | |
| Elliston P. Morris | 10th | " | 24th, 1884. | 10th | " | 13th, 1891 |
| Francis Stokes | 1st | " | 9th, 1885. | | | |
| James Wood | 1st | " | 9th, 1885. | | | |
| Abram F. Huston | 10th | " | 12th, 1886. | | | |
| J. Preston Thomas | 6th | " | 3d, 1887. | | | |
| William H. Haines | 10th | " | 11th, 1887. | | | |
| Walter Wood | 10th | " | 14th, 1890. | | | |
| John T. Morris | 10th | " | 12th, 1891. | | | |
| George Vaux, Jr. | 10th | " | 13th, 1891. | | | |

# OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

WITH THE

## YEARS OF THEIR ELECTION.

| YEAR. | PRESIDENT. | SECRETARY. | TREASURER. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1856. | Dr. Thomas F. Cock. | Robert Bowne. | Edmund A. Crenshaw. |
| 1857. | Benjamin V. Marsh. | David Scull, Jr. | Henry H. G. Sharpless. |
| 1858. | Francis R. Cope. | David Scull, Jr. | John S. Hilles. |
| 1859. | Francis R. Cope. | John B. Garrett. | John S. Hilles. |
| 1860. | Francis T. King. | John B. Garrett. | John S. Hilles. |
| 1861. | Francis T. King. | John B. Garrett. | John S. Hilles. |
| 1862. | Thomas P. Cope. | John B. Garrett. | John S. Hilles. |
| 1863. | Francis T. King. | John B. Garrett. | Edward R. Wood. |
| 1864. | Robt. Lindley Murray. | Barthol. W. Beesley. | Edward R. Wood. |
| 1865. | Robt. Lindley Murray. | Barthol. W. Beesley. | Edward R. Wood. |
| 1866. | Robt. Lindley Murray. | Dr. Edw. Rhoads. | Charles Roberts. |
| 1867. | Dr. Jas. Carey Thomas. | Dr. Edw. Rhoads. | Charles Roberts. |
| 1868. | Dr. Henry Hartshorne. | Edward L. Scull. | Charles Roberts. |
| 1869. | Dr. Henry Hartshorne. | Edward L. Scull. | Charles Roberts. |
| 1870. | Dr. Henry Hartshorne. | Henry Bettle. | Thomas K. Longstreth. |
| 1871. | Charles Hartshorne. | Henry Bettle. | Howard Comfort. |
| 1872. | Charles Hartshorne. | Walter Wood. | Howard Comfort. |
| 1873. | Benjamin V. Marsh. | Walter Wood. | Howard Comfort. |
| 1874. | David Scull, Jr. | Walter Wood. | Reuben Haines. |
| 1875. | David Scull, Jr. | Walter Wood. | Reuben Haines. |
| 1876. | Philip C. Garrett. | Walter Wood. | Reuben Haines. |
| 1877. | Philip C. Garrett. | Walter Wood. | Reuben Haines |
| 1878. | Isaac F. Wood. | Walter Wood. | Reuben Haines. |
| 1879. | John B. Garrett. | Edward P. Allinson. | Thomas K. Longstreth. |
| 1880. | John B. Garrett. | Edward P. Allinson. | Thomas K. Longstreth. |
| 1881. | Joseph Parrish. | Edward P. Allinson. | Thomas K. Longstreth. |
| 1882. | Dr. Henry Hartshorne. | Edward P. Allinson. | Thomas K. Longstreth. |
| 1883. | Dr. Henry Hartshorne. | Edward P. Allinson. | Benjamin H. Lowry. |
| 1884. | Howard Comfort. | Edward P. Allinson. | Benjamin H. Lowry. |
| 1885. | Howard Comfort. | Edward P. Allinson. | Benjamin H. Lowry. |
| 1886. | Charles Roberts. | Edward P. Allinson. | Samuel Mason. |
| 1887. | Charles Roberts. | Edward P. Allinson. | Samuel Mason. |
| 1888. | Dr. James J. Levick. | Edward P. Allinson. | Samuel Mason. |
| 1889. | Dr. James J. Levick. | Nathaniel B. Crenshaw. | Samuel Mason. |
| 1890. | Francis B. Gummere. | Nathaniel B. Crenshaw. | Samuel Mason. |

# ORATORS, POETS AND PRIZE WINNERS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

| YEAR. | ORATORS. | POETS. | UNDERGRADUATE PRIZE WINNERS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1857. | Isaac S. Serrill. | | |
| 1858. | Dr. Henry Hartshorne. | | |
| 1859. | Charles Taber. | | |
| 1860. | Dr. James J. Levick. | | Dr. Edward Rhoads. |
| 1861. | Richard Wood. | | |
| 1862. | Franklin E. Paige. | | |
| 1863. | Dr. Zaccheus Test. | | |
| 1864. | Dr. Jas. Carey Thomas. | Dr. Henry Hartshorne. | |
| 1865. | Edward R. Wood. | | |
| 1866. | Joseph Parrish. | Allen C. Thomas. | |
| 1867. | Dr. Edward Rhoads. | | |
| 1868. | Lloyd P. Smith. | | |
| 1869. | Henry Bettle. | | |
| 1870. | Robert B. Taber. | | |
| 1871. | Samuel C. Collins. | | |
| 1872. | Charles E. Pratt. | | |
| 1873. | Clement L. Smith. | Joseph Parrish. | |
| 1874. | Jos. G. Pinkham. | | |
| 1875. | Allen C. Thomas. | | |
| 1876. | Richard M. Jones. | | R. Henry Holme. |
| 1877. | Francis B. Gummere. | Charles E. Pratt. | Francis K. Carey. |
| 1878. | Joseph K. Murray. | Francis B. Gummere. | John H. Gifford. |
| 1879. | Dr. Nereus Mendenhall. | | Josiah P. Edwards. |
| 1880. | Philip C. Garrett. | Dr. Henry Hartshorne. | Charles E. Gause. |
| 1881. | Henry Wood. | | John C. Winston. |
| 1882. | | Roberts Vaux. | Wilmot R. Jones. |
| 1883. | John B. Garrett. | Francis B. Gummere. | Charles R. Jacob. |
| 1884. | Dr. James Tyson. | | Augustus T. Murray. |
| 1885. | Francis G. Allinson. | | William S. Hilles. |
| 1886. | Alden Sampson. | | Henry H. Goddard. |
| 1887. | Dr. Robert H. Chase. | | William H. Futrell. |
| 1888. | Dr. Morris Longstreth. | | Howell S. England. |
| 1889. | George G. Mercer. | | Edward M. Angell. |
| 1890. | Edward P. Allinson. | | Henry L. Gilbert. |

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